Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

1.9
St 2F
Suppl
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
MAR 22 1966
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

JANUARY 1966

CONTENTS

WORLD SUMMARIES

Production — Page

Production of Oils and Fats Forecast at Record in 1966 3

Dry Bean Production Below Last Year's 6

Dry Pea Production Higher in 21 Countries . . . 8

Meat Consumption 10

Trade

Wheat and Flour Trade, 1964 17

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U. S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

FC 19-65	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, PL. 480
FDAP 1-66	Opportunities for U. S. Apples and Pears in Western Europe, 1965-66 Season
FCF 1-66	Common Market Establishes 1965-66 Reference Prices for Citrus Fruits
FD 10-65	World Milk Production in 1965 Up 2 Percent
FD 1-66	Per Capita Consumption of Dairy Products, 1963 and 1964
FFO 19-65	U. S. Exports of Soybeans, Cakes and Meals, and Edible Oils Set Record in 1964-65; 1965-66 Outlook Favorable
FG 12-65	World Corn Crop Forecast at Record Level
FG 1-66	World Barley and Oats Production Forecast Lower
FFVS 13-65	Grass and Legume Seeds: U. S. Exports, October 1965, With Comparisons
FVF 6-65	World Jute Production Larger in 1965; 1964 Trade Up Slightly
FT 8-65	World Tobacco Production Down Slightly

REPORTS

FAS M-170	COTTON IN INDIA By Vernon L. Harness. December 1965. 17 pp. Illus. On-the-spot study of India's cotton production and the raw cotton requirements of its large textile industry.
FAS-M-171	THE AUSTRALIAN WHEAT MARKETING SYSTEM By C. V. Jean. 24 pp. Australian wheat farmers, among the major producers in the world, have one of the most effective marketing systems. How it developed and how it works are subjects of this publication. December 1965

Note: This month and succeeding months the World Agricultural Production and Trade--Statistical Report will appear on the last working day rather than on the last Thursday as in the past.

WORLD PRODUCTION OF OILS AND FATS
FORECAST AT RECORD IN 1966

World production of oils and fats in 1966 is forecast at a record 36.8 million short tons, only marginally larger than the previous record of 1965 but almost one-fourth above the 1955-59 average. Most of the increase from 1965, forecast at about 235,000 tons, is expected to be in the edible oils.

The sizable increase in soybean oil will dominate the entire production pattern. For the second successive year soybean oil production probably will displace butter as the largest single category of all fats and oils. Principal other increases will be in olive oil output and in production of tallow and greases. The major decline is foreseen in peanut oil production. The United States, as throughout the last decade, will continue to account for one-fourth or more of the total world production.

Edible oil production this year may be only slightly greater than the 17 million ton estimate of output in 1965. The gain will be due largely to the expansion in soybean and olive oils. Soybean production in 1965 was boosted to an all-time high by the U. S. crop of 843.7 million bushels. While production in both Brazil and the Soviet Union also is believed to have set new records, the crop in Mainland China is believed to have declined slightly from a year earlier.

While production of pressed olive oil is expected to increase, it will be only about one-sixth above the sharply reduced outturn last year. The major factors influencing this is the physiological "on year" production increases in the leading producing countries of Southern Europe, more pronounced in Greece than in either Spain or Italy.

Offsetting a major portion of the increase foreseen in soybean and olive oils this year is the aggregate decline expected in peanut, sunflower, and possibly rapeseed oils.

Peanut production in 1965 was slightly below the record output of 1964 largely because of the reduced crop in India. However, production increased in the 2 major exporting countries, Nigeria and Senegal, and in a number of other exporting countries, including Argentina, Brazil, and the United States.

The decline in 1965 from the previous year in world production of sunflowerseed resulted from reduced crops in the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe and South Africa.

Production of cottonseed in 1965 was only slightly above that of 1964. However, U. S. cottonseed and, consequently, oil production in 1966 probably will decline as a result of reduced cotton acreage expected under the 1966 cotton program.

Production prospects for rapeseed oil are still indeterminate since a large portion of the oil will be produced from 1966-crop seed.

Production of the palm oils in 1966 is not expected to change markedly from that of recent years. Rainfall conditions in the Philippines from late

1964 through early fall 1965 indicate greater coconut and, consequently, copra production through the first half of 1966 than that of last year. Moreover, increases in number of productive palms through replantings and new plantings probably also will bring about expanded copra output this year. There is some indication that production of palm oil and palm kernels and oil may increase slightly.

Only marginal expansion is forecast for the industrial oils as the increase in linseed oil output will be partially offset by the expected decline in tung oil.

Linseed oil production will rise moderately, reflecting the above-average world flaxseed production of 1965. Production in the United States and Canada increased by 18 million bushels. While the Argentine crop was down 6 million bushels, according to the first official estimate, the aggregate increase in these three major exporting countries is 12 million bushels.

In contrast, tung oil production probably will be down from last year, reflecting severe frost damage to crops in the major producing countries of the Western Hemisphere, chiefly the United States and Argentina, despite prospects of a somewhat larger outturn in Mainland China.

Little, if any, change is presently foreseen in castor oil production from 1966-crop castorbeans compared with last year's oil outturn, which was above average though considerably below the record production of 1964.

There is no significant change from 1965 in overall production prospects for animal fats. Butter production probably will approximate the level of each of the previous 2 years. The substantial increase expected in 1965 failed to materialize as unexpected declines in the United States and Canada were about equal to gains in major producing areas of Western Europe.

Lard production is expected to decline slightly from last year. Hog slaughter in the United States is forecast at a reduced level, and lard yield per hog is expected to continue the downward trend. Smaller yields reflect mainly improved hog breeding and feeding practices and the gradual shift to the meat-type hog.

Production of tallow and greases probably will rise slightly this year. The expected increase from last year in the United States reflects reduced numbers of cattle slaughtered but at heavier weights. A slight increase in slaughter is expected in Argentina and Western Europe. On the other hand, some decline in meat production in Australia may occur as a result of drought. And in Canada some decline in production also is in prospect.

World production of marine oils is expected to decline for the second successive year. Production of baleen whale oil has trended downward since 1962, reflecting the reduction in permissible whale catch, whale numbers, and the employment of less catch material. This will be the second year since 1961 for a decline in sperm oil production. Fish oil production has been leveling off of late. Fishing conditions in Peru, however, have improved from the decline in late 1965, indicating more favorable supplies in that part of the world. Prospects early in 1966 are that the catch is running high with a higher-than-usual oil content. An important factor in the year's total oil production will be the commencement and duration of the off season.

OILS AND FATS (oil or fat equivalent): Estimated world production, average 1955-59, annual 1957-64, estimate 1965, and forecast 1966 1/

Commodity	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/	1965 3/	Forecast 1966
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Edible vegetable oils 4/:											
Cottonseed	2,081	2,030	1,970	2,200	2,280	2,305	2,430	2,500	2,580	2,675	2,675
Peanut	2,364	2,390	2,570	2,600	2,325	2,395	2,520	2,705	2,805	3,050	2,875
Soybean	3,024	2,985	3,200	3,665	3,815	3,660	4,020	4,195	4,270	4,500	4,880
Sunflowerseed	1,422	1,560	1,370	1,890	1,575	1,990	2,185	2,530	2,275	2,870	2,785
Rapeseed	1,209	1,255	1,235	1,255	1,280	1,320	1,295	1,200	1,250	1,575	1,475
Sesameseed	590	555	500	605	585	525	585	590	585	580	590
Safflowerseed	89	92	91	104	129	147	156	221	228	195	210
Olive oil	5/ 1,091	1,200	1,250	1,205	1,300	1,480	1,475	1,035	1,865	1,075	1,245
Corn oil	170	165	170	190	195	210	225	240	245	265	270
Total	12,040	12,232	12,356	13,714	13,484	14,032	14,891	15,216	16,103	16,785	17,005
Palm oils 6/:											
Coconut	2,286	2,485	2,170	2,035	2,240	2,395	2,325	2,420	2,435	2,425	2,435
Palm kernel	447	425	460	455	440	440	405	410	415	410	415
Palm	1,394	1,400	1,405	1,425	1,455	1,410	1,365	1,390	1,400	1,405	1,410
Babassu kernel	51	51	57	53	66	70	75	77	80	85	80
Total	4,178	4,361	4,092	3,968	4,201	4,315	4,170	4,297	4,330	4,325	4,340
dustrial oils 4/:											
Linseed	1,138	1,405	1,100	1,125	1,075	1,115	1,080	1,155	1,190	1,155	1,200
Castorbean	235	245	245	240	295	265	290	325	400	345	345
Oiticia	9	11	18	1	22	18	28	6	27	25	25
Tung	128	145	150	141	136	120	108	100	123	128	110
Perilla	6	5	5	6	6	5	6	5	4	2	5
Total	1,516	1,811	1,518	1,513	1,534	1,523	1,512	1,591	1,744	1,655	1,685
Animal fats:											
Butter (fat content)	4,014	4,050	4,130	4,090	4,250	4,295	4,375	4,375	4,415	4,435	4,455
Lard 7/	3,727	3,610	3,820	4,080	4,000	4,045	4,085	4,065	3,845	3,900	3,800
Tallow and grease	3,243	3,265	3,250	3,465	3,440	3,640	3,645	4,040	4,390	4,225	4,350
Total	10,984	10,925	11,200	11,635	11,690	11,980	12,105	12,480	12,650	12,560	12,605
Marine oils:											
Whale	427	440	435	417	418	428	390	295	249	205	145
Sperm whale	119	110	135	130	122	120	130	149	160	145	130
Fish (including liver)	428	384	384	475	511	669	742	682	789	845	845
Total	974	934	954	1,022	1,051	1,217	1,262	1,126	1,198	1,195	1,120
Estimated world total	29,692	30,263	30,120	31,852	31,960	33,067	33,940	34,710	36,025	36,520	36,755

1/ Years indicated are those in which the predominant share of the given oil or fat was produced from its related raw material. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Estimates of U.S. oil production include actual oil produced plus the oil equivalent of exported oilseeds; estimates for other countries are based upon the production of various oilseeds times the estimated normal proportions crushed for oil. 5/ 1955-58 average. 6/ Estimated on the basis of exports and information available on consumption in the various producing areas. 7/ Rendered lard only in most countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD DRY BEAN PRODUCTION
BELOW LAST YEAR'S

The 1965 bean production in 34 reporting countries is estimated at 110 million bags, 4.7 percent below revised estimates of last year, but 18.7 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Production in the 34 countries probably represents 75 to 80 percent of the world's total production. Lack of reports from China, East Europe, and much of Africa precludes including them in this tabulation. However, four countries not heretofore included are added this year. These are Venezuela and three countries in Africa.

The major declines of production from last year among the reporting countries occurred in Europe, South America, and in white beans in the United States. All of Central America and the reporting countries in Asia and Africa report increased production this year. The United States bean crop, though only 7 percent below last year was reduced severely in major export classes of beans by severe August drought and wet harvests in Michigan, where navy beans predominate. The Michigan crop was reduced from an estimated 8.1 million bags in July to 5.6 in December.

Yugoslavia reported the heaviest loss: 3.2 million bags due to drought. Nearly all West European countries reported losses of lesser magnitude. The down-trend of acreage continues in nearly all reporting countries of West Europe.

A large increase in production was reported this year in Mexico. Also, there was a major upward revision of the estimate for last year. This results from a large heretofore unreported increase of bean acreage in the West Coast states of Sinaloa and Nayarit. Here, considerable acreages of black beans and other classes are grown, some of them under irrigation - for details see article in Foreign Agriculture - January 17, 1965. Mexico succeeded in 1964 in nosing the United States out of second place among the world's largest bean producers. Mexico has long ranked third place, and rather a slow second to the U. S. ten years ago.

Brazil, always the world's largest producer, is forecasting 1.6 million bags less beans in 1965-66 than the alltime record of 42.8 million bags last year. Nearly all of the production reported in this summary, except Brazil's, was harvested in 1965. The Southern Hemisphere countries of Africa and South America usually begin harvesting beans early in the first quarter of the calendar year. In The Northern Hemisphere the harvest runs into the fourth quarter. In Brazil some of the reported 1965 harvest will be in early 1966.

Reduced production of white beans in the United States and an apparent poor harvest in East Europe will reduce international bean trade in 1965-66.

The major international movement is in white beans imported by the United Kingdom and Western Europe. They normally import the bulk of

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
North America:									
Canada	69	76	86	1,032	1,483	1,318	708	1,127	1,131
Costa Rica	108	105	105	325	324	324	353	341	341
Dominican Republic	48	41	41	976	945	945	468	400	400
El Salvador	55	53	67	641	516	503	355	273	340
Guatemala	92	156	172	655	585	586	605	913	1,009
Honduras	165	275	302	386	406	410	639	1,115	1,227
Mexico	3,192	5,167	5,189	307	381	384	9,792	19,665	19,908
Nicaragua	111	122	128	570	653	653	604	796	836
Panama Republic	41	37	37	289	247	247	117	90	92
United States	1,478	1,452	1,533	1,178	1,225	1,076	17,404	17,789	16,501
Total	5,359	7,484	7,660	579	568	545	31,045	42,509	41,785
South America:									
Argentina	53	75	93	958	856	911	503	644	844
Brazil	5,591	6,622	6,672	587	556	611	32,804	42,549	40,785
Chile	204	221	214	841	951	911	1,716	2,101	1,953
Colombia 4/	310	260	248	435	479	481	1,349	1,245	1,194
Peru	81	100	85	825	866	850	667	866	825
Venezuela	190	227	230	756	387	388	1,435	878	891
Total	6,429	7,505	7,542	589	643	616	38,474	48,283	46,492
Europe:									
Austria	2	1	1	1,494	1,606	1,606	36	20	20
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	1	1,921	2,703	2,000	24	33	20
France	299	144	148	749	863	743	2,235	1,239	1,102
Germany, West	4	4	4	1,630	1,807	1,965	59	74	71
Greece	162	111	128	5/ 631	5/ 1,104	5/ 1,142	1,024	1,226	1,463
Italy	1,012	739	706	353	609	572	3,570	4,500	4,043
Netherlands	10	8	9	1,788	2,269	1,693	173	191	152
Portugal	831	1,023	988	107	127	178	1,068	1,301	882
Spain	246	267	242	1,035	958	1,001	2,543	2,557	2,425
Sweden	2	2	2	1,445	939	1,309	24	22	24
Yugoslavia	561	510	432	5/ 723	5/ 1,008	5/ 441	4,052	5,137	1,907
Total	3,130	2,810	2,661	473	580	455	14,808	16,300	12,109
Asia:									
Japan	238	217	228	1,161	798	1,229	2,760	1,733	2,800
Lebanon	3	3	4	1,843	1,368	1,323	46	40	53
Syria	4	4	4	568	781	781	22	31	31
Turkey	276	272	284	959	1,136	1,133	2,646	3,086	3,219
Total	521	496	520	1,051	986	1,174	5,474	4,890	6,103
Africa:									
Angola	231	295	295	444	450	450	1,027	1,323	1,323
Malagasy Republic	170	140	138	404	693	757	689	970	1,047
South Africa, Republic of	202	183	193	500	500	500	1,010	914	963
Total	603	618	626	452	519	532	2,726	3,207	3,333
Grand total	16,042	18,913	19,009	577	609	578	92,527	115,189	109,822

1/ Includes generally all beans of the species phaseolus vulgaris (haricot or kidney-shaped beans) and phaseolus lunatus (lima beans). All figures are latest revisions for years indicated and four additional countries added to previous listings. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Bags of 100 pounds. 4/ Includes lima beans for 1964 and 1965 only. 5/ For non-interplanted acreage.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

these from the United States, East Europe, Chile, and Africa in that order of volume. The United States has supplied as much as 60 percent of total world imports in some years. The shortage of navy beans--major U. S. export class--is reflected in 1965 prices. U. S. navy beans were quoted near $9.50 per bag f.o.b. Michigan in December 1965. Comparable quotations a year previous hovered near $7.50.

WORLD DRY PEA PRODUCTION
HIGHER IN 21 COUNTRIES

Dry pea production in 21 reporting countries, including India, totaled 32.6 million bags of 100 pounds in 1965, 18.0 percent above 1964 and 12.3 percent above the 1955-59 average.

These figures represent approximately one-third of total world dry pea production. The balance is in Communist China, USSR, East Europe, Africa, and other scattered areas which do not report pea production on any consistent or continuing basis.

This year, the large production of India which was added to the table for the first time shows a sizable increase of production, 40.7 percent above last year and 31.3 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Production in the other 20 reporting countries combined is only slightly more than half of India's output, but these are the peas that are traded internationally and therefore are more important to the international trade situation than either the large India or the large unreported production.

The principal countries in international dry pea trade are the United States and the Netherlands as exporters, and the United Kingdom, EEC, and certain Latin American countries as importers.

The exporters produced smaller crops this year than last--the United States because of accumulation of large stocks, low prices, and consequent drop in the 1965 acreage; the Netherlands because of lower acreage and a wet 1965 harvest. U. S. acreage dropped 24.2 percent below 1964 and Netherlands acreage 24.5 percent.

The dry pea importing areas of Europe produce only nominal quantities of peas, the output of which has been trending downward for several years. The trend continued down in 1965 for most of the countries. The importing areas of Latin America produce few or no peas.

Notwithstanding sharply reduced 1965 production in the two big exporting countries, supplies were not proportionately reduced because of large carry-over stocks in the United States. Peas still are in surplus in the United States; prices have moved upward, but partly under stimulus of government purchases for domestic relief and institutional use. Exports since July 1 have increased over the comparable period of 1964--950,000 bags July-November 1965 compared with 823,000 for 1964.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE 1/: Acreage, yield and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/	1,000 bags 3/
North America:									
Canada	77	71	55	987	1,350	1,348	756	959	747
United States	280	306	232	1,258	1,548	1,746	3,517	4,738	4,050
Total	357	377	297	1,197	1,511	1,671	4,273	5,697	4,797
South America:									
Argentina	55	40	50	603	937	1,531	334	370	772
Chile	40	33	38	581	550	533	231	181	203
Colombia	88	124	124	558	482	482	489	595	595
Venezuela	10	7	11	526	379	401	54	26	44
Total	193	204	223	574	575	724	1,108	1,172	1,614
Europe:									
Austria	1	1	1	1,697	1,963	1,784	21	24	18
Belgium-Luxembourg	22	17	17	2,382	3,221	3,221	515	560	560
Finland	22	5	6	1,125	1,456	1,190	253	68	71
France	53	17	19	1,631	1,940	2,059	867	331	287
Germany, West	10	8	5	1,627	1,849	2,118	159	156	97
Italy	43	24	21	607	873	969	259	212	204
Netherlands	84	53	40	2,747	3,141	2,564	2,316	1,653	1,021
Spain	84	84	82	561	656	514	470	551	419
Sweden	33	18	17	1,089	1,611	1,657	358	287	287
United Kingdom	86	32	34	1,770	2,485	2,438	1,531	795	829
Yugoslavia	21	31	32	924	843	824	195	265	265
Total	459	290	274	1,513	1,690	1,480	6,944	4,902	4,058
Asia:									
India	2,486	3,200	2,799	635	460	741	15,789	14,733	20,732
Japan	38	21	20	1,039	862	859	397	179	170
Turkey	4	10	11	697	892	892	25	88	99
Total	2,528	3,231	2,830	641	464	742	16,211	15,000	21,001
Africa:									
Morocco	124	137	168	403	639	838	500	876	1,149
Grand total	3,661	4,239	3,782	793	652	862	29,036	27,647	32,619

1/ All figures are latest revisions for years indicated; India added to listing. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Bags of 100 pounds.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD MEAT CONSUMPTION

During the past 6 or 7 years meat consumption per person has increased materially in the deficit meat producing countries of Western Europe, in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, USSR, Japan, Canada, and the United States. Rising consumer incomes in most of these countries have resulted in higher meat consumption, particularly that of beef and veal. Strong demand for meat in these areas has held down consumption in Australia, Ireland, Uruguay, and Argentina as these exporting countries have been able to ship large amounts of meat at favorable prices. New Zealand has increased meat consumption despite strong export demand.

Beef and veal. Shifting trade patterns occurring during 1964 are reflected in per capita beef and veal consumption data. Production lags in certain areas and increased output elsewhere resulted in noticeable shifts in beef and veal consumption.

Virtually all West European countries recorded a moderate decline in per capita beef and veal consumption in 1964. Domestic production did not keep pace with continued strengthened demand. At the same time traditional source of import supplies were unable to satisfy these increased shortages. Argentina, Uruguay, and East European countries were themselves experiencing reduced beef and veal output.

Australia and New Zealand--second and third most important world exporters of beef and veal--had more beef to move into world trade channels. The United States--their biggest outlet--also was experiencing record high production and needed less imported beef. The natural result of these combined circumstances was that Australia and New Zealand diverted their surplus quantities of beef and veal from the U. S. market to the more lucrative markets of Western Europe. Still, it was not enough to sustain previous year per capita consumption levels.

Whereas consumption reached a record high 106 pound level in the United States in 1964, it dropped off sharply in Argentina--the world's biggest beef eater--from 190 pounds in 1963 to 149 pounds in 1964. This was a result of various measures taken by the Argentine Government to curb domestic beef consumption in an attempt to sustain exports.

Higher living standards and increased incomes in most parts of the world have caused demand for beef and veal to move steadily upward.

Pork. Pork consumption in the EEC and in several other West European countries increased in 1964. The pork production cycle was on the upswing during the year and supplies were considerably increased by the last half of the year. Early in 1964 pork was relatively short in Western Europe and imports from the United States supplemented local production.

USSR consumption is estimated to have dropped sharply in 1964 following herd reductions resulting from severe weather and feed shortages in 1963.

Consumption in the United States in 1964 remained virtually unchanged from the two previous years, but turned downward in 1965 in response to reduced supplies.

Lamb, mutton and goat. Consumption of lamb, mutton, and goatmeat per person varies considerably from country-to-country. Aside from four countries in Europe (United Kingdom, Ireland, Greece and Bulgaria), per capita consumption is high only in the major wool producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere (Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa). No great change in consumption was evident from 1963 to 1964.

BEEF AND VEAL 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	77	77	79	78	84	89
United States 2/ 3/	91	91	93	94	99	106
Mexico	26	25	25	26	26	24
South America:						
Argentina	187	158	181	187	190	149
Brazil	47	45	40	39	38	37
Chile	43	45	44	42	38	38
Colombia	51	48	52	54	54	54
Paraguay	127	107	114	105	104	105
Peru	16	15	16	16	14	13
Uruguay	165	187	157	146	172	167
Venezuela	34	39	43	43	44	46
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	49	48	51	54	63	59
France	65	68	72	71	72	70
Germany, West	39	42	45	44	46	45
Italy	26	29	31	34	38	36
Netherlands	40	40	43	48	52	43
EEC	44	45	48	49	52	50
Austria	40	41	41	45	44	43
Denmark	42	35	41	44	36	38
Finland	35	36	38	40	43	46
Greece	8	9	11	17	22	22
Ireland	28	31	16	18	17	17
Norway	31	33	33	32	33	35
Portugal	11	13	15	15	15	14
Spain	12	12	13	15	18	17
Sweden	41	40	43	44	43	42
Switzerland	45	48	49	54	50	55
United Kingdom	60	57	58	59	60	57
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	22	15	19	22	25	--
Czechoslovakia	31	32	38	42	41	--
Hungary	23	27	26	27	30	--
Poland	23	25	23	26	31	32
Yugoslavia	14	13	13	16	15	11
USSR (Europe and Asia)	26	29	25	28	28	30
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	55	53	52	52	60	60
Asia:						
Japan	3	3	3	3	4	5
Philippines	9	8	5	7	6	7
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	126	111	85	95	102	108
New Zealand 6/	105	88	106	123	94	95

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

PORK 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	51	53	52	52	54	55
United States 2/ 3/	64	65	62	64	65	65
Mexico	13	12	11	12	12	12
South America:						
Argentina	17	17	19	16	15	17
Brazil	17	16	16	17	16	16
Chile	8	7	8	7	7	7
Colombia	8	9	9	8	8	7
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	7	8	7	8	6	6
Uruguay	16	18	18	19	20	19
Venezuela	11	12	11	11	11	11
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	48	51	43	45	45	42
France	48	45	57	61	59	61
Germany, West	64	66	71	74	72	74
Italy	20	23	21	23	21	24
Netherlands	47	54	50	53	49	52
EEC	45	46	46	48	48	52
Austria	65	69	69	69	68	68
Denmark	83	91	88	83	78	79
Finland	4/	28	31	32	32	32
Greece	7	7	7	11	12	12
Ireland	48	50	52	53	49	50
Norway	34	35	35	34	35	33
Portugal	24	24	24	23	23	23
Spain	18	19	19	20	24	25
Sweden	57	56	56	57	56	57
Switzerland	54	58	57	57	66	66
United Kingdom	43	45	55	59	58	60
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	25	28	30	30	27	--
Czechoslovakia	57	63	58	55	57	--
Germany, East	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Hungary	62	47	52	63	64	--
Poland	56	53	59	57	50	49
Yugoslavia	23	28	25	22	21	27
USSR (Europe and Asia)	26	26	28	30	31	20
Africa:						
South Africa, Rep. of	7	6	6	6	7	6
Asia:						
Japan	4	4	5	7	7	7
Philippines	17	16	16	18	18	18
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	19	19	23	25	24	23
New Zealand 6/	32	34	33	33	33	36

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

MUTTON, LAMB AND GOATMEAT 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	2	2	4	4	4	3
United States 2/ 3/	4	5	5	5	5	4
Mexico	3	3	4	3	3	3
South America:						
Argentina	14	14	13	13	12	11
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile	8	8	7	7	6	7
Colombia	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	--
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	8	8	8	8	7	8
Uruguay	39	38	36	34	35	35
Venezuela	1	4/	1	1	1	1
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	6	6	7	7	6	6
Germany, West	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	1	4/	4/	4/	4/
EEC	3	3	3	3	3	3
Austria	1	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	5/	6/ 2	6/ 3	1	1	1
Greece	21	21	22	25	28	28
Ireland	20	24	18	17	18	17
Norway	9	9	9	9	9	9
Portugal	5	6	5	5	5	5
Spain	7	9	8	8	9	9
Sweden	4/	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	1	2	2	2
United Kingdom	24	25	26	26	25	25
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	14	13	14	17	17	--
Czechoslovakia	2	2	2	2	2	--
Germany, East	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Hungary	1	1	1	1	1	--
Poland	2	2	2	2	2	2
Yugoslavia	6	7	5	6	5	4
USSR (Europe and Asia)	8	8	7	9	9	8
Africa:						
South Africa, Rep. of	16	16	15	17	19	18
Asia:						
Japan	4/	1	1	1	1	2
Philippines	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Oceania:						
Australia 7/	84	103	97	96	90	88
New Zealand 8/	83	95	93	96	96	95

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 4/ Less than .5 pound. 5/ Included in total consumption. 6/ Includes horsemeat. 7/ Year ending June 30. 8/ Year ending September 30.

HORSEMEAT 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1960-64

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
South America:						
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	6	5	7	7	7	8
France	5	5	5	5	5	5
Germany, West	2/	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	1	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	3	3	4	3	3	4
EEC	2	2	2	3	2	3
Austria	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	2	2	1	1	1
Finland	4/	5/	5/	2	2	2
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sweden	4	4	4	4	3	3
Switzerland	2	2	3	3	2	2
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	1	2/	1	1	1	--
Germany, East	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	--
Hungary	3	6	5	2	1	--
Poland	1	2	1	1	1	1
Yugoslavia	2/	1	2/	2/	2/	2/
USSR (Europe and Asia)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Africa:						
South Africa, Rep. of	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asia:						
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Oceania:						
Australia	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Less than .5 pound. 3/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Included in lamb, mutton, and goatmeat.

TOTAL MEAT 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, Average 1956-60, annual 1959-63

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/ 3/	135	132	135	134	142	147
United States 2/ 4/	159	160	161	163	169	175
Mexico	42	40	40	41	41	39
South America:						
Argentina	218	189	213	216	217	177
Brazil	65	62	57	57	55	54
Chile	59	60	59	56	51	52
Colombia	59	57	61	62	62	62
Paraguay	127	107	114	105	104	105
Peru	31	31	31	32	27	27
Uruguay	220	243	211	200	227	221
Venezuela	46	51	55	55	56	58
Europe:						
Western:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	104	105	102	107	116	110
France	124	124	141	144	142	142
Germany, West	104	110	118	120	120	121
Italy	50	55	56	61	63	64
Netherlands	91	98	97	104	104	99
EEC	94	96	99	103	105	108
Austria	108	112	112	116	114	113
Denmark	127	129	132	129	116	119
Finland	69	66	72	75	78	81
Greece	36	37	40	53	62	62
Ireland	96	105	86	88	84	84
Norway	75	78	78	76	78	79
Portugal	41	44	45	44	44	43
Spain	38	41	41	44	52	52
Sweden	102	101	104	106	103	103
Switzerland	102	109	110	116	119	125
United Kingdom	127	127	139	144	143	142
Eastern:						
Bulgaria	61	56	63	69	69	--
Czechoslovakia	91	97	99	100	101	--
Germany, East	93	97	102	103	115	--
Hungary	89	81	84	93	96	--
Poland	82	81	85	86	84	84
Yugoslavia	43	49	43	44	41	42
USSR (Europe and Asia)	62	65	62	69	70	60
Africa:						
South Africa, Rep. of	78	75	74	75	86	84
Asia:						
Japan	8	9	10	12	13	15
Philippines	26	24	21	25	24	25
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	229	233	205	216	216	219
New Zealand 6/	220	217	232	252	223	226

1/ Carcass weight basis - excludes edible variety meats, lard, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Per capita consumption figures taken into account changes in commercial stocks. Data for United States and Canada are for civilian consumption only. 3/ Total consumption includes canned meat. 4/ Beginning 1960 data include Alaska and Hawaii. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE IN 1963-64
INCREASES 31 PERCENT OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

World wheat and flour trade in fiscal year 1963-64 amounted to 56,582,000 metric tons, an increase of 13,257,600 tons above the previous year. The four major exporters--the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia--made sizable increases in their shipments. Exports from the USSR, however, declined by 75 percent.

Table 1.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1964

Destination	Exporting Countries: United States 1/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 2/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:									
Northern Area:									
Canada	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/	9.7
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
United States	--	121.7	--	--	--	--	--	3/	121.7
Southern Area:									
Mexico	56.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56.3
Central America:									
British Honduras	7.6	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7
Canal Zone	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Costa Rica	32.1	16.8	--	--	3.3	--	--	.6	52.8
El Salvador	33.1	24.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	57.2
Guatemala	63.0	6.2	--	--	--	--	3/	3/	69.2
Honduras	25.0	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	26.7
Nicaragua	20.6	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.1
Panama	33.3	4.4	--	--	.4	--	--	--	38.1
Bermuda and Caribbean:									
Bahamas	1.2	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.7
Barbados	4.2	4.6	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	12.0
Bermuda	.4	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Cuba	--	338.1	12.5	--	--	85.0	--	--	435.6
Dominican Republic	54.7	25.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	80.0
French West Indies	3/	.1	--	--	54.6	--	--	1.4	56.1
Haiti	49.3	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	52.4
Jamaica	33.3	45.4	2.0	--	15.3	--	--	25.2	121.2
Leeward and Windward Isl.	2.6	29.0	.4	--	--	--	--	--	32.0
Netherlands Antilles	11.7	4.2	3/	--	--	--	--	.2	16.1
Trinidad and Tobago	34.3	40.4	4.6	--	--	--	--	.3	79.6
Total North America	472.6	687.0	22.7	0.0	73.6	85.0	3/	27.7	1,368.6
South America:									
Northern Area:									
British Guiana	30.8	1.0	.8	--	5.4	2.0	--	--	40.0
Colombia	170.4	3/	--	--	--	--	--	--	170.4
French Guiana	3/	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	2.8
Surinam	11.8	2.0	.5	--	--	--	--	--	14.3
Venezuela	317.4	191.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	508.7
Western Area:									
Bolivia	109.7	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	113.7
Chile	118.5	.2	--	--	2.5	--	--	2.0	123.2
Ecuador	35.7	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.9
Peru	174.1	21.6	.8	250.6	.7	--	--	7.7	455.5
Eastern Area:									
Argentina	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Brazil	1,262.7	--	--	686.8	--	66.3	--	82.2	2,098.0
Falkland Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
Paraguay	32.4	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	2.2	53.8
Uruguay	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Total South America	2,265.7	247.3	2.1	960.6	11.4	68.3	0.0	94.2	3,649.6
Europe:									
EEC countries:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	223.6	429.0	--	31.4	184.4	7.0	--	1.0	876.4
France	305.3	146.3	--	75.5	4/ 1.8	.2	--	143.2	672.3
Germany, West	401.2	983.6	226.0	252.7	160.5	2.7	--	116.2	2,142.9
Italy	188.0	112.2	--	191.5	105.6	--	--	1.9	599.2
Netherlands	813.5	96.6	--	94.5	70.5	62.8	--	13.7	1,151.6
Total EEC	1,931.6	1,767.7	226.0	645.6	522.8	72.7	0.0	276.0	5,442.4
Other Western Area:									
Austria	3.2	32.4	--	--	53.5	2.0	--	17.6	108.7
Azores	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.0
Cyprus	43.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	43.6
Denmark	.6	.7	--	--	102.2	--	--	71.0	174.5
Finland	5.7	23.0	--	--	--	40.5	--	3/	69.2
Gibraltar	.1	.9	--	--	2.9	--	--	.1	4.0
Greece	112.4	.4	--	--	--	--	--	1.4	114.2
Iceland	10.0	.1	--	--	--	2.0	--	.3	12.4
Ireland	10.5	74.4	55.1	--	13.4	--	--	65.3	218.7
Malta and Gozo	--	29.8	18.4	--	--	3.0	--	.5	51.7
Norway	126.0	46.3	113.5	--	7.9	11.8	--	34.8	340.3
Portugal	176.1	14.3	.2	11.2	18.7	--	--	8.2	228.7
Spain	109.7	--	33.6	--	--	--	--	1.4	144.7
Sweden	16.6	.7	--	--	--	18.2	--	68.0	103.5
Switzerland	250.6	201.8	--	4.4	127.9	--	81.5	18.6	684.8
Turkey	177.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	178.1
United Kingdom	524.0	2,395.5	826.9	87.2	550.6	87.3	--	279.3	4,750.8
Total Other Western Europe	1,575.2	2,820.3	1,047.7	102.8	877.1	164.8	81.5	567.5	7,236.9

Table 1.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1964 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 1/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 2/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Europe: (continued)									
Eastern Area:									
Albania	--	80.0	38.6	--	--	--	--	1.2	119.8
Bulgaria	--	156.7	--	--	12.7	39.0	--	24.0	232.4
Czechoslovakia	35.7	178.8	--	44.8	13.4	306.0	34.4	98.2	711.3
Germany, East	121.4	--	--	17.6	49.5	539.0	52.0	.2	779.7
Hungary	181.3	--	--	--	51.1	2.0	--	189.1	423.5
Poland	1,103.0	323.3	--	11.3	354.5	--	--	252.3	2,044.4
Rumania	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	15.2	45.2
U.S.S.R.	1,752.2	5,672.7	1,556.6	9.6	148.3	--	--	864.4	10,003.8
Yugoslavia	312.5	202.0	--	--	--	--	--	19.8	534.3
Total Eastern Europe	3,506.1	6,613.5	1,595.2	83.3	629.5	916.0	86.4	1,464.4	14,894.4
Total All Europe	7,012.9	11,201.5	2,868.9	831.7	2,029.4	1,153.5	167.9	2,307.9	27,573.7
Asia:									
Western Area:									
Aden	.9	1.0	--	--	7.1	--	--	.8	9.8
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.	5.4	--	24.5	--	--	--	--	3/	29.9
Bahrein	10.5	--	5.1	--	--	--	--	.2	15.8
Iran	58.0	.1	32.1	--	--	1.0	--	2.5	93.7
Iraq	163.9	--	132.7	--	--	--	--	11.0	307.6
Israel	200.3	32.5	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	239.4
Jordan	135.7	3/	--	--	.9	--	--	19.0	155.6
Kuwait	22.6	.8	19.2	--	.6	--	--	14.4	57.6
Lebanon	34.0	1.7	143.5	--	1.6	3.0	--	104.2	288.0
Saudi Arabia	99.8	30.1	36.0	--	--	3.0	--	3.4	172.3
Syria	--	3/	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	4.3
Yemen	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.6	.9
Total Western Asia	731.1	66.2	400.0	0.0	14.5	7.0	0.0	156.1	1,374.9
Southern Area:									
Afghanistan	109.7	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	111.7
Brunei	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Burma	--	4.2	9.4	--	--	--	--	.1	13.7
Cambodia	.2	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	12.2	15.2
Ceylon	39.1	29.1	144.2	--	13.6	--	--	87.8	313.9
Goa, Damao, and Diu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
India	4,451.0	19.6	206.1	--	--	--	--	--	4,676.7
Indonesia	15.1	2.4	6.3	--	5.7	--	--	9.0	38.5
Laos	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/	4.7
Macao	5.0	--	3/	--	--	--	--	1.6	6.6
Malaya	1.4	--	111.3	--	--	--	--	95.5	208.2
Malaysia	6.8	30.5	--	--	14.2	--	--	.5	52.0
North Borneo	.6	--	5.7	--	--	--	--	.8	7.1
Pakistan	1,633.5	9.7	55.6	--	--	--	--	--	1,698.8
Philippines	256.3	201.7	86.6	--	--	--	--	1.7	546.3
Sarawak	.8	--	6.3	--	--	--	--	.9	8.0
Singapore	.8	--	102.2	--	--	--	--	12.0	115.0
South Arabia, Federation of	--	--	83.6	--	--	--	--	.3	83.9
Southern & Southeastern, n.e.c.	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Thailand	2.4	9.8	27.1	--	--	--	--	6.6	45.9
Viet-Nam, South	126.5	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	127.7
Total Southern Asia	6,653.9	308.9	845.3	0.0	36.3	2.0	0.0	229.1	8,075.5
Eastern Area:									
Hong Kong	26.6	41.8	60.4	--	1.4	--	--	22.1	152.3
Japan	2,036.4	1,309.1	511.7	--	--	--	--	--	3,857.2
Korea, Republic of	692.1	13.9	41.9	--	--	--	--	10.8	758.7
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	40.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	42.9
Taiwan (Formosa)	312.2	11.2	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	325.6
Total Eastern Asia	3,108.1	1,376.0	616.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	35.0	5,136.7
Sino-Bloc Area:									
China	--	1,004.8	2,543.1	988.0	221.5	16.0	311.7	--	5,085.1
Korea, North	--	--	43.7	--	--	--	--	6.3	50.0
Viet-Nam, North	--	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	9.2
Total Sino-Bloc Area	0.0	1,004.8	2,586.8	988.0	230.7	16.0	311.7	6.3	5,144.3
Total All Asia	10,493.1	2,755.9	4,448.3	988.0	282.9	25.0	311.7	426.5	19,731.4

Table 1.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1964 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 1/	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 2/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:									
Northern Area:									
Algeria	403.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	422.8
Libya	15.2	--	3/	--	4.4	8.0	--	87.0	114.6
Morocco	152.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	3/	152.7
Sudan	106.1	--	--	--	16.6	--	--	12.5	135.2
Tunisia	90.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90.2
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	1,865.6	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	22.1	1,889.5
Total Northern Africa	2,633.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	21.0	8.0	0.0	140.9	2,805.0
Western Area:									
Angola	31.3	.2	--	--	1.2	--	--	1.4	34.1
British West Africa	3.2	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	.6	4.9
Burundi and Rwanda	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	.6
Cameroon	1.7	--	--	--	13.7	--	--	8.4	23.8
Canary Islands	31.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	33.5
Central African Republic	--	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	1.3
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	--	--	13.3	--	--	1.0	14.3
Congo (Leopoldville)	96.9	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	100.2
Gabon	.2	--	--	--	3.3	--	--	1.0	4.5
Gambia	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.3
Ghana	6.2	28.6	.3	--	--	1.0	--	.8	36.9
Guinea	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Ivory Coast	--	.1	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	11.5
Liberia	4.3	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.1
Madeira Islands	30.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.5
Mauritania	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	2.0
Nigeria	72.3	18.0	--	--	.9	--	--	.2	91.4
Senegal	3.0	--	--	--	139.4	--	--	--	142.4
Sierra Leone	2.9	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.3
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	1.7
Togo	.4	4.1	--	--	.7	--	--	.3	5.5
Western Africa, n.e.c.	29.9	--	--	--	7.6	--	--	1.6	39.1
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	2.8	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	.1	5.1
Total Western Africa	319.9	70.4	0.3	0.0	194.5	1.0	0.0	19.3	605.4
Eastern Area:									
British East Africa	4.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.8
Ethiopia	1.9	--	--	--	.4	--	--	4.8	7.1
French Somaliland	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	1.8
Kenya	1.0	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	10.3
Malagasy Republic	1.1	--	--	--	28.3	--	--	--	29.4
Mauritius	--	--	26.6	--	--	--	--	--	26.6
Mozambique	14.7	7.1	26.1	--	--	--	--	--	47.9
Seychelles	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	--	.2	1.6
Somali Republic	3/	--	.3	--	2.7	--	--	--	3.0
Tanganyika	2.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.6
Tanzania	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Zanzibar	.7	--	6.4	--	9.5	--	--	1.6	18.2
Total Eastern Africa	28.5	7.4	70.1	0.0	40.9	0.0	0.0	6.7	153.6
Southern Area:									
Madagascar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	2.1
Malawi (Nyasaland)	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	.9	2.0
Northern Rhodesia	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2
Rhodesia	--	.5	121.6	--	--	--	--	.1	122.2
South Africa, Republic of	143.3	41.5	--	--	--	--	--	6.2	191.0
Zambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.0
Total Southern Africa	156.5	43.1	121.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	332.5
Total All Africa	3,138.2	120.9	193.8	0.0	256.4	9.0	0.0	178.2	3,896.5
Oceania:									
Australia	.2	--	5/ 7.6	--	--	--	--	--	7.8
British Western Pacific Isl.	.2	.2	22.7	--	--	--	--	--	23.1
French Pacific Islands	.1	.1	1.5	--	18.6	--	--	--	20.3
New Guinea	--	--	6.1	--	--	--	--	--	6.1
New Zealand	.2	--	182.0	--	--	--	--	--	182.2
Timor	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Trust Territory	1.8	10.9	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	13.7
Western Samoa	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Total Oceania	2.5	11.2	226.3	0.0	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	258.6
Others, Unspecified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	17.0	0.0	81.2	103.6
Total World	23,385.0	15,023.8	7,762.1	2,780.3	2,677.7	1,357.8	479.6	3,115.7	56,582.0
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	859,239	552,022	285,202	102,159	98,387	49,891	17,622	114,477	2,078,999

1/ Includes flour and products in wheat equivalent. 2/ Based on actual imports from recipient countries, and IWC, FAO, and FAS estimates. 3/ Less than 50 metric tons. 4/ Shipments to French Territory (Andorra). 5/ Shipments to Australian Territories (Norfolk and Christmas Islands).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 2.--WHEAT: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1964

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:									
Northern Area:									
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
United States	--	95.3	--	--	--	--	--	2/	95.3
Southern Area:									
Mexico	1.0	--	--	--	--		--	--	1.0
Central America:									
British Honduras	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Canal Zone	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	--	.0
Costa Rica	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
El Salvador	28.2	23.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	52.0
Guatemala	55.1	5.7	--	--	--	--	2/	2/	60.8
Honduras	21.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.1
Nicaragua	14.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.5
Panama	24.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.5
Bermuda and Caribbean:									
Bahamas	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Barbados	.7	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Bermuda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Cuba	--	172.2	12.5	--	--	85.0	--	--	269.7
Dominican Republic	43.2	23.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	66.5
French West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Haiti	40.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	40.5
Jamaica	.3	.3	.3	--	.2	--	--	--	1.1
Leeward and Windward Isl.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Netherlands Antilles	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Trinidad and Tobago	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Total North America	229.4	320.6	12.8	0.0	0.2	85.0	2/	2/	648.0
South America:									
Northern Area:									
British Guiana	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	2.0
Colombia	151.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	151.3
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Surinam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Venezuela	303.8	191.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	495.1
Western Area:									
Bolivia	3.1	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	7.1
Chile	87.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	87.0
Ecuador	22.1	31.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.3
Peru	161.4	19.9	--	250.6	--	--	--	5.0	436.9
Eastern Area:									
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Brazil	1,242.6	--	--	686.8	--	66.3	--	82.2	2,077.9
Falkland Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Paraguay	27.2	--	--	19.2	--	--	--	1.7	48.1
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Total South America	1,998.5	242.4	0.0	960.6	0.0	68.3	0.0	88.9	3,358.7
Europe:									
EEC Countries:									
Belgium-Luxembourg	222.9	423.7	--	31.4	184.0	7.0	--	.9	869.9
France	305.1	146.3	--	75.5	--	.2	--	143.2	670.3
Germany, West	400.8	983.6	226.0	252.7	135.8	2.7	--	115.6	2,117.2
Italy	113.5	112.2	--	191.5	105.6	--	--	1.7	524.5
Netherlands	781.3	96.4	--	94.5	70.5	62.8	--	13.0	1,118.5
Total EEC	1,823.6	1,762.2	226.0	645.6	495.9	72.7	0.0	274.4	5,300.4
Other Western Area:									
Austria	3.2	32.4	--	--	53.5	2.0	--	1.5	92.6
Azores	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.0
Cyprus	41.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41.9
Denmark	.5	.6	--	--	102.2	--	--	13.0	116.3
Finland	5.7	23.0	--	--	--	40.5	--	2/	69.2
Gibraltar	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	2.9
Greece	54.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.2	55.3
Iceland	.3	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	2/	2.3
Ireland	10.5	74.4	55.1	--	13.4	--	--	5.1	158.5
Malta and Gozo	--	29.8	18.4	--	--	3.0	--	--	51.2
Norway	125.4	46.3	113.5	--	7.2	11.8	--	25.8	330.0
Portugal	163.8	11.2	--	11.2	18.7	--	--	7.9	212.8
Spain	109.5	--	33.6	--	--	--	--	--	143.1
Sweden	15.9	.6	--	--	--	18.2	--	47.5	82.2
Switzerland	250.6	201.8	--	4.4	123.5	--	81.5	2.6	664.4
Turkey	164.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	164.1
United Kingdom	517.4	2,072.1	766.0	87.2	544.5	87.3	--	129.1	4,203.6
Total Other Western Europe	1,471.9	2,492.2	986.6	102.8	865.9	164.8	81.5	233.7	6,399.4

Table 2.--WHEAT: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1964 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries								
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Europe: (continued)									
Eastern Area:									
Albania	--	80.0	38.6	--	--	--	--	1.2	119.8
Bulgaria	--	156.7	--	--	12.7	39.0	--	24.0	232.4
Czechoslovakia	35.7	178.8	--	44.8	13.4	306.0	34.4	98.2	711.3
Germany, East	121.4	--	--	17.6	49.5	539.0	52.0	.2	779.7
Hungary	181.3	--	--	--	51.1	2.0	--	79.0	313.4
Poland	1,081.2	323.3	--	11.3	354.5	--	--	222.7	1,993.0
Rumania	--	--	--	--	--	30.0	--	15.2	45.2
U.S.S.R.	1,752.2	5,095.4	1,389.2	9.6	--	--	--	400.0	8,646.4
Yugoslavia	277.5	202.0	--	--	--	--	--	.1	479.6
Total Eastern Europe	3,449.3	6,036.2	1,427.8	83.3	481.2	916.0	86.4	840.6	13,320.8
Total All Europe	6,744.8	10,290.6	2,640.4	831.7	1,843.0	1,153.5	167.9	1,348.7	25,020.6
Asia:									
Western Area:									
Aden	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Arabia Peninsula States n.e.c.	3.0	--	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.3
Bahrein	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Iran	24.6	--	31.7	--	--	1.0	--	--	57.3
Iraq	159.7	--	132.7	--	--	--	--	11.0	303.4
Israel	198.1	32.5	6.6	--	--	--	--	--	237.2
Jordan	26.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	28.5
Kuwait	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Lebanon	1.2	--	143.5	--	--	3.0	--	65.6	213.3
Saudi Arabia	3.8	29.9	20.3	--	--	3.0	--	.3	57.3
Syria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Yemen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Total Western Asia	418.5	62.4	337.5	0.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	78.5	903.9
Southern Area:									
Afghanistan	109.7	--	--	--	--	2.0	--	--	111.7
Brunei	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Burma	--	2.2	8.8	--	--	--	--	--	11.0
Cambodia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Ceylon	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Goa, Damao, and Diu	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
India	4,433.3	19.6	206.1	--	--	--	--	--	4,659.0
Indonesia	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Laos	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Macao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Malaya	--	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	7.3	11.3
Malaysia	3.3	13.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.4
North Borneo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Pakistan	1,625.7	9.7	55.6	--	--	--	--		1,691.0
Philippines	231.5	201.5	22.6	--	--	--	--	--	455.6
Sarawak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Singapore	--	--	43.2	--	--	--	--	--	43.2
South Arabia, Federation of	--	--	32.8	--	--	--	--	--	32.8
Southern & Southeastern, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Thailand	--	--	8.7	--	--	--	--	2.0	10.7
Viet-Nam, South	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Total Southern Asia	6,404.2	246.1	382.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	9.3	7,043.7
Eastern Area:									
Hong Kong	5.3	18.3	55.8	--	--	--	--	--	79.4
Japan	1,963.5	1,306.0	511.7	--	--	--	--	--	3,781.2
Korea, Republic of	647.9	13.9	41.9	--	--	--	--	--	703.7
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.4
Taiwan (Formosa)	249.1	11.2	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	262.5
Total Eastern Asia	2,886.2	1,349.4	611.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4,847.2
Sino-Bloc Area:									
China	--	1,004.8	2,543.1	988.0	187.2	16.0	311.7	--	5,050.8
Korea, North	--	--	43.7	--	--	--	--	6.3	50.0
Viet-Nam, North	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Total Sino-Bloc Asia	0.0	1,004.8	2,586.8	988.0	187.2	16.0	311.7	6.3	5,100.8
Total All Asia	9,708.9	2,662.7	3,918.0	988.0	187.2	25.0	311.7	94.1	17,895.6

Table 2.--WHEAT: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1964 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries								
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:									
Northern Area:									
Algeria	373.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.3	392.4
Libya	7.5	--	--	--	--	8.0	--	3.1	18.6
Morocco	75.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	75.1
Sudan	55.6	--	--	--	8.0	--	--	--	63.6
Tunisia	82.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	82.0
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	961.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	961.4
Total Northern Africa	1,554.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.0	8.0	0.0	22.4	1,593.1
Western Area:									
Angola	28.9	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	30.1
British West Africa	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Burundi and Rwanda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Cameroon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Canary Islands	31.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	31.7
Central African Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	--	--	7.0	--	--	--	7.0
Congo (Leopoldville)	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Gabon	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Gambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Ghana	.5	--	--	--	--	1.0	--	--	1.5
Guinea	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Ivory Coast	--	--	--	--	11.4	--	--	--	11.4
Liberia	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Madeira Islands	28.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.8
Mauritania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Nigeria	69.9	17.5	--	--	.2	--	--	--	87.6
Senegal	1.2	--	--	--	139.4	--	--	--	140.6
Sierra Leone	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Togo	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Western Africa, n.e.c.	6.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.7
Western Port. Africa, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Total Western Africa	172.2	17.5	0.0	0.0	159.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	349.9
Eastern Area:									
British East Africa	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2
Ethiopia	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
French Somaliland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Kenya	.3	--	9.3	--	--	--	--	--	9.6
Malagasy Republic	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Mauritius	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Mozambique	14.6	6.1	25.7	--	--	--	--	--	46.4
Seychelles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Somali Republic	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Tanganyika	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Tanzania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Zanzibar	2/	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Total Eastern Africa	18.9	6.1	35.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	60.4
Southern Area:									
Madagascar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Malawi (Nyasaland)	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Northern Rhodesia	13.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.2
Rhodesia	--	.5	114.4	--	--	--	--	--	114.9
South Africa, Rep. of	142.1	41.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	183.5
Zambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Total Southern Africa	155.3	42.2	114.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	311.9
Total All Africa	1,901.1	65.8	149.8	0.0	167.2	9.0	0.0	22.4	2,315.3
Oceania:									
Australia	--	--	3/ .2	--	--	--	--	--	.2
British Western Pacific Isl.	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	.9
French Pacific Islands	--	--	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
New Guinea	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	.2
New Zealand	--	--	182.0	--	--	--	--	--	182.0
Timor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Trust Territory	.2	10.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.0
Western Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0
Total Oceania	0.2	10.8	184.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	195.4
Others, Unspecified	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	17.0	0.0	55.4	73.0
Total World	20,582.9	13,592.9	6,905.4	2,780.3	2,198.2	1,357.8	479.6	1,609.5	49.506.6
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	756,278	499,444	253,725	102,159	80,770	49,891	17,622	59,140	1,819,029

1/ Based on actual imports from recipient countries, and IWC, FAO, FAS estimates. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ Shipments to Australian Territories (Norfolk and Christmas Islands).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 3.--WHEAT FLOUR: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1964

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 1/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:								
Northern Area:								
Canada	9.7	--	--	--	--	--	2/	9.7
Miquelon and St. Pierre Islands	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	.5
United States	--	26.4	--	--	--	--	2/	26.4
Southern Area:								
Mexico	55.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	55.3
Central America:								
British Honduras	7.5	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	8.6
Canal Zone	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Costa Rica	32.0	16.8	--	3.3	.6	--	--	52.7
El Salvador	4.9	.3	--	--	--	--	--	5.2
Guatemala	7.9	.5	--	--	--	--	--	8.4
Honduras	3.9	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Nicaragua	6.1	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	14.6
Panama	8.8	4.4	--	.4	--	--	--	13.6
Bermuda and Caribbean:								
Bahamas	1.2	8.5	--	--	--	--	--	9.7
Barbados	3.5	4.6	3.2	--	--	--	--	11.3
Bermuda	.4	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Cuba	--	165.9	--	--	--	--	--	165.9
Dominican Republic	11.5	2.0	--	--	--	--	--	13.5
French West Indies	2/	.1	--	54.6	1.4	--	--	56.1
Haiti	8.8	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	11.9
Jamaica	33.0	45.1	1.7	15.1	25.2	--	--	120.1
Leeward and Windward Isl.	2.6	29.0	.4	--	--	--	--	32.0
Netherlands Antilles	11.7	4.2	2/	--	--	.2	--	16.1
Trinidad and Tobago	34.2	40.4	4.6	--	--	--	.3	79.5
Total North America	243.2	366.4	9.9	73.4	27.2	0.2	0.3	720.6
South America:								
Northern Area:								
British Guiana	30.8	1.0	.8	5.4	--	--	--	38.0
Colombia	19.1	2/	--	--	--	--	--	19.1
French Guiana	2/	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	2.8
Surinam	11.8	2.0	.5	--	--	--	--	14.3
Venezuela	13.6	2/	--	--	--	--	--	13.6
Western Area:								
Bolivia	106.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	106.6
Chile	31.5	.2	--	2.5	2.0	--	--	36.2
Ecuador	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.6
Peru	12.7	1.7	.8	.7	2.7	--	--	18.6
Eastern Area:								
Argentina	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Brazil	20.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.1
Falkland Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
Paraguay	5.2	--	--	--	--	--	.5	5.7
Uruguay	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Total South America	267.2	4.9	2.1	11.4	4.7	0.0	0.6	290.9
Europe:								
EEC countries:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	.7	5.3	--	.4	--	--	.1	6.5
France	.2	--	--	3/ 1.8	--	--	2/	2.0
Germany, West	.4	--	--	24.7	--	--	.6	25.7
Italy	74.5	2/	--	--	--	--	.2	74.7
Netherlands	32.2	.2	--	--	.1	--	.6	33.1
Total EEC	108.0	5.5	0.0	26.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	142.0
Other Western Area:								
Austria	--	--	--	--	16.1	--	--	16.1
Azores	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Cyprus	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	.5	1.7
Denmark	.1	.1	--	--	55.7	--	2.3	58.2
Finland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Gibraltar	.1	.9	--	--	--	--	.1	1.1
Greece	58.3	.4	--	--	.2	--	--	58.9
Iceland	9.7	.1	--	--	.1	--	.2	10.1
Ireland	2/	--	--	--	59.6	--	.6	60.2
Malta and Gozo	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	.5
Norway	.6	2/	--	.7	8.8	--	.2	10.3
Portugal	12.3	3.1	.2	--	.3	--	--	15.9
Spain	.2	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	1.6
Sweden	.7	.1	--	--	20.0	--	.5	21.3
Switzerland	2/	--	--	4.4	15.0	1.0	--	20.4
Turkey	13.5	--	--	--	.5	--	--	14.0
United Kingdom	6.6	323.4	60.9	6.1	123.3	.1	26.8	547.2
Total Other Western Europe	103.3	328.1	61.1	11.2	301.0	1.1	31.7	837.5

Table 3.--WHEAT FLOUR: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1964 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries: United States 1/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Europe: (continued)								
Eastern Area:								
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Hungary	--	--	--	--	69.3	40.8	--	110.1
Poland	21.8	--	--	--	29.6	--	--	51.4
Rumania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
U.S.S.R.	--	577.3	167.4	148.3	399.0	39.6	25.8	1,357.4
Yugoslavia	35.0	--	--	--	--	19.7	--	54.7
Total Eastern Europe	56.8	577.3	167.4	148.3	497.9	100.1	25.8	1,573.6
Total All Europe	268.1	910.9	228.5	186.4	799.0	101.2	59.0	2,553.1
Asia:								
Western Area:								
Aden	.6	1.0	--	7.1	.3	--	.5	9.5
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.	2.4	--	22.2	--	2/	--	2/	24.6
Bahrein	10.5	--	4.7	--	--	--	.2	15.4
Iran	33.4	.1	.4	--	.2	2.3	--	36.4
Iraq	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Israel	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2
Jordan	108.8	2/	--	.9	2.7	--	14.7	127.1
Kuwait	21.7	.8	19.2	.6	4.4	5.7	4.3	56.7
Lebanon	32.8	1.7	--	1.6	10.6	--	28.0	74.7
Saudi Arabia	96.0	.2	15.7	--	--	--	3.1	115.0
Syria	--	--	--	4.3	--	--	--	4.3
Yemen	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.6	.9
Total Western Asia	312.6	3.8	62.5	14.5	18.2	8.0	51.4	471.0
Southern Area:								
Afghanistan	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Brunei	--	--	.8	--	--	--	--	.8
Burma	--	2.0	.6	--	--	--	.1	2.7
Cambodia	.2	--	--	2.8	--	--	12.2	15.2
Ceylon	39.1	29.1	144.0	13.6	58.6	--	29.2	313.6
Gao, Damao, and Diu	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
India	17.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7
Indonesia	14.7	2.4	6.3	5.7	--	--	9.0	38.1
Laos	4.6	--	--	--	--	--	2/	4.6
Macao	5.0	--	2/	--	--	--	1.6	6.6
Malaya	1.4	--	107.3	--	1.8	--	86.4	196.9
Malaysia	3.5	17.4	--	14.2	--	--	.5	35.6
North Borneo	.6	--	5.7	--	--	--	.8	7.1
Pakistan	7.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.8
Philippines	24.8	.2	64.0	--	--	--	1.7	90.7
Sarawak	.8	--	6.3	--	--	--	.9	8.0
Singapore	.8	--	59.0	--	--	--	12.0	71.8
South Arabia, Federation of	--	--	50.8	--	--	.3	--	51.1
Southern and Southeastern, n.e.c.	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Thailand	2.4	9.8	18.4	--	--	--	4.6	35.2
Viet-Nam, South	126.3	1.2	--	--	--	--	--	127.5
Total South Asia	249.7	62.8	463.2	36.3	60.4	0.3	159.1	1,031.8
Eastern Area:								
Hong Kong	21.3	23.5	4.6	1.4	--	--	22.1	72.9
Japan	72.9	3.1	--	--	--	--	--	76.0
Korea, Republic of	44.2	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	55.0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	22.5
Taiwan (Formosa)	63.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	63.1
Total Eastern Asia	221.9	26.6	4.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	35.0	289.5
Sino-Bloc Area:								
China	--	--	--	34.3	--	--	--	34.3
Korea, North	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Viet-Nam, North	--	--	--	9.2	--	--	--	9.2
Total Sino-Bloc Asia	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.5
Total All Asia	784.2	93.2	530.3	95.7	78.6	8.3	245.5	1,835.8

Table 3.--WHEAT FLOUR: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1964 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries							
	United States 1/	Canada	Australia	France	Germany, West	Italy	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa:								
Northern Area:								
Algeria	30.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.4
Libya	7.7	--	--	4.4	44.7	30.5	8.7	96.0
Morocco	77.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	77.6
Sudan	50.5	--	--	8.6	9.3	.3	2.9	71.6
Tunisia	8.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	904.2	--	1.8	--	22.1	--	--	928.1
Total Northern Africa	1,078.6	0.0	1.8	13.0	76.1	30.8	11.6	1,211.9
Western Area:								
Angola	2.4	.2	--	--	1.4	--	--	4.0
British West Africa	2.7	1.1	--	--	--	--	.6	4.4
Burundi and Rwanda	.2	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.6
Cameroon	1.7	--	--	13.7	--	--	8.4	23.8
Canary Islands	.1	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	1.8
Central African Republic	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	1.3
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	.0	7.3
Congo (Leopoldville)	93.4	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.6	96.7
Gabon	.2	--	--	3.3	--	--	1.0	4.5
Gambia	--	.2	--	--	.1	--	--	.3
Ghana	5.7	28.6	.3	--	--	.7	.1	35.4
Guinea	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Ivory Coast	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Liberia	4.1	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
Madeira Islands	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Mauritania	1.9	--	--	--	--	--	.1	2.0
Nigeria	2.4	.5	--	.7	--	--	.2	3.8
Senegal	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Sierre Leone	2.6	12.4	--	--	--	--	--	15.0
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	--	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	1.7
Togo	.4	4.1	--	.7	--	--	.3	5.5
Western Africa, n.e.c.	23.2	--	--	7.6	--	--	1.6	32.4
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	2.8	2.2	--	--	--	--	.1	5.1
Total Western Africa	147.7	52.9	0.3	35.3	3.6	0.7	15.0	255.5
Eastern Area:								
British East Africa	1.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6
Ethiopia	1.4	--	--	.4	4.5	.3	--	6.6
French Somaliland	1.7	--	--	--	--	.1	--	1.8
Kenya	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Malagasy Republic	.9	--	--	28.3	--	--	--	29.2
Mauritius	--	--	26.6	--	--	--	--	26.6
Mozambique	.1	1.0	.4	--	--	--	--	1.5
Seychelles	--	--	1.4	--	--	--	.2	1.6
Somali Republic	--	--	.3	2.7	--	--	--	3.0
Tanganyika	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Tanzania	--	.3	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Zanzibar	.7	--	6.0	9.5	1.6	--	--	17.8
Total Eastern Africa	9.6	1.3	34.7	40.9	6.1	0.4	0.2	93.2
Southern Area:								
Madagascar	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.1	2.1
Malawi (Nyasaland)	--	.8	--	--	--	--	.9	1.7
Northern Rhodesia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.0
Rhodesia	--	--	7.2	--	--	--	.1	7.3
South Africa, Republic of	1.2	.1	--	--	--	--	6.2	7.5
Zambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.0
Total Southern Africa	1.2	0.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.3	20.6
Total All Africa	1,237.1	55.1	44.0	89.2	85.8	31.9	38.1	1,581.2
Oceania:								
Australia	.2	--	4/ 7.4	--	--	--	--	7.6
British Western Pacific Isl.	.2	.2	21.8	--	--	--	--	22.2
French Pacific Islands	.1	.1	.4	18.6	--	--	--	19.2
New Guinea	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	5.9
New Zealand	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Timor	--	--	1.7	--	--	--	--	1.7
Trust Territory	1.6	.1	1.0	--	--	--	--	2.7
Western Samoa	--	--	3.7	--	--	--	--	3.7
Total Oceania	2.3	0.4	41.9	18.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.2
Others, Unspecified	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.6	4.1	21.1	30.6
Total World	2,802.1	1,430.9	856.7	479.5	995.9	145.7	364.6	7,075.4
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	102,961	52,578	31,477	17,617	36,592	5,352	13,393	259,970

1/ Includes 243,800 metric tons of wheat products in grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ Shipments to French Territory (Andorra). 4/ Shipments to Australian Territories (Norfolk and Christmas Islands).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research. and related information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5625, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

1.9
St2F
Suppl.
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

MAR 22 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

FEBRUARY 1966

CONTENTS

WORLD SUMMARIES — Page

Production

Stone Fruit Production Decreases 3
Flaxseed Production Increases Moderately 12
Sugar Stocks Up 16
Cocoa Bean Crop Smaller in 1965-66 18
Cotton Production at Alltime High in 1965-66 22
Record Raisin Pack Harvested 25
Larger Dried Fig Pack Still Below Average 28

Trade

International Trade in Dry Peas Dropped in 1964 8
International Bean Trade Down in 1964 10
Cattle Hide Exports Set a Record in 1965 14

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

U.S. Exports of Wheat & Flour 1 Percent Above Year Ago . . 16

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

FC 1-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, P.L. 480
FG 2-66	World Breadgrain Crop at Near Record Level
FCAN 1-66	The Australian Canned Fruits Board and Its Functions in World Markets
FCOF 1-66	1965-66 World Coffee Crop Estimate Up Slightly

STONE FRUIT PRODUCTION
DECREASES

Apricots: Production in 1965 is at a record 894,700 short tons, 8 percent more than in 1964 and 53 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Production in the United States, the world's largest producer, declined slightly, but in Europe output increased 25 percent to 412,100 tons from 1964 and is now 73 percent above the 1955-59 average. Spain's crop, the largest in Europe, is reported at a record 148,800 tons. The output in France, 122,100 tons, is well above both the very short crop of 1964 and the 1955-59 average. Production in Italy is at an alltime high for the third straight year and acreage continues to expand. However, cold rainy weather reduced the crop in Austria, West Germany, Greece, and Yugoslavia.

Cherries: Cold, wet weather conditions throughout most of Europe and the United States resulted in the smallest crop since 1959; 1,152,300 short tons or 25 percent less than 1964.

The crop in the United States, the world's largest producer, is down 33 percent from the record level of 1964. In Europe the crop is 778,300 tons or 23 percent below 1964. France, the only European country to register an increase in 1965, produced 140,000 tons, an increase of 19 percent from 1964. West Germany and Italy, the two most important European producers, experienced reductions of 41 and 17 percent respectively from the alltime highs of 1964.

Peaches: Production in 1965 at 212.3 million bushels is slightly below the record 214.4 produced in 1964, but 60 percent greater than the 1955-59 average.

The United States' production of 74.1 million bushels remained at approximately the same level as the past few years, but exceptionally cold weather in Canada reduced the crop by 38 percent from 1964. Output in Argentina, the largest South American producer, is reduced 28 percent to 7.8 million bushels from the record 1964 production.

Output in Europe continues to expand, reaching a record 96.9 million bushels, only 2.5 percent above 1964 but more than double the 1955-59 average. France, Greece, and Italy experienced record crops this year despite cold, rainy weather which affected the fruit set. Substantial plantings in these countries continue.

Increased areas of production plus favorable growing conditions have also produced a record crop in Japan. This increase is more than offset in Turkey, where the crop is reduced by 45 percent from the record 1964 level. Output is again at all time highs in Australia and New Zealand.

Plums and Prunes: Reduced crops in such major producing countries as the United States, France, and Yugoslavia have resulted in production of 2,446,600 short tons in 1965, 13 percent below 1964 and only 3 percent above the 1955-59 average.

APRICOTS, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 and annual 1963-65

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons
North America				
Canada	4.8	2.5	9.7	.3
Mexico	5.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
United States	201.7	200.3	224.2	221.2
Total	212.1	209.5	240.6	228.2
South America				
Argentina	12.7	14.8	13.3	14.2
Chile	4.0	4.5	4.4	4.2
Total	16.7	19.3	17.7	18.4
Europe				
Austria	9.8	41.2	20.0	14.3
France	52.3	179.7	34.2	122.1
Germany, West	1.2	4.6	3.4	1.3
Greece	12.7	12.8	26.3	22.3
Italy	39.5	66.6	71.5	78.7
Spain	99.2	118.9	131.0	148.8
Switzerland	4.1	14.3	5.5	5.5
Yugoslavia	19.8	21.2	38.5	19.1
Total	238.6	459.3	330.4	412.1
Africa				
South Africa, Republic of	2/	28.9	39.4	31.9
Asia				
Iran	60.7	22.0	38.5	44.1
Turkey	19.4	3/83.6	3/112.0	3/110.0
Total	80.1	105.6	150.5	154.1
Oceania				
Australia	35.3	38.7	47.4	44.6
New Zealand	3.8	5.0	5.4	5.4
Total	39.1	43.7	52.8	50.0
Total specified countries	586.6	866.3	831.4	894.7

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Not available.
3/ Includes wild apricots.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

CHERRIES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 and annual 1963-65

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons
North America				
Canada	15.0	18.8	29.1	17.6
United States	216.4	151.2	393.6	262.8
Total	231.4	170.0	422.7	280.4
South America				
Argentina	2.9	2.1	3.0	2.2
Chile	2.8	3.8	3.9	3.7
Total	5.7	5.9	6.9	5.9
Europe				
Austria	27.3	37.6	36.9	27.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	26.3	22.7	2/ 27.6	2/ 4.4
Denmark	7.2	3/ 2.0	3/ 2.3	3/ 1.8
France	82.6	119.1	117.9	140.0
Germany, West	175.8	280.8	293.9	173.2
Greece	11.6	13.5	19.4	18.9
Italy	162.3	242.0	253.5	209.4
Netherlands	10.2	7.6	10.7	2.6
Norway	4.8	4.8	4.5	4.3
Spain	47.5	62.7	57.2	55.1
Sweden	10.8	12.1	13.2	6.6
Switzerland	51.1	60.6	57.3	47.4
United Kingdom	24.7	16.4	18.6	15.5
Yugoslavia	83.3	99.4	97.9	71.6
Total	725.5	981.3	1,010.9	778.3
Asia				
Japan	5.7	7.7	6.6	8.8
Turkey	55.6	71.2	77.0	71.0
Total	61.3	78.9	83.6	79.8
Oceania				
Australia	6.3	8.9	7.5	7.5
New Zealand	.3	.4	.5	.4
Total	6.6	9.3	8.0	7.9
Total specified countries	1,030.5	1,245.4	1,532.1	1,152.3

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Belgium only.
3/ Commercial production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEACHES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 and annual 1963-65

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 1/
	Million Bushels2/	Million Bushels2/	Million Bushels2/	Million Bushels2/
North America				
Canada	2.6	2.4	2.9	1.8
Mexico	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
United States	65.9	73.8	74.4	74.1
Total	71.1	79.6	80.7	79.2
South America				
Argentina	5.7	7.3	10.9	7.8
Chile	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
Total	7.4	9.1	12.7	9.7
Europe				
Austria	.2	.4	.4	.3
France	10.0	20.7	19.1	22.1
Germany, West	.9	1.1	1.6	.6
Greece	1.6	2.6	4.3	4.4
Italy	25.2	58.2	60.1	62.0
Netherlands	.1	.1	.1	.1
Spain	3.7	6.0	7.0	5.8
Yugoslavia	.8	1.4	1.9	1.6
Total	42.5	90.5	94.5	96.9
Africa				
South Africa, Republic of	3/	5.6	6.4	6.8
Asia				
Japan	5.7	9.1	9.5	11.0
Turkey	2.4	2.9	5.1	2.8
Total	8.1	12.0	14.6	13.8
Oceania				
Australia	2.6	4.4	4.6	4.8
New Zealand	.7	.8	.9	1.1
Total	3.3	5.2	5.5	5.9
Total specified countries	132.4	202.0	214.4	212.3

1/ Preliminary.
2/ 48 pounds.
3/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PLUMS and PRUNES, FRESH: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 and annual 1963-65

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons	1,000 Short Tons
North America				
Canada	16.0	17.5	16.7	12.3
Mexico	7.8	12.0	12.1	12.0
United States	535.5	488.8	649.1	609.7
Plums	90.5	114.7	127.5	123.5
Prunes	445.0	374.1	521.6	486.2
Total	559.3	518.3	677.9	634.0
South America				
Argentina	43.8	47.4	48.2	54.7
Chile	21.9	25.1	24.6	24.6
Total	65.7	72.5	72.8	79.3
Europe				
Austria	71.1	106.2	89.5	83.4
Belgium-Luxembourg	23.4	25.4	2/ 24.3	2/ 5.0
France	107.8	172.0	214.9	129.0
Germany, West	314.0	679.7	345.5	478.5
Greece	13.5	10.4	13.6	13.9
Italy	95.9	137.9	133.5	143.3
Netherlands	13.7	14.9	13.2	13.2
Norway	15.3	21.1	17.1	9.2
Spain	63.5	67.2	80.9	71.6
Sweden	18.8	29.8	26.5	15.4
Switzerland	32.5	55.1	44.1	51.8
United Kingdom	86.4	90.7	56.9	50.7
Yugoslavia	755.3	855.4	837.7	496.0
Total	1,611.2	2,265.8	1,897.7	1,561.0
Africa				
South Africa, Republic of	3/	17.1	19.6	20.0
Asia				
Japan	47.5	56.1	35.2	40.8
Turkey	79.8	106.7	109.0	108.0
Total	127.3	162.8	144.2	148.8
Oceania				
New Zealand	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.5
Total specified countries	2,367.7	3,040.6	2,816.0	2,446.6

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Belgium only.
3/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The harvest in the United States, the world's largest producer this year with 609,700 tons, declined 6 percent from the large 1964 crop. Canadian production at 12,300 tons is 26 percent below 1964 and 23 percent below average as the crop suffered from frost, winds, and very cold weather in the important province of British Columbia.

European production is 1,561,000 tons, 18 percent below 1964 but only 3 percent below the 1955-59 average. Most of this decrease is registered in Yugoslavia, normally the world's largest producer, as rains and cold weather prevented cross-pollination during the bloom stage. Other major European producers showing substantial reductions are Belgium-Luxembourg, France, Norway, Spain, and Sweden. West German production of 478,500 tons is 38 percent above the relatively short crop of 1964 and about 50 percent above the average. Italy also showed an increase over 1964 with production at a record 143,300 tons.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN DRY PEAS
DROPPED IN 1964

International trade in dry peas of 20 reporting countries totaled 5.2 million bags of imports and 4.6 million of exports in the calendar year 1964. This was a half million bags less trade than these countries reported in 1963, but roughly a half million more than average trade in 1955-59.

Excluded from the above is the trade of non-reporting Communist and many small trading countries. This unreported trade could be substantial. For example, the U.S. reported 232,000 bags in 1964 to 36 small countries which do not report their trade. The Netherlands sent 231,000 bags to many nonreporting importers. These U.S. and Netherland's exports plus similar trade of other exporting countries should be a part of the import side of the table. The U.K. imported 360,000 bags in 1964 from countries which do not report their exports, and Germany 225,000 bags. These imports and similar trade of other importing countries should be a part of the export side of the table.

The major drop in exports in 1964 occurred in the Netherlands where dry pea exports were only 1.1 million bags compared with 1.4 in 1963 and 1.6 average in 1955-59. U.S. exports (largest in the world) ranged from 2.3 to 2.4 million bags in 1962, 1963 and 1964, compared with an average of 1.1 million in 1955-59. These two countries are the world's largest exporters of dry peas, having supplied three-fourths of total reported exports in each of the last three years. Of the total reported imports in the years 1962, 1963 and 1964, the U.K., Germany, Netherlands and France handled approximately 70 per cent.

The Netherlands has been and still is the strongest competitor against exports of U.S. dry peas. Netherlands exports are declining, however, while U.S. exports are rising. In 1964, the U.S. exported 2.4 million bags and the Netherlands 1.1 million bags. In the five years 1955-59, however, the positions were the reverse when The Netherlands exported an average of 1.6 million bags compared with 1.1 million bags from the U.S.

PEAS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1962		1963		1964	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
North America:								
Canada	212	51	172	46	124	130	133	135
United States	1,119	57	2,310	34	2,363	19	2,428	30
Total	1,331	108	2,482	80	2,487	149	2,561	165
South America:								
Argentina	52	--	172	--	85	--	29	--
Brazil	--	79	--	145	--	88	--	98
Chile	16	--	9	--	34	--	4	--
Colombia	--	6	--	--	--	--	--	22
Peru	--	10	--	20	--	31	--	40
Venezuela	--	81	--	243	--	223	--	315
Total	68	176	181	408	119	342	33	475
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	320	228	577	380	457	362	393	53
France	82	294	288	277	137	433	145	431
Germany, West	--	1,137	27	1,337	98	1,042	55	1,000
Italy	--	90	--	236	5	258	8	228
Netherlands	1,634	452	1,738	910	1,416	517	1,104	498
Norway	--	162	--	150	--	155	--	148
Sweden	75	13	4	76	5	78	6	63
Switzerland	--	82	--	149	2	85	4	78
United Kingdom	--	1,538	--	1,935	--	1,828	--	1,603
Total	2,111	3,996	2,634	5,450	2,120	4,758	1,715	4,102
Asia:								
Japan	--	79	--	144	--	233	--	198
Malaysia	--	329	--	90	--	202	36	234
Total	--	408	--	234	--	435	36	432
Africa:								
Morocco	402	--	529	--	334	--	209	--
Grand total	3,912	4,688	5,826	6,172	5,060	5,684	4,554	5,174

1/ 100 pound bags.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

INTERNATIONAL BEAN TRADE
DOWN IN 1964

Bean exports from 34 reporting countries totaled 6.2 million bags in calendar year 1964. This was 2 million bags or 23% less than in 1963. It was about 400,000 bags above the 1955-59 average. Nearly all of the decline occurred in the exports from the U.S., the Netherlands, Mexico, and Angola.

The U.S. leads the decline, reporting 1.6 million bags less exports in 1964 than in 1963. Declines in the other leading countries were less than 250,000 bags each. A combination of circumstances contributed to the drop in the U.S. The largest crop in U.S. history was produced in 1963. Predominant in the increase was white beans preferred in Europe. Demand was strong in Europe and U.S. prices were at support levels. Europeans knowing this and anticipating the annual freeze-up of the St. Lawrence Seaway, purchased heavily immediately after harvest. U.S. exports in the fourth quarter of 1963 topped all previous records for that period. It is apparent that Europeans entered 1963 with abnormally large stocks.

Exports were resumed in the spring of 1964 at only normal levels. By mid-summer, it became evident that the 1964 U.S. crop would be smaller and prices probably higher. Exports in the last half of 1964 fell far short of the high of last-half 1963 and consequently short for the year.

Imports reported by the 34 countries totaled 7.7 million bags in 1964 or 1.6 million more than the exports. Much of the difference resulted from failure of a number of exporters to report their trade. Japan for example, imported 1.3 million bags in 1964. More than 1/2 million bags of these came from non-reporting countries, principally Communist China.

The world's large bean importers continued to be the U.K., Germany, and Japan. Germany as is customary, imported large quantities of low cost beans, culls, splits, etc. - for animal feed as did Japan for grinding into paste. Japan also imported Azuki beans which are essentially a cowpea. German imports probably included some broad beans. Nearly 400,000 bags of low cost beans were imported by Germany from the UAR. These may have been broad beans.

Notwithstanding the sharp drop in U.S. exports in 1964, the U.S. was still the largest exporter by a wide margin. The nearest competitor was Mexico with 443,000 bags. Mexico, having recently nosed the U.S. out as the world's second largest producer, gradually is increasing its exports. Mexican beans, however, are not the classes known and preferred in most of the world's major importing markets.

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1962-64

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1962		1963		1964	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
North America:								
Canada	72	91	340	67	296	68	325	63
Costa Rica	6	50	--	24	39	2/	--	40
El Salvador	--	93	--	343	13	320	13	354
Guatemala	--	24	5	6	6	19	16	53
Mexico	89	378	53	72	697	191	443	2/
Nicaragua	39	14	80	--	22	--	3	58
Panama	2/	9	--	37	--	31	--	54
United States	2,610	141	2,146	53	4,608	2	3,008	41
Total	2,816	800	2,624	602	5,681	631	3,808	663
South America:								
Argentina	35	--	210	--	216	--	74	--
Brazil	7	--	--	87	--	23	--	7
Chile	496	--	419	--	347	--	488	--
Colombia	--	133	--	--	--	--	--	70
Peru	--	6	6	18	7	4	5	3
Venezuela	--	34	--	268	--	348	--	347
Total	53	173	635	373	570	375	567	427
Europe:								
Belgium-Luxembourg	99	241	82	268	110	310	84	213
France	139	399	92	680	54	811	46	641
Germany, West 3/	14	589	54	1,204	48	1,193	26	1,215
Greece	3	179	115	18	8	106	5	116
Italy	142	149	186	46	58	274	84	171
Netherlands	258	281	233	334	265	503	101	466
Portugal	80	81	201	7	--	60	116	66
Spain	2	37	55	27	15	285	37	170
Sweden	--	57	--	39	--	53	--	63
Switzerland	2/	73	--	90	--	67	1	85
United Kingdom	--	1,520	--	1,449	--	2,063	--	1,488
Yugoslavia	140	69	18	--	7	69	83	111
Total	877	3,675	1,036	4,162	565	5,794	583	4,805
Asia:								
Burma	545	--	441	--	444	--	440	--
Japan 4/	115	624	58	899	11	1,307	56	1,314
Lebanon	4	14	--	24	--	51	--	32
Malaysia	--	329	--	314	22	291	11	298
Turkey	193	--	19	--	24	--	11	--
Total	857	967	518	1,237	501	1,649	518	1,644
Africa:								
Angola	266	2/	224	--	243	11	89	--
Malagasy Republic	312	--	269	--	266	--	375	--
Morocco	8	2	17	4	6	16	6	11
Sudan	97	--	300	--	223	--	160	--
United Arab Republic	4	63	12	113	29	114	73	102
Total	687	65	822	117	767	141	703	113
Grand total	5,775	5,680	5,635	6,495	8,084	8,590	6,179	7,652

1/ 100 pound bags. 2/ Less than 500 bags. 3/ German imports include low cost beans used for animal feed; in 1964 for example, approximately 200,000 bags were valued at less than $3.95 per cwt. 4/ Azuki and kidney beans only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION
INCREASES MODERATELY

The second estimate of world production of flaxseed in 1965 is 139.5 million bushels. This is 4 percent less than the first estimate (World Agricultural Production and Trade, November 1965), but 6 percent more than production in 1964 and the 1955-59 average. Moreover, it is the largest outturn since 1962.

Production in the United States, Canada, and India increased sharply from that of 1964, and the increase was only partially offset by smaller outturns in Argentina, Brazil, Australia, and most of the major producing countries of Western Europe. The net gain in the 3 major exporting countries--the United States, Canada, and Argentina--is 9.5 million bushels.

North American countries produced 18 million bushels of flaxseed more than they did in 1964. Output in the United States at almost 35.2 million bushels rose by 44 percent or 10.8 million bushels from a year earlier but exceeded the 1955-59 average by less than 1 million bushels. Harvested acreage was 2 percent less than in 1964, but the average yield per acre at a record 12.7 bushels was almost 50 percent above that of the previous year. Moisture supplies during the season were unusually favorable, and frost held off until late September. The Dakotas accounted for 78 percent of total production.

Canadian production at 28 million bushels was 38 percent or 7.6 million bushels above that of 1964. Moreover, it was the second largest outturn of record, exceeded only by the 35 million bushels harvested in 1956. Acreage increased 13 percent from a hear earlier, and the average yield of 12.5 bushels was one of the largest ever attained. Excellent growing conditions prevailed over the prairies well into August. However, September frosts ruined many late fields in Manitoba, and wet weather slowed harvest operations well into October. Despite this, the early estimate of total outturn was reduced only slightly.

South American flaxseed production from crops harvested late in 1965 and early in 1966 are down sharply from the large outturn a year ago. The second official estimate placed Argentina's production at 23.2 million bushels, 28 percent or 8.9 million bushels less than the previous year's outturn. This estimate reflects the smallest production since the 22.1 million bushels harvested in 1960-61. Seeded area was 11 percent above that of the previous year, but production was reduced by drought early in the season and excessive rains at harvest time.

The estimate of Brazil's production is being held at the Ministry of Agriculture's figure of 1.2 million bushels against 2.1 million last year. There reportedly have been heavy rains and winds during the harvesting period in Rio Grande do Sul, where over 95 percent of the crop is grown. Consequently, the production estimate may be reduced somewhat when the full extent of the damage becomes known.

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1950-54	1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/	1950-54	1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/	1950-54	1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	997	2,593	1,682	1,978	2,239	9.4	8.7	12.6	10.3	12.5	9,369	22,544	21,116	20,313	27,954
United States	4,306	4,358	3,183	2,831	2,763	8.7	7.9	9.8	8.6	12.7	36,809	34,242	31,151	24,406	35,162
Mexico	118	53	59	60	60	15.8	12.4	12.4	12.6	13.2	1,872	705	737	748	787
Total	5,421	7,004	4,924	4,869	5,062	8.9	8.2	10.8	9.3	12.6	48,050	57,491	53,004	45,467	63,903
South America:															
Argentina	1,656	2,327	3,006	2,679	3/ 2,800	10.9	9.9	10.1	12.0	8.3	17,888	23,093	30,353	32,085	23,227
Brazil 4/	5/ 74	114	138	167	140	5/ 12.6	10.1	5.8	12.7	8.5	5/ 925	1,151	802	2,114	1,200
Chile 4/	15	15	11	11	11	12.0	12.1	12.6	12.1	11.8	181	180	139	138	134
Uruguay 4/	382	311	325	279	251	9.6	8.0	7.5	10.1	8.3	3,682	2,504	2,444	2,808	2,244
Total	2,127	2,767	3,480	3,136	3,202	10.7	9.7	9.7	11.[illegible]	9.2	22,[illegible]	2[illegible],[illegible]	33,73[illegible]	37,145	2[illegible],[illegible]
Europe :															
Belgium 6/	77	69	84	97	67	8.6	9.7	9.6	10.2	10.2	661	671	801	987	681
Denmark	17	3	1	1	---	14.0	15.7	15.3	23.6	---	235	48	19	17	---
France 7/	85	5/ 119	183	8/ 160	8/ 130	8.1	5/ 13.4	11.5	8/ 11.6	8/ 11.0	689	5/ 1,592	2,104	8/ 1,855	8/ 1,425
Germany, West 6/	14	5/ 7	---	---	---	12.2	5/ 10.5	---	---	---	173	5/ 78	---	---	---
Greece	7	6	1	1	---	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.1	---	36	31	5	5	---
Italy 6/	45	30	15	13	---	10.0	10.9	12.4	13.9	---	456	331	185	175	195
Netherlands 6/	70	58	66	76	53	12.1	13.7	13.8	18.4	14.3	850	799	906	1,397	766
Spain 6/	30	33	18	---	---	4.5	6.4	8.9	---	---	136	215	163	197	---
Sweden	45	3	1	1	9/	15.6	22.8	19.9	21.3	15.9	722	74	20	16	8
Estimated total West Europe 10/	415	330	380	380	295	10.5	11.8	11.3	12.5	11.5	4,355	3,890	4,295	4,740	3,385
Bulgaria	33	6	---	---	---	5.4	5.2	---	---	---	177	29	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia 6/	128	135	128	130	---	---	5.1	4.6	---	---	---	693	590	---	---
Germany, East 6/	68	72	44	30	---	---	5/ 5.7	6.0	5.8	---	575	5/ 410	263	174	---
Hungary	37	8	19	20	---	7.0	9.8	12.2	8.0	---	258	82	232	157	---
Poland 6/	5/ 274	286	287	316	---	5/ 9.3	7.4	5.3	7.0	---	5/2,541	2,113	2,401	2,205	---
Rumania	58	72	93	116	---	5.8	5.3	7.6	8.1	---	350	380	709	937	---
Estimated total East Europe 10/	625	605	590	625	580	7.6	6.1	7.2	6.6	7.6	4,740	3,720	4,225	4,105	4,385
Estimated total Europe 10/	1,040	935	970	1,005	875	8.7	8.1	8.8	8.8	8.9	9,095	7,610	8,520	8,845	7,770
U.S.S.R (Europe and Asia) 6/	4,620	5,063	8/ 4,545	8/ 4,820	---	5/ 2.5	3.9	8/ 3.9	8/ 3.7	---	5/ 11,205	19,786	8/ 17,900	8/ 17,600	---
Africa:															
Algeria	10	5/ 7	---	---	---	6.5	5/ 2.7	---	---	---	66	5/ 17	---	---	---
Ethiopia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	732	1,497	2,047	---	---
Morocco	175	98	26	35	45	6.2	6.1	8.4	9.0	9.1	1,104	600	221	315	415
U.A.R. 6/	9	14	27	34	34	14.8	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.1	127	227	425	555	550
Estimated total 10/	290	270	315	330	340	7.4	9.0	8.8	9.0	9.1	2,13[illegible]	2,425	2,760	2,985	3,080
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 4/6/	98	74	72	64	62	9.1	10.6	9.9	10.7	9.6	898	780	709	689	590
India 4/	3,486	3,682	4,692	4,958	4,969	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.7	14,760	15,096	17,038	14,909	18,338
Japan 4/6/	44	36	22	20	20	3.7	3.9	5.4	3.2	4.0	160	141	116	65	80
Pakistan 11/	71	73	75	76	77	6.6	7.5	8.5	8.7	8.8	472	551	640	660	680
Estimated total 10/	3,735	3,950	4,965	5,225	5,235	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.2	3.9	16,500	17,140	19,020	16,880	20,245
Oceania:															
Australia 11/	35	74	118	133	35	7.3	8.4	10.0	13.9	8.6	252	624	1,181	1,856	300
New Zealand	15	5/ 66	21	21	20	19.1	5/ 2.0	21.9	20.0	21.0	269	5/ 133	460	420	420
Total	50	140	139	154	55	10.4	5.4	11.8	14.8	13.1	521	757	1,641	2,276	720
Estimated world total 10/	17,283	20,129	19,338	19,539	19,569	---	---	---	---	---	110,182	132,137	136,583	131,198	139,525

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1965 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1965 and ends early in 1966. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate of harvested area based on seeded area officially estimated at 3.2 million acres. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Includes fiber flax area and seed production. 7/ Acreage includes that harvested for seed and that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. Production includes seed from fiber flax. 8/ Estimate based on incomplete data. 9/ Less than 500 acres. 10/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 11/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Uruguay's first official estimate of area seeded to flaxseed reflects a 10 percent reduction from a year earlier. Weather during seeding and the early part of the growing season was generally favorable, excepting some periods of excessive rains which caused plant losses from erosion. The crop, harvested during December-February was expected to yield about 2.2 million bushels of flaxseed, about one-fifth less than the outturn last year.

Flaxseed production in Europe is tentatively placed at 7.8 million bushels, 1.1 million below that of the previous year. Data for a number of countries, particularly those of Eastern Europe, are still incomplete. However, indications are that production may have increased significantly in Poland, the largest European producing country, but decreased sharply in France, the second largest producing country. Production in the Netherlands was down by almost one-half from that of 1964 because of sharply reduced acreage and yields.

Production in the Soviet Union is believed to have approximated the 1964 level of 17.6 million bushels.

Annual production of flaxseed in Africa is estimated at about 3 million bushels, of which about 2 million is grown in Ethiopia. Current estimates of Ethiopia's production are not available. Morocco's outturn at 415,000 bushels was almost one-third above that of the previous year largely because of acreage expansion. Production in the United Arab Republic at 550,000 bushels was virtually the same as that of 1964.

The estimated increase of one-fifth in Asia's flaxseed production in 1965 compared with the previous year is due almost entirely to the increase in India's outturn. At the final official estimate of 18.3 million bushels, India's crop harvested early in 1965 was almost one-fourth above the reduced output of 1964. Acreage increased only fractionally, but average yields were up sharply. India's new crop to be harvested during February-April is forecast by the trade at only about 14 million bushels, possibly the smallest in recent history. Failure of rains in September-October 1965 adversely affected sowings. Turkey's 1965 production at 590,000 bushels declined 14 percent from a year earlier; Pakistan's at 680,000 bushels increased slightly.

Australia's flaxseed production declined to an estimated 300,000 bushels compared with the record outturn of almost 1.9 million bushels a year earlier. The record production of 1964 plus the above-average outturn of the previous year supplied Australia with sufficient seed to meet requirements of linseed oil for two years. Consequently, the Linseed Crushers' Association severely limited its contractual obligations with growers for the 1965-66 season. Drought conditions during the seeding and growing seasons of 1965 prevented serious overplanting of the contract areas, and thus it appears that total production will approximate the quantity crushers are prepared to purchase.

CATTLE HIDE EXPORTS SET A RECORD IN 1965

U.S. exports of cattle hides reached 13.5 million pieces in 1965, eclipsing the record set during 1964 by nearly 2 million pieces.

U.S. exports of hides and skins, quantity by country, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65

Country of destination	Average 1956-60	1963	1964	1965 1/	Change from 1964
	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces	1,000 pieces
Cattle hides					
Canada	641	534	771	688	- 83
Mexico	505	501	1,084	1,217	+133
Belgium/Luxembourg	29	6	8	84	+ 76
France	20	36	146	126	- 20
Germany, West	625	542	1,272	1,235	- 37
Netherlands	874	985	1,543	1,705	+162
Italy	118	106	414	624	+210
Total EEC	1,666	1,675	3,383	3,774	+391
United Kingdom	181	40	316	606	+290
Spain	12	111	263	363	+100
Sweden	32	30	50	54	+ 4
Switzerland	48	18	61	95	+ 34
Czechoslovakia	4	7	65	222	+157
Hungary	1	1	8	97	+ 89
Poland	95	23	89	227	+138
Rumania	1	0	0	242	+242
Yugoslavia	173	37	4	112	+108
USSR	66	576	199	922	+723
Israel	56	97	162	134	- 28
Japan	1,528	3,405	3,810	3,798	- 12
Philippines, Rep. of	31	22	43	57	+ 14
Turkey	177	223	469	351	-118
Other countries	352	671	725	385	-340
Total	5,568	7,971	11,502	13,344	+1,842
Calfskins					
Canada	613	100	156	233	+ 77
Belgium/Luxembourg	13	0	6	7	+ 1
France	53	30	47	79	+ 32
Germany, West	272	30	81	104	+ 23
Italy	204	441	423	467	+ 44
Netherlands	168	120	207	324	+117
Total EEC	710	621	764	981	+217
United Kingdom	62	46	131	116	- 15
Switzerland	53	10	14	13	- 1
Japan	354	692	783	386	-397
Other countries	74	135	263	256	- 7
Total	1,866	1,604	2,111	1,985	-126
Kipskins					
Canada	7	21	37	85	+ 48
Mexico	26	23	33	11	- 22
Venezuela	2	13	10	26	+ 16
Belgium/Luxembourg	22	0	2	12	+ 10
Germany, West	258	67	31	6	- 25
Netherlands	115	1	24	82	+ 58
Italy	2/	1	0	4	+ 4
Total EEC	395	69	57	104	+ 47
United Kingdom	32	0	1	4	+ 3
Greece	2	2/	5	13	+ 8
Czechoslovakia	1/	14	4	13	+ 9
Hungary	16	25	4	41	+ 37
Poland	17	1	0	2	+ 2
Rumania	0	0	0	12	+ 12
USSR	0	0	0	8	+ 8
Japan	277	43	74	53	- 21
Other countries	59	44	55	102	+ 47
Total	833	253	280	474	+194
Sheep and lambskins 3/					
Canada	640	642	824	863	+ 39
Mexico	108	104	116	323	+207
Belgium/Luxembourg	15	43	9	5	- 4
Germany, West	27	60	76	82	+ 6
France	48	127	129	60	- 69
Italy	34	136	55	104	+ 49
Netherlands	28	210	242	242	0
Total EEC	152	576	511	493	- 18
United Kingdom	459	1,132	1,059	727	-332
Sweden	77	114	77	71	- 6
Switzerland	4	84	82	275	+193
Other countries	127	229	396	427	+ 31
Total	1,567	2,881	3,065	3,179	+114

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pieces. 3/ Includes goat and kid skins. 1965 was first year goat and kid skins were reported separately and they totaled 303,176 pieces.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

Practically all of the major traditional markets took substantially increased amounts during the year. Japan continued to be the largest single market taking 3.8 million pieces, practically the same as during 1964. Total EEC purchases about equaled those of Japan, and were up about 0.4 million pieces.

Eastern Europe purchases, including the USSR, showed the sharpest gains. These countries took 1.8 million pieces in 1965 compared with less than 0.4 million pieces during the previous year.

The value of cattle hide exports alone totaled $90.2 million in 1965, about $21 million higher than the previous year. In addition to greater quantities exported, the unit value averaged more than 12 percent higher.

Exports from Argentina were sharply reduced in 1964 and 1965 following considerably higher exports in both 1962 and 1963. A large amount of the gain in U.S. exports has been in shipments to markets formerly supplied predominantly by Argentina, particularly those in Eastern Europe.

U.S. exports of calf, kip, sheep and lamb skins varied only slightly from the previous year.

SUGAR STOCKS UP

Sugar stocks in 42 selected countries totaled 8.5 million short tons at the beginning of the 1965-66 season. These countries had stocks of 6 million tons at the beginning of the 1964-65 season. Stocks increased for both exporting and importing countries, but the largest increase was made in the exporting countries.

The selected countries included in this report represent about two-thirds of the total world production of centrifugal sugar. It is believed that the stock change in other countries, however, followed much the same pattern. The larger producing countries had the biggest increases from the beginning of the 1964-65 season.

It is expected that a further stock build-up will occur during the 1965-66 year. Production for 1965-66 currently estimated at about 70 million tons, will be about 7 1/2 percent above consumption, although consumption is at an alltime record level.

U.S. EXPORTS OF WHEAT AND FLOUR
1 PERCENT ABOVE YEAR AGO

United States exports of wheat and wheat flour during the first 6 months of the 1965-66 fiscal year totaled 392 million bushels. This was only one percent more than was exported during the same period a year earlier and reflects a gain in some important markets which have been nearly offset by declines in others.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value): Stocks beginning of grinding season, in 42 selected countries average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1962-63 through 1965-66

Country	Date 1/	Sugar-making season				
		Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/
		1,000 short tons, raw value				
Chile	April 1	14	51	64	91	98
Colombia	May 1	46	41	33	7	14
Indonesia	May 1	30	28	30	55	50
South Africa, Republic of	May 1	64	108	80	31	62
Argentina	June 1	3/ 95	97	61	61	121
Australia	June 1	168	154	148	169	197
Brazil	June 1	386	666	316	452	831
Mauritius	June 1	4	7	7	10	50
Ecuador	July 1	3/ 32	52	62	86	124
Spain	July 1	130	227	50	67	198
British Guiana	August 1	9	3	17	0	2
Finland	August 1	41	53	37	66	70
Italy	August 1	278	203	198	203	264
Turkey	August 1	86	204	99	73	182
Canada	September 1	73	87	179	151	173
United Kingdom	September 1	638	676	613	615	504
Venezuela	September 1	71	80	43	71	136
Austria	October 1	87	36	26	57	102
Belgium	October 1	25	60	15	17	24
Costa Rica	October 1	11	10	15	11	15
Denmark	October 1	44	92	28	40	52
France	October 1	128	751	283	383	609
Germany, West	October 1	283	371	234	429	719
Ireland	October 1	29	61	20	29	28
Japan	October 1	99	193	114	51	360
Netherlands	October 1	77	330	220	294	210
Philippines	October 1	155	193	148	187	159
Sweden	October 1	135	170	109	129	131
U.S. and Insular Areas	October 1	1,230	1,075	1,236	1,301	1,544
El Salvador	November 1	6	3	2	1	3
Guatemala	November 1	6	6	8	2	11
India	November 1	494	1,131	208	247	659
Mexico	November 1	326	146	264	275	360
Taiwan	November 1	120	123	125	80	66
Thailand	November 1	14	85	40	26	110
Dominican Republic	December 1	102	55	26	33	22
Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania	January 1	20	12	18	21	24
Nicaragua	January 1	3/ 4	4	2	4	2
Peru	January 1	111	45	86	125	180
West Indies, Federation of	January 1	16	11	39	28	46
Total		5,687	7,700	5,303	5,978	8,512

1/ All stock carryover dates, except for January 1 and April 1, apply to the first year mentioned at the head of each column. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 5-year average.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Commercial sales of wheat and wheat flour for the first half of the 1966 fiscal year have been excellent. During this period United States exporters have competed for the cash market with a favorable price level and a ready supply of all qualities of wheat. The three largest dollar buyers (United Kingdom, EEC, and Japan) have taken more than twice as many bushels than during the corresponding period a year earlier. Prospects are for continued success in the cash market during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Program (PL 480) shipments during July-December 1965 were slowed with the four largest takers (India, Brazil, Pakistan and UAR) running 21 percent below a year earlier. Increased shipments during the rest of the 1966 fiscal year are expected, with India the largest recipient.

WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP
SMALLER IN 1965-66

The 1965-66 world cocoa bean crop is estimated at 1,284,100 metric tons, down 15 percent from the record 1964-65 harvest of 1,507,000 tons. Although production will be smaller this season, the 1965-66 crop will be the second largest on record. The reduced output this season is attributed in entirety to a rather sharp fall in African production brought about by less-favorable climatic conditions. However, a larger Brazilian harvest is expected to boost Latin American production by approximately 12 percent; and the crop in the Asia and Oceania region will increase slightly.

World cocoa bean grindings during 1966 are estimated to approximate 1.4 million tons. Grindings--stimulated by low prices--will exceed world production this year; thereby resulting in a reduction of the rather high level of inventories held by consuming countries.

Cocoa bean prices (New York spot Accra) have recovered from their 19-year low of 12 cents per pound averaged during July 1965 to an average of 22.7 cents per pound in January 1966; however, the West African producing countries are not enjoying the benefit of this increase, as they sold forward heavily during the July-September period when prices were at their lowest. Apparently there is little chance that prices to the African farmers--which were nearly halved in some countries this season--will be increased in the near future.

Africa: Because of less-favorable weather, African production this season is expected to fall 22 percent below the record 1964-65 harvest of 1,175,500 tons. It should be noted that the 1964-65 African crop was 27 percent higher than the preceding year's outturn, reflecting exceptionally ideal growing conditions, and that production this season will still be above the 1960/61-1963/64 average.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination
July-December 1964 and July-December 1965

Country of Destination	July-December 1964			July-December 1965		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	3/	118	118	3/	64	64
Mexico	23	580	603	--	31	31
Central America	2,660	838	3,498	2,468	687	3,155
Dominican Republic	520	94	614	720	170	890
Haiti	883	50	933	1,307	33	1,340
Trinidad and Tobago	4/	560	560	157	517	674
Jamaica	--	667	667	5	394	399
Bolivia	1	3,106	3,107	14	2,805	2,819
Brazil	38,216	429	38,645	16,604	464	17,068
British Guiana	11	652	663	--	498	498
Chile	5,058	915	5,973	6,920	613	7,533
Colombia	2,571	160	2,731	2,535	1,545	4,080
Ecuador	633	73	706	469	42	511
Peru	1,249	186	1,435	3,257	239	3,496
Venezuela	5,042	126	5,168	5,896	107	6,003
Others	787	528	1,315	225	592	817
Total	57,654	9,082	66,736	40,577	8,801	49,378
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	354	4	358	3,869	5	3,874
France	892	3	895	5,706	11	5,717
Germany, West	1,076	6	1,082	7,657	11	7,668
Italy	2,693	967	3,660	2,045	542	2,587
Netherlands	5,031	510	5,541	15,429	334	15,763
Total	10,046	1,490	11,536	34,706	903	35,609
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	1	463	464	301	222	523
Ireland	75	--	75	810	--	810
Norway	--	--	--	643	3	646
Portugal	2,793	579	3,372	1,829	191	2,020
Spain	1,023	241	1,264	--	247	247
Switzerland	455	--	455	3,312	1	3,313
Turkey	4,397	79	4,476	3,576	656	4,232
United Kingdom	1,522	151	1,673	9,635	170	9,805
Sweden	20	4	24	93	6	99
Others	531	223	754	329	188	517
Total	10,817	1,740	12,557	20,528	1,684	22,212
Eastern Europe:						
Germany, East	--	--	--	1,642	--	1,642
Poland	913	325	1,238	--	348	348
Rumania	41	--	41	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	1,677	--	1,677	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	17,361	359	17,720	10,579	327	10,906
Total	19,992	684	20,676	12,221	675	12,896
Total Europe	40,855	3,914	44,769	67,455	3,262	70,717
Asia:						
India	121,812	166	121,978	117,407	108	117,515
Ceylon	--	628	628	--	438	438
Iran	7,183	100	7,283	8,604	355	8,959
Iraq	31	567	598	31	156	187
Israel	3,902	90	3,992	7,583	35	7,618
Japan	25,048	368	25,416	33,143	11	33,154
Jordan	--	1,721	1,721	1	1,268	1,269
Korea	8,344	3,052	11,396	9,924	3,741	13,665
Lebanon	--	680	680	4,423	583	5,006
Pakistan	36,696	51	36,747	30,617	9	30,626
Philippines	2,676	280	2,956	6,593	235	6,828
Saudi Arabia	121	2,166	2,287	542	2,476	3,018
Taiwan	6,680	319	6,999	6,516	223	6,739
Vietnam	111	1,642	1,753	--	2,254	2,254
Hong Kong	101	215	316	249	81	330
Others	529	1,376	1,905	2,015	1,027	3,042
Total	213,234	13,421	226,655	227,648	13,000	240,648
Africa:						
Algeria	3,176	235	3,411	1,331	671	2,002
Canary Islands	885	--	885	447	--	447
Congo (Leopoldville)	63	1,388	1,451	28	2,294	2,322
United Arab Republic	19,585	17,258	36,843	11,518	7,188	18,706
Morocco	75	1,682	1,757	2	792	794
Nigeria	1,503	11	1,514	1,930	18	1,948
Sudan	1,318	1,424	2,742	590	1,455	2,045
Tunisia	382	176	558	1,302	81	1,383
Others	1,205	464	1,669	513	1,028	1,541
Total	28,192	22,638	50,830	17,661	13,527	31,188
Oceania	--	49	49	--	26	26
World Total	339,935	49,104	389,039	353,341	38,616	391,957

1/ Data included shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transshipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Production in Cameroon is estimated at 86,000 tons, slightly below the record crop of last year. The harvest in the Eastern Region through January 13, 1966 has totaled 45,981 tons, down 7,222 tons from the similar period a year ago. Although the government is undertaking diversification programs to increase production of other crops, no action has been planned to curtail cocoa cultivation. Production is still expected to continue to trend upward in future years, as more emphasis is being placed on programs for pod-rot and capsid control.

Cameroon farmers are currently being paid 10.1 cents per pound for superior grade cocoa, compared with 15.6 cents received for the 1964-65 main crop. The Eastern Region has yet to announce 1966 mid-crop prices; however, the Western Region reportedly intends to lower mid-crop prices to 9.2 cents per pound.

Reflecting less-favorable growing conditions, Ghana's crop is now estimated at 425,000 tons, well under the bumper 1964-65 harvest of 560,000 tons. The harvest through the week ending February 10, has totaled approximately 367,000 tons, indicating a probable main-crop outturn of about 400,000 tons.

The effects of swollen shoot and capsid damage are becoming more apparent, especially in the Eastern and Central Regions. Very little has been done to control swollen shoot since 1962, and the importation of spray material for capsid control has been sharply curtailed. Imports of insecticides during the first 7-months of 1965 were only half of the amount imported during the similar period the year before, and only one-third of the 7-month 1963 imports. Government subsidies to farmers for spray material and machines were lifted in September 1965, and reportedly even if farmers were willing to pay the full cost there would be little, if any, spray available for sale.

Farmers are still receiving 9.3 cents per pound for the 1965-66 main-crop, compared with 12.6 cents paid for main-crop cocoa the year before.

Production in the Ivory Coast is estimated at 130,000 tons, down 12 percent from the record 1964-65 outturn of 147,500 tons. Weather conditions this season have been generally favorable, but not as ideal as in the previous year. The harvest through January has totaled 102,000 tons, against 108,000 tons harvested during the similar period a year earlier.

Major emphasis is being placed by the government to become more efficient in production through the usage of fertilizers, spraying for disease and pests, and by replanting with improved varieties. Fertilizer is being made available to farmers at one-third the cost, and spray and spray machines are offered at a two-thirds cost basis.

Farmers are currently receiving 10.1 cents per pound for the 1965-66 main-crop, compared with 12.9 cents paid for the 1964-65 harvest. As most of the crop was sold during July-September when prices were at their lowest level, there will be no chance of increasing the grower price for the 1966 mid-crop.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1965-66 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Africa:							
Angola	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	60.7	71.5	73.0	76.2	87.9	90.0	86.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.3	.6	.9	.7	.9	.9	.8
Congo, Leopoldville	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.6	6.0	6.2
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	23.0	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	34.7	35.0
Gabon	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	4.0
Ghana	258.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	4/ 448.0	4/ 560.0	425.0
Ivory Coast	61.6	93.6	81.0	103.0	98.2	147.5	130.0
Liberia	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Malagasy Republic	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5
Nigeria 5/	127.0	198.4	193.9	178.8	219.6	298.7	200.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.5	9.0	10.0	9.0
Sierra Leone	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0
Togo 6/	6.5	12.8	11.3	9.1	13.7	17.5	12.0
Total Africa	557.9	867.1	826.6	853.5	926.6	1,175.5	913.9
South America:							
Bolivia	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	173.4	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	118.6	159.0
Colombia	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	15.5	17.0
Ecuador	32.0	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	47.0	44.0
Peru	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.5
Surinam	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	15.5	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	20.4	20.0
Total South America	237.9	195.7	189.5	187.4	202.0	208.2	246.8
North America:							
Costa Rica	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	12.0	10.5
Cuba	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	34.0	35.2	35.0	37.0	38.9	40.0	38.0
Grenada	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.1
Haiti	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	3.2
Jamaica	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	3.0
Mexico	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	17.2	21.5	22.0
Panama	1.5	1.4	1.2	.6	.7	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	8.4	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	4.5	5.0
Other North America 7/	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Total North America	77.1	82.5	86.9	91.5	83.6	90.7	89.1
Asia and Oceania:							
Ceylon	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.0
Indonesia	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	3.6	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.7	23.0
New Hebrides	.9	.7	.8	.8	.4	.5	.6
Philippines	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.2
Western Samoa	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	3.5
Total Asia and Oceania	14.4	19.1	22.3	25.6	28.9	32.6	34.3
World total	887.3	1,164.4	1,125.3	1,158.0	1,241.1	1,507.0	1,284.1

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Disagrees with official Ghanaian statistics which apparently include in the 1964-65 crop approximately 20,000 tons carried forward from the 1963-64 crop. 5/ Prior to 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 6/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo. 7/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua and St. Lucia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officer, results of office research and related information.

The Nigerian crop is estimated at 200,000 tons, down sharply from the record 1964-65 outturn, but still approximating the 1960/61-1963/64 average. The harvest through January 6 is estimated at slightly under 130,000 tons, well below the corresponding period a year earlier. The post Christmas pickings have continued to be disappointing; many pods have failed to set, and those that did were below average in size.

Reportedly, there has been a substantial reduction of sales of spray material to farmers during 1965 and new plantings are only keeping pace with trees going out of production. Producer prices this season still remain at 8.1 cents per pound, compared with 15 cents per pound last season.

South America: A significant increase in Brazilian production and another large crop in Ecuador is expected to raise South American production by nearly 39,000 tons this season.

Brazilian production is now estimated at 159,000 tons, up 34 percent over the 1964-65 outturn and will be the largest crop produced since the record 1959-60 harvest. Favorable weather and the recovery of the trees from the effects of the severe droughts experienced during the past several years has boosted estimates of the October-April Bahia main-crop to 1.45 million bags (87,000 tons), an increaze of over 31,000 tons over the preceding main harvest. If the favorable weather continues, the Bahia May-September Temporao crop could easily reach 1.1 million bags (66,000 tons). Production from other States usually amount to about 100,000 bags (6,000 tons).

Production in Ecuador is estimated at 44,000 tons, down slightly from the large 1964-65 harvest. However, if favorable weather continues throughout the remainder of the season, production could equal, or possibly exceed the 47,000 ton level of last season.

The North American crop is still expected to approximate the 1964-64 outturn of 90,700 tons. Production in Asia and Oceania is anticipated to continue its upward trend in 1965-66, as another large crop is expected for New Guinea and Papua.

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION AT
ALLTIME HIGH IN 1965-66

World cotton production in 1965-66 is now estimated at a record 52.1 million bales, about the same as estimated last November. Major revisions have been made in the crop estimates for the USSR and India. The Russian crop is now placed at 8.7 million bales, up 0.9 million from the earlier estimate. Production in India is estimated at 4.3 million bales, down 0.8 million. Downward revisions were also made for crops in Brazil, Peru, El Salvador, Spain, Syria, and a few other countries; but these were more than offset by larger crops than initially expected in Nicaragua, Greece, Uganda, Tanzania, Nigeria, Turkey, and Israel.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1964 and 1965 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 3/		
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,613	14,057	13,621	428	517	531	13,013	15,180	15,059
El Salvador	107	300	240	673	560	500	151	350	250
Guatemala	48	225	250	600	666	672	59	312	350
Honduras	14	35	38	343	686	695	10	50	55
Mexico	2,270	1,935	1,980	430	594	582	2,032	2,395	2,400
Nicaragua	209	330	385	423	800	623	184	550	500
Total 4/	17,326	16,997	16,634	428	533	538	15,465	18,869	18,651
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,323	1,350	1,350	196	222	213	539	625	---
Brazil	4,320	5,750	5,500	166	175	175	1,490	2,100	2,000
Colombia	224	375	370	330	384	389	158	300	300
Ecuador	44	60	60	142	192	200	13	24	25
Paraguay	133	175	175	159	178	178	44	65	65
Peru	588	650	650	423	462	425	518	625	575
Venezuela	53	110	110	254	262	262	28	60	60
Total 4/	6,690	8,485	8,232	200	215	212	2,792	3,805	3,632
EUROPE:									
Greece	383	350	345	338	425	459	270	310	330
Italy	104	40	---	208	264	---	45	22	---
Spain	454	490	465	221	348	361	209	355	350
Bulgaria	219	---	---	153	---	---	70	---	---
Yugoslavia	33	25	28	175	230	257	12	12	15
Total 4/	1,430	1,090	1,063	217	345	352	646	784	780
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,266	6,100	6,100	616	645	685	6,750	8,200	8,700
AFRICA:									
Angola	129	100	---	130	96	---	35	20	25
Cameroon	128	175	---	120	206	---	32	75	80
Central African Republic	365	370	---	82	65	---	62	50	45
Chad	570	740	740	84	104	117	100	160	180
Congo, Leopoldville	848	200	---	138	72	---	243	30	25
Kenya	102	135	---	56	71	---	12	20	25
Malawi	33	75	---	148	177	---	10	30	30
Morocco	16	40	50	270	420	480	9	35	50
Mozambique	744	775	775	106	93	---	164	150	---
Nigeria	790	800	---	100	126	---	164	210	225
Rhodesia	1	36	72	117	333	300	1	25	45
South Africa, Republic of	100	---	---	139	---	---	29	80	---
Sudan	784	1,110	1,090	306	303	361	500	700	800
Tanzania	370	500	---	171	235	---	132	245	275
U.A.R. (Egypt)	1,858	1,672	1,950	467	665	---	1,807	2,315	---
Uganda	1,670	2,150	2,200	88	80	76	307	360	350
Total 4/	8,688	9,296	9,652	202	239	256	3,652	4,620	5,139
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	37	65	65	298	214	222	23	29	---
Afghanistan	172	350	375	190	240	230	68	175	180
Australia	17	40	65	169	540	517	6	45	70
Burma	336	600	600	106	72	72	74	90	90
China, Mainland	14,420	11,000	11,500	245	240	234	7,360	5,500	5,600
India	19,719	20,100	20,300	97	117	102	3,991	4,900	4,300
Iran	656	940	940	225	271	319	307	530	625
Iraq	127	75	---	170	288	---	45	45	45
Israel	13	31	43	738	1,115	1,060	20	72	95
Korea, Republic of	208	---	---	129	---	---	56	18	20
Pakistan	3,490	3,660	3,700	189	229	246	1,376	1,747	1,900
Syria	623	708	730	340	349	493	441	810	750
Thailand	100	170	170	216	209	212	45	74	75
Turkey	1,543	1,680	1,690	228	429	398	734	1,500	1,400
Total 4/	41,578	39,592	40,426	168	189	181	14,583	15,579	15,224
World total 4/	80,978	81,560	82,107	260	305	306	43,888	51,857	52,126
Foreign Free World 4/	46,171	50,133	50,616	173	219	215	16,641	22,869	22,679
Communist countries 4/	20,194	17,370	17,870	338	382	386	14,234	13,808	14,388

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 3/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

This season's world cotton crop is 0.2 million bales larger than production in 1964-65 and nearly one-fifth above the 1955-59 average. It marks the fourth successive year that world production has set a new record. Production in Communist countries increased about 0.6 million bales from 1964-65, while production in the foreign Free World declined 0.2 million bales.

Total area devoted to the world cotton crop in 1965-66 is placed at 82.1 million acres--up 0.5 million from the 1964-65 season and over 1.0 million above the 1955-59 average. Acreage in the Free World is about unchanged from 1964-65 as the increase of 0.5 million acres abroad was about offset by a reduction in the United States. Communist acreage is estimated up 0.5 million, all in Mainland China. The world average yield for 1965-66 is 305 pounds per acre, the same as last season.

Cotton production in the foreign Free World in 1965-66 is estimated at 22.7 million bales, down 0.2 million from the alltime high last year. The aggregate decrease in production is mainly a reflection of the extremely short crop expected to be harvested in India. Crops are also below the 1964-65 level in Brazil, Peru, Central America, Syria, and Turkey. In Brazil the crop is placed at 2.0 million bales, down 100,000 from 1964-65. All of the decline is expected in the South, where acreage is about 10 percent below a year ago. The shortfall in Peru was primarily of the extra long staple varieties and was caused by extensive flooding in the Puira valley during the growing season. Declines in Central America, Syria, and Turkey were a result of lower yields resulting from adverse growing conditions.

Countries where 1965-66 production is expected to be higher than last season include Pakistan, Iran, Greece, Israel, and a number of countries in Africa. Higher yields on a slightly larger area may result in a crop of 1.9 million bales in Pakistan, an increase of 9 percent from last season and near the alltime record set in 1963-64. Larger crops in Iran and Greece were due entirely to higher yields per acre, whereas, in Israel the increased outturn was a result of additional land devoted to cotton. Aggregate production of cotton in Africa is expected to exceed 5.0 million bales in 1965-66 for the first time in history. The increased output is attributed to both an expansion in area and to higher yields.

Cotton production in the USSR, reportedly, reached 8.7 million bales in 1965-66--up 0.5 million from last season and nearly 2.0 million bales above the 1955-59 average. The record crop--for the third consecutive year--was harvested from an area no larger than in 1964-65. Mainland China probably harvested a crop slightly larger than in 1964-65 because of increased acreage devoted to cotton this season. Production is estimated at 5.5 million bales for 1964-65 and 5.6 million for 1965-66.

Production of all types of cotton in the United States this season is placed at 15,059,000 bales (December crop report). The crop, about 1 percent smaller than last season, was harvested from 13,621,000 acres. The area is over 400,000 acres less than in 1964 and the smallest since 1958. Average yield is estimated at 531 pounds per acre, an increase of 14 pounds from the previous record set a year ago.

Free World production of extra long staple cotton in 1965-66 is likely to exceed the 2.1 million bales produced last season. The increased area devoted to cotton in the UAR suggests that production should be larger than the 1,059,000 bales harvested in 1964-65. Sudan, where harvest is just beginning, may produce a crop around 10 percent above last season's outturn of 615,000 bales. In Peru and the United States, 1965-66 production of extra long staple cotton fell substantially below the outturns of 215,000 and 120,000 bales, respectively, harvested last season.

RECORD RAISIN PACK HARVESTED

Previous indications of a record-large 1965 world raisin pack have not only been borne out but proven conservative. The 1965 pack is now estimated at 699,200 short tons, or 3 percent above the estimate published by FAS in October. The latest estimate is about 138,000 tons larger than the 1964 pack and 161,000 tons above the 5-year average (1959-63). The previous postwar peak was 577,900 tons in 1959.

RAISINS: Estimated commercial production,

average 1959-63, annual 1963-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia:				
Lexias	8,600	7,800	8,900	12,000
Sultanas	70,000	61,800	94,700	92,300
Cyprus	9,200	2,000	8,400 1/	9,200
Greece	63,800	59,000	77,500	108,000
Iran	59,800	65,000	39,000	55,000
South Africa, Rep. of	7,200	8,500	9,500	9,700
Spain	12,000	11,600	12,700	11,000
Turkey	87,600	66,000	78,300	130,000
Foreign total	318,200	281,700	329,000	427,200
United States	220,400	2/ 266,000	232,400	272,000
Grand total	538,600	2/ 547,700	561,400	699,200

1/ 1959-63 average; 1965 estimate unavailable. 2/ Includes 49,000 tons substandard rain-damaged raisins.

Foreign production, at 427,200 tons, is approximately 98,000 tons above last year's pack which was already about 11,000 tons above average. The Greek and Turkish packs have been revised upward and the Iranian pack downward since October. The three largest producing countries abroad--Turkey, Australia, and Greece--had bumper crops. Young vineyards in Crete, where the acreage has greatly expanded in recent years, are coming into full production and pushing Greek output to new levels.

The California pack of 272,000 tons is the largest since 1952 and nearly 52,000 tons above average. The 1965 pack was the fourth in the last five of above-average production.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries, average 1959-63, annual 1961-64 seasons 1/

Country	Average 1959-63	1961	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia	60,400	56,900	74,200	57,700	78,100
Greece	56,000	52,700	87,000	57,300	69,000
Iran	37,700	42,000	34,000	45,500	20,000
Turkey	76,400	78,900	91,000	55,100	64,700
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain	16,700	19,100	19,000	9,300	14,400
Foreign total	247,200	249,600	305,300	224,900	246,200
United States	54,400	65,400	45,000	56,100	55,600
Grand total	301,600	315,000	350,300	281,000	301,800

1/ Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

Based on current indications, 1965-66 world exports, i.e. of the above 8 countries, may approximate 360,000 tons, a 4 percent reduction from the October forecast of 375,000 tons. However, this would still substantially exceed the near-average 1964-65 export volume of 301,800 tons and would also surpass the recent high, set in 1962-63, of 350,300 tons. Unsold end-of-season stocks should nevertheless be heavy in Australia, Greece, Turkey, and the United States. In Greece, however, old-crop raisins are usually diverted to alcohol.

None of the above statistics include the relatively minor exports of Argentina and Chile nor the substantial but not ascertainable exports of Afghanistan.

Cyprus exports recovered somewhat in 1964-65, amounting to 5,085 as against a disastrously low level of 1,398 tons in 1963-64. In the 4 seasons prior to the disturbances, Cyprus exported an average of 9,378 tons annually.

U.S. raisin exports in the first 4 months of the season beginning September 1, 1965, amounted to 33,749 tons, a little over 5,300 tons above the 28,437 tons exported in the comparable period of the previous season.

Although raisin export prices quoted by the main producing countries are somewhat below the levels attained a year ago, they have been firm thus far this winter, and are appreciably above the long-term average. The minimum export prices set in June 1965 when the International Sultana Agreement was renewed by Australia, Greece, and Turkey appear to have been substantially honored.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London, average, January 1961-66

Origin and type	January price					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	- - - - - - - U.S. Cents per pound - - - - - - -					
Turkey:						
No. 9	16.4	14.2	12.4	17.0	17.2	16.6
No. 10	16.6	14.0	12.6	17.4	17.6	17.0
Greece:						
No. 2	17.0	14.3	13.1	17.2	17.4	---
No. 4 Natural	16.5	13.9	12.7	17.0	17.0	---
Australia:						
4-Crown	17.6	13.6	12.8	18.6	17.4	17.2
5-Crown	17.8	14.0	13.2	19.0	17.6	17.6
Iran:						
Maragha/Urmia	15.6	12.3	12.1	13.4	15.4	14.8
California:						
Natural Thompson Seedless	16.6	15.0	19.8	19.4	18.6	18.0

LARGER DRIED FIG PACK
STILL BELOW AVERAGE

The 1965 commercial dried fig pack of the major producing countries is estimated at 128,100 short tons. This represents a slight increase from the small 1964 pack, but is 17,200 tons below the 1959-63 average. All of the major producers experienced a decline in production except Turkey, whose increase more than offset the decrease in the other countries' packs. U.S. production is estimated at 16,000 tons, and, compared to the other producers, represents the largest reduction (3,000 tons) from the previous year.

World trade of dried figs in 1965-66 may increase slightly over 1964-65, partly as a result of the larger pack. Exports may exceed 57,000 tons, compared to 54,100 tons in 1964 and the 1959-63 average of 62,500. Turkey, by far the largest exporter, is forecast to ship approximately 36,000 tons--up 5,500 from 1964, but approximately the same as the 1962 and 1963 quantities. Greek exports are forecast at 12,300 tons, the lowest since 1951. Shipments of Portuguese dried figs have been increasing and are presently figured to reach 7,500 tons in 1965 as opposed to the 1959-63 average of 6,400 tons.

U.S. imports between September and December 1965 totaled 4,925 tons, as against 4,918 tons one year earlier. Fig paste comprises the largest category of U.S. dried fig imports and in 1964-65 amounted to 8,982 tons. Portugal, the leading shipper, supplied 47 percent. Arrival figures tabulated by the California fig industry totaled 4,030 tons between August 1, 1965 and January 28, 1966, while only 2,771 tons arrived one year earlier. Portuguese fig paste prices at the beginning of the 1965 season were 11.5 cents per pound c.i.f. New York but may have dropped slightly since then. In 1964 they were approximately 12 cents. Turkish prices, at 15 cents c.i.f. New York, are equivalent to those in 1964.

FIGS, DRIED: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1959-63, annual 1962-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	29,400	28,000	32,000	25,300	23,500
Italy	37,300	33,200	34,300	30,300	29,300
Portugal	11,300	11,200	13,600	10,500	10,300
Turkey	48,600	47,000	50,000	41,000	49,000
Total foreign	126,600	119,400	129,900	107,100	112,100
United States	18,700	20,000	18,000	19,000	16,000
Grand total	145,300	139,400	147,900	126,500	128,100

FIGS, DRIED: Exports from specified countries
average 1959-63, annual 1962-65 season beginning September

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	15,700	14,800	16,000	14,600	12,300
Italy	3,200	3,200	2,900	1,800	1,900
Portugal	6,400	6,300	8,200	7,200	7,500
Turkey	37,200	36,600	36,000	30,500	36,000
Total	62,500	60,900	63,100	54,100	57,700

FIGS, DRIED: United States imports by country of origin,
average 1959-63, annual 1962-65 year beginning September 1

Origin	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Figs, dried:					
Italy	151	110	102	48	32
Greece	1,933	2,162	2,128	2,202	1,555
Portugal	49	36	44	36	16
Spain	---	---	---	---	---
Turkey	250	298	262	180	176
Others	7	---	24	5	---
Total	2,390	2,606	2,560	2,471	1,779
Fig paste:					
Belgium-Luxembourg	1	1	2	---	---
Italy	20	---	---	---	---
Greece	177	74	442	669	---
Portugal	3,316	2,229	5,404	4,207	1,896
Spain	694	1,003	1,831	2,405	1,059
Turkey	5,357	1,507	2,397	1,660	110
Others	46	---	229	41	---
Total	9,611	4,814	10,305	8,982	3,065
Figs, prepared or preserved:					
Israel	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	1	5	2	---	---
Italy	179	135	169	124	81
Total	180	140	171	124	81
Grand total	12,181	7,560	13,036	11,577	4,925

1/ Four months, September-December.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Official Business

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed ☐ PRINT or TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE, and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

1.9
St2F
Suppl
cop.2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
APR 25 1966
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

MARCH 1966

CONTENTS

Page

WORLD SUMMARIES

Production:
Walnut Crop Down Sharply 3
Smaller World Filbert Crop Estimate for 1965 5
Dried Currant Pack Down 6
Soybean Production at Record 1.2 Billion Bushels 10
Large World Almond Crop Estimate 12
Lentil Production Up in 1965 14
Garbanzo Production Up in 1965 15
Breadgrain Production Down Slightly 25
Coffee Crop Near Record 31

Trade:
Grain Stocks Decline 2 Percent in Exporting Countries ... 18

COUNTRY SUMMARIES
U.S. Feed Grain Exports Higher than Previous Year 15
Argentine Grain Exports Up 21 Percent 18
U.S. Imports of Soft Fibers in 1965 Down Sharply 22
U.S. Specified Vegetable Fiber Imports Up in Quantity, Down in Value in 1965 22

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

FC 2-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, P.L. 480
FS 3-66	World Cotton Crop at Alltime High in 1965-66
FCF 2-66	The Marketing Situation for Winter Citrus in Europe
FFO 2-66	World Castorbean Production Large; Export Outlook Good
FFVS 1-66	Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. Exports, November 1965, With Comparisons
FLM 1-66	International Meat Trade: Shifting Trends
FLM 2-66	World Meat Consumption
FT 1-66	U.S. Tobacco Exports Down in 1965

WALNUT CROP DOWN SHARPLY

The 1965 commercial walnut crop in the main producing countries (exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) is now estimated at only 144,100 short tons, in-shell basis. This is approximately 16,000 tons less than estimated by FAS in November. At 144,100 tons, 1965 world production was roundly 31,000 tons below that of the previous year and nearly 15,000 tons below average.

Both foreign and U.S. production declined. Foreign production amounted to only 64,600 tons, sharply lower than in any of the last 5 years, and the lowest since 1957. The French crop was particularly short; it is believed that just over half of an average crop was harvested. Very unfavorable spring weather, especially during blooming, caused a poor fruit set and excessive falling of young immature nuts. The Italian crop is estimated to be approximately as large as the previous year's.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1959-63 and annual 1963-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
France	25.4	31.0	34.0	14.0
India	12.8	13.0	13.0	10.0
Iran	5.1	3.5	3.0	4.0
Italy	25.3	22.0	20.0	20.0
Syria	4.9	7.5	3.9	1/
Turkey	8.4	7.0	7.5	8.0
Yugoslavia	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.7
Foreign total	85.5	88.0	85.2	64.6
United States	73.2	83.1	89.7	2/79.5
Grand total	158.7	171.1	174.9	144.1

1/ Not available; 1959-63 average used for foreign total.

2/ Source: Walnut Control Board, February 1966.

The Indian crop was down by nearly a quarter. The decrease is believed to have been caused by unfavorable weather and possibly the armed hostilities between India and Pakistan. The volume of production in the other countries abroad is not much different from 1964. U.S. production (almost entirely Californian) was 10,200 tons less than in 1964 but still well above average. It was the fourth consecutive above-average pack.

World exports (for the 7 exporting countries specified and exclusive of the Soviet Bloc and Communist China) in 1965-66 will be sharply lower and much below average. Exports by the 6 countries--France, India, Iran, Italy, Turkey, and Yugoslavia--are expected to aggregate about 34,000 tons--nearly 11,000 tons below 1964-65 exports and more than 15,000 tons below the average.

U.S. exports, on the other hand, will be exceptionally high, totalling possibly 3,700 tons in-shell basis in 1965-66. This would be the second successive season of heavy exports for U.S. walnuts. (U.S. exports have averaged only 1,400 tons annually in the 5 years, 1959-63.) This growth is in response to a program of increased emphasis on export sales instituted by the California walnut industry the latter part of the 1964-65 season. As a matter of fact, this program already had an impact on U.S. exports during the 1964-65 season, when they totaled 3,600 tons in-shell equivalent which was sharply higher than in any of the 5 preceding seasons. The exports consisted of 2,866 tons of in-shell nuts and 291 tons of kernels. Noteworthy increases were registered in in-shell exports to European destinations. In-shell exports in 1964-65 compared with 1963-64 (in parenthesis) to leading markets were as follows: Canada 1,055 tons (904), United Kingdom 558 tons (24), Norway 312 tons (63), Netherlands 202 (47), Sweden 96 (11), Venezuela 76 (52), Denmark 66 (1), West Germany 58 (0), and Switzerland 52 (14).

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1961-64 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1959-63	Revised 1961	1962	1963	1964
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
France	14.8	12.1	17.5	15.9	19.4
India	10.8	14.0	8.6	9.2	9.0
Iran	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.3	1.5
Italy	15.2	16.4	14.8	10.1	9.9
Turkey	4.9	5.7	6.3	3.9	3.5
Yugoslavia	1.0	.5	1.7	1.8	1.6
Foreign total	49.4	51.7	52.6	43.2	44.9
United States	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.6
Grand total	50.8	53.0	54.0	44.9	48.5

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the United States, and March 21 in Iran.

Foreign walnut prices are appreciably higher than a year earlier. This is particularly true of French light halves; however, Turkish light halves and amber halves are also much higher than a year ago. Indian light halves and light pieces are moderately higher. January 1966 quotations for in-shell Sorrentos were 1.4 cents above those of January 1955. U.S. export prices also have strengthened in the course of the season.

WALNUTS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London

Type	October		January	
	1964	1965	1965	1966
SHELLED:				
French light halves	111.8	118.6	93.2	158.8
Turkish light halves	---	---	82.0	113.0
Turkish amber halves	89.8	69.8	64.8	89.2
Turkish light pieces	68.6	---	---	71.3
Indian light halves	---	63.5	56.0	60.3
Indian light pieces	46.3	49.5	45.2	47.1
IN-SHELL:				
Sorrentos 1/	28.1	---	25.8	27.2

1/ F.o.b. Italy.

SMALLER WORLD FILBERT CROP
ESTIMATE FOR 1965

The 1965 commercial filbert harvest by the four main producing countries is estimated at 161,600 short tons, in-shell basis. This would be about two-thirds as large as the record 259,000-ton 1964 crop but still above the 165,300-ton average. There was also a heavy carrying of 1964-crop Turkish filberts at the beginning of the season.

Turkey, which had a record shattering 200,000-ton harvest in 1964, has a much smaller 1965 crop, estimated at 75,000 tons. The Spanish harvest is set at 22,000 tons--well above last year's 18,000-ton crop and the 16,800-ton average. Italy's crop is estimated at 57,000 tons as compared to 33,000 tons in 1964 and an average of 49,000 tons.

Exports from the Mediterranean countries during the 1964-65 season, according to preliminary data, reached a record 188,800 tons. The previous record was 151,800 tons in 1963-64. Spanish exports, estimated at 18,100 tons for the year ending September 30, 1965, were well above shipments during 1963-64 and one-third above average. Italy, on the other hand, shipped only 25,900 tons during the 1964-65 season--down from the 29,900-ton 1963-64 season and the 32,300-ton average. Most of the increase in world filbert trade in recent years has been due to a fairly rapid increase in Turkish exports which were a record 144,800

tons for the 1964-65 season. Turkey's 1963-64 exports totaled 107,700 tons while the 1959-63 average was 94,200 tons.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 2,723 tons during the 1964-65 season. During the 1963-64 season, imports totaled 2,671 tons. As usual, imports of in-shell filberts were negligible.

Prices of shelled Kerassundes (f.o.b. Turkish port) ranged narrowly between 44 and 49 cents per pound during most of last season but closed the season at 51.1 cents per pound. This is the lowest the market has been in 5 years but it is still remarkably stable and a fairly high level in light of the record 1964 Turkish crop. Extremely tight control of export prices by the Turkish Filbert Coop, Fiskobirlik, and the Turkish Government has evidently been responsible for the market stability. Prices for the current season, while somewhat higher than a year ago, are still somewhat weak but show signs of strengthening as the season progresses. The heavy carryover of Turkish filberts undoubtedly had some depressing effect on the market for new crop nuts.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port
first week each month 1961-65 marketing seasons

First week of	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
October	53.7	62.5	60.3	45.1	54.6
November	59.4	64.1	58.1	45.7	53.3
December	59.7	62.9	53.3	44.8	54.9
January	63.8	62.5	55.2	45.1	54.9
February	64.8	61.6	52.7	46.7	56.5
March	63.5	61.0	50.8	44.8	---
April	64.8	60.6	48.9	44.1	---
May	58.4	58.4	46.4	43.5	---
June	57.5	57.2	48.3	47.0	---
July	54.3	57.8	47.6	48.3	---
August	57.8	57.5	46.7	48.9	---
September	57.2	60.3	45.7	51.1	---

DRIED CURRANT
PACK DOWN

The 1965 dried currant pack, in Australia, Greece, and South Africa, is now estimated at 98,100 tons, reflecting a reduction in earlier estimates of the Greek pack. The present estimate of the 1965 pack is only slightly below the 1964 output but is nearly 14,000 tons below average.

FILBERTS, IN SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1959-63 and 1963-65 crop years

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	49,000	61,000	33,000	57,000
Spain	16,800	22,000	18,000	22,000
Turkey	90,400	100,000	200,000	75,000
Total foreign	156,200	183,000	251,000	154,000
United States	9,100	6,900	8,000	7,600
Grand total	165,300	189,900	259,000	161,600

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1959-63, and 1962-65 marketing years

Type and Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Unshelled					
Italy	13,600	13,300	14,300	12,800	---
Spain	1,000	700	1,300	1/	---
Turkey	800	300	700	3,200	---
Total	15,400	14,300	16,300	---	---
Shelled					
Italy	8,500	8,100	7,100	5,940	---
Spain	5,700	4,300	5,900	1/	---
Turkey	46,700	46,800	53,500	70,800	---
Total	60,900	59,200	66,500	---	---
Unshelled Equivalent					
Italy	32,300	31,100	29,900	25,900	34,000
Spain	13,500	10,200	14,200	18,100	18,000
Turkey	94,200	103,300	107,700	144,800	105,000
Total	140,000	144,600	151,800	188,800	157,000

1/ Not separated as to shelled and unshelled.

Since 1965 "world" production--synonymous with the aggregate pack of these 3 countries--is only moderately below average, it does not fully indicate the tight supply situation that actually prevails this season. This tight supply is due to, first, a relatively short crop in Greece, whose currants normally account for over 90 percent of the world trade, and, secondly, weather damage to Greek currants has made an unusually high proportion of the pack unsuitable for export.

The Greek pack of 84,000 tons--inclusive of the unsuitable qualities--is the smallest since 1955. Australia, however, had an above-average pack. Production in South Africa, of minor magnitude, was average.

DRIED CURRANTS: Estimated commercial production in specified countries average 1959-63, annual 1962-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia	10,400	8,700	7,500	12,600	13,200
Greece	100,600	120,000	85,000	86,000	84,000
South Africa, Republic of	900	800	800	900	900
Total	111,900	129,500	93,300	99,500	98,100

Greek exports in the 1964-65 season amounted to 68,900 tons. Though slightly higher than 1963-64 shipments, the 1964-65 volume was below average. The 1965-66 Greek export tonnage is expected to be sharply lower than that of the last 2 seasons and thus much below average. Australian exports in 1965 amounted to 8,300 tons, a larger-than-average volume.

Greek export prices have been exceptionally high this season, exceeding even the high levels attained last season. A further price rise took place in February, raising the February 1966 prices to the following levels compared with February 1965 (in parenthesis): Vostizza 19.0 (17.8), Pyrgos 18.1 (16.2), and Kalamata 18.1 (16.1).

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries
average 1959-63, annual 1961-64

Country	Average 1959-63	1961	1962	1963	1964
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Australia: (Year beginning Jan. 1)	6,000	9,300	4,800	3,600	7,800
Greece: (Year beginning Sept. 1) ...	71,500	71,500	81,700	66,100	1/68,900

1/ Preliminary.

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c and f London,
average, January 1962-66

Type	January price				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound	U.S. cents per pound
Vostizza (Aegion)	13.6	13.2	16.0	17.6	18.8
Pyrgos	11.8	11.7	15.1	16.0	17.7
Kalamata	11.7	11.3	14.8	16.0	17.6

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AT
RECORD 1.2 BILLION BUSHELS

The second estimate of world soybean production in 1965 confirms the early estimate of a record 1.2 billion bushels (World Agricultural Production and Trade, October 1965). This volume represents an increase of almost one-sixth from production in 1964 and an increase of one-third from the 1955-59 average.

More than three-fourths of the total was grown in the non-Communist areas of the world with the United States alone accounting for over 70 percent.

Almost 95 percent of the estimated 150-million bushels increase from the previous year was in the United States. The remainder is attributed largely to substantial increases percentagewise in the Soviet Union, Brazil and Canada. Production in Communist China is believed to have declined slightly.

The United States produced 843.7 million bushels of soybeans in 1965, one-fifth or 141.8 million more than in 1964 and almost three-fourths more than the 1955-59 average. The record outturn resulted from a record acreage harvested for beans, 97.6 percent of the planted acreage, and an above-average (1959-63= 24.2) yield of 24.4 bushels.

Canada also produced a record crop last year--8.0 million bushels--almost one-sixth above that of the previous year. Acreage, virtually all in Ontario, rose to an all-time high and average yields at 30.3 bushels to a near record high.

The early estimate of soybean production in Mainland China has been maintained at the 250 million bushels-level. This is only slightly below the estimate for 1964 but one-fourth less than the 1955-59 average. While there may have been an acreage expansion in Northeast China, the main area producing for export, the national acreage was probably slightly below the 1964 level. Moreover, while yields in the Northeast probably were reduced by drought, the national average yield is believed to have increased from that of the previous year, but not sufficiently to bring total production to the 1964 level.

It appears that the price paid for soybeans by the state has been relatively unfavorable compared with the price paid for cereals. Consequently, soybean acreage has remained static, and peasants probably have applied available fertilizer to grains at the expense of soybeans.

Japan's acreage in soybeans has declined each successive year in the last decade. Increased damage from diseases and insects in recent years has resulted in low average yields that have discouraged soybean production and encouraged diversion to feed crops. In 1965, acreage declined almost one-sixth from a year earlier. Then the crop was damaged by excessive rain in July, drought conditions in August in the western-part, two typhoons in September, and early frosts in Hokkaido in October. The official estimate placed production at 8.4 million bushels, 4 percent below that of the previous year and less than one-half the production a decade earlier.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, averages 1950-54 and 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/					Yield per acre					Production				
	Average					Average					Average				
	1950-54	1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/	1950-54	1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/	1950-54	1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:															
Canada	188	245	228	231	265	22.0	25.3	21.9	30.2	30.3	4,131	6,187	5,002	6,976	8,030
United States 4/	14,747	21,344	28,580	30,754	34,551	20.2	22.7	24.5	22.8	24.4	298,422	483,901	699,363	701,917	843,708
Mexico	---	5/ 1	28	40	87	---	5/ 26.0	31.2	33.1	28.5	---	5/ 39	887	1,315	2,482
South America:															
Argentina	2	2	48	30	26	14.2	14.5	14.6	17.0	14.0	30	28	695	514	360
Brazil	5/ 157	234	840	889	892	5/ 22.1	19.7	14.1	12.6	18.6	5/3,471	4,600	11,865	11,203	16,610
Colombia	---	5/ 23	49	82	107	---	5/ 12.7	23.8	22.5	22.3	---	5/ 294	1,176	1,837	2,388
Paraguay	---	5/ 2	12	15	28	---	5/ 20.3	22.8	24.0	23.7	---	5/ 34	276	367	660
Europe:															
Italy	2	1	6/	6/	6/	22.0	26.2	26.9	27.6	---	34	18	9	10	9
Rumania	55	55	21	9	---	6.6	6.9	4.9	7.4	---	378	367	103	66	---
Yugoslavia	12	15	13	14	15	10.3	17.6	19.4	24.9	23.8	90	277	257	351	353
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	28	7	10	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	59	51	102	64	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	813	899	2,224	2,200	2,150	5/ 6.0	6.8	7.4	5.1	7.4	5/4,825	6,467	16,130	11,170	16,000
Africa:															
Nigeria 7/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	353	400	714	---
Rhodesia 8/	1	5/ 1	2	2	2	5.9	5/ 8.4	9.9	2.6	2.3	3	5/ 5	21	5	6
Tanzania 9/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36	108	165	---
Asia:															
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	8	15	16	15	16	12.9	12.4	13.1	12.4	11.8	104	188	204	184	184
China, Mainland	28,219	27,630	19,770	20,510	20,015	11.7	12.6	13.1	12.4	12.6	330,000	344,000	260,000	255,000	250,000
Cambodia	5/ 25	50	35	31	---	---	7.4	12.0	11.9	---	224	373	415	367	---
China, Taiwan	62	106	136	126	---	9.2	11.6	14.2	16.8	---	576	1,248	1,934	2,117	---
Indonesia	1,066	1,359	1,335	1,483	---	10.2	10.2	9.5	9.9	---	10,829	13,893	12,679	14,697	---
Japan	1,036	898	577	535	455	16.0	18.3	20.3	16.5	18.6	16,521	16,449	11,681	8,811	8,440
Korea, South	625	669	705	695	---	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.6	---	4,835	5,484	5,746	5,984	---
Thailand	54	56	83	10/ 47	10/ 47	13.0	15.1	14.6	13.4	14.9	700	839	1,213	639	705
Total, excluding Rumania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea 11/	18,075	25,130	32,825	35,145	39,040	---	---	---	---	---	340,730	534,875	754,555	758,780	909,295
Estimated world total 11/	48,030	54,695	56,185	59,205	62,555	---	---	---	---	---	683,650	894,230	1,040,890	1,035,080	1,185,420

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the lattar part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Less than 500 acres. 7/ Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. 8/ European farms only. 9/ Sales. 10/ Planted area. 11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attachss and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Brazil's soybean crop, harvested from February through May 1965, reached a record high of an estimated 16.6 million bushels, almost 50 percent above that of 1964 and over 3.5 times the 1955-59 average. Acreage was an all-time high and above-average yields in the major producing State of Rio Grande do Sul were the result of virtually perfect weather for soybeans. Yields were even better in Parana, where production is developing rapidly. Indications are that this year's crop now being harvested will attain a new record.

Production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 16.0 million bushels following the relatively low outturn of 11.2 million in 1964.

A number of minor producing countries have made relatively significant strides in soybean production in recent years. Among these are Colombia, Mexico, Argentina, Paraguay, and Nigeria.

LARGE WORLD ALMOND CROP ESTIMATE

The 1965 world commercial almond crop is tentatively estimated at 129,400 short tons shelled basis, down very slightly from last year's 130,300-ton crop but well above the 114,100-ton average. The crop is well below the record 155,500-ton harvest in 1961. Total supplies (including stocks) in producing countries at the beginning of the 1965-66 season were estimated at 147,200 tons, nearly unchanged from the 1964-65 level.

Foreign production was above the 1964 and 1959-63 average levels, and all foreign producers, except Spain, had larger crops than in 1964. All were above average. The U.S. crop, at 39,800 tons, is slightly below the 1964 harvest of 41,300 tons but still well above average.

Stocks in producing countries were estimated at 17,800 tons at the beginning of the season. This is well above the 1964 level but well below the 1959-63 average.

Exports from the six major producing countries during the 1964-65 season are estimated at 77,000 tons--the highest level since 99,900 tons were shipped in 1961-62. Average exports for 1959-63 by these six countries totaled 74,000 tons.

U.S. exports of almonds during the year ending July 31, 1965, totaled 9,500 tons, shelled equivalent, virtually unchanged from the record high 1963-64 level. Exports for 1964-65 consisted of 9,199 tons shelled and 516 tons in shell, the respective totals for 1963-64 were 9,184 and 626 tons.

U.S. imports of almonds were negligible with only 140 tons of shelled, 1 ton of in-shell, and 73 tons of blanched almonds entering during the 1964-65 season. Total 1963-64 imports were 119 tons shelled and 66 tons blanched.

Prices of foreign almonds have remained relatively strong with shelled unselected Baris at 64.2 cents a pound at mid-season (February) as compared to 63.2 cents in February 1965. The monthly average has remained above 60 cents since April 1963.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1962-65 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	4,600	6,600	1,800	2,900	3,600
Italy	31,000	20,500	33,400	28,300	35,000
Morocco	1,900	1,200	2,700	3,100	3,100
Portugal	3,100	3,900	2,600	2,500	3,300
Spain	26,600	15,000	23,100	27,400	20,000
Total foreign	67,200	47,200	63,600	64,200	65,000
United States	6,800	4,700	9,500	9,500	12,000
Grand total	74,000	51,900	73,100	73,700	77,000

1/ Iranian series revised to a September 23 - September 22 crop year basis: Morocco--calendar year following year shown; all others--year beginning August 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, Italy marketing seasons 1961-65

Month	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September	38.7	65.2	64.4	64.7	64.5
October	38.2	66.0	69.3	63.7	62.9
November	39.4	69.6	66.6	61.9	62.0
December	41.9	68.5	62.6	62.0	63.8
January	45.0	69.0	64.9	63.1	64.2
February	45.8	67.0	63.2	63.2	64.2
March	49.4	60.9	62.5	62.5	--
April	47.3	58.9	61.2	61.2	--
May	61.3	62.3	63.5	63.0	--
June	63.7	65.0	65.2	65.2	--
July	60.7	61.9	65.1	66.3	--
August	62.8	61.1	66.2	67.9	--

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1963-65 crop years

Country	Average 1959-63	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	7,300	5,500	6,600	7,700
Italy	37,600	42,000	39,000	40,000
Morocco	3,100	3,100	4,400	7,200
Portugal	3,200	1,300	4,000	4,700
Spain	29,800	31,000	35,000	30,000
Total foreign	81,000	82,900	89,000	89,600
United States 1/	33,100	34,500	41,300	39,800
Grand total	114,100	117,400	130,300	129,400
Beginning stocks	21,800	7,600	13,500	17,800
Total supplies	135,900	125,000	143,800	147,200

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

LENTIL PRODUCTION
UP IN 1965

Lentil production in 17 reporting countries is estimated at 18.7 million bags (of 100 pounds) in 1965. This is slightly above 1964, and 16.4 percent above the 1955-59 average for these same countries.

Excluded from the foregoing estimate is unreported, but sizeable production in several African countries, and any production in Communist East Europe and the USSR.

Of the 17 reporting countries, only five reported significant increases. These were India, Egypt, Lebanon, Greece and Argentina. The increase in India of 2 million bags was the most significant volume-wise, as the increase alone

is more than any other reporting country produced in total. Significantly, India's lentil production represents 44.0 percent of the total for the 17 countries.

The world's lentil production centers in Asia, principally India, Pakistan, Turkey, and Syria. The smallest of these four produces almost as many lentils as all the American producers combined and more than all the Europe producers combined.

The major declines of lentil production in 1965 occurred in the U.S. and Pakistan. U.S. growers reduced acreage by 27 percent in 1965 due to large carryover stocks and low prices in 1964, and several previous years.

International trade in lentils centers in Western Europe as the main importing area, and Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, Morocco, the U.S., and Chile as the principle exporters. With 1965 production down sharply in the U.S., and moderately in Chile, trade in the current market year is firm and brisk. It has been so since the 1965 harvest. Prices are substantially above a year ago.

GARBANZO PRODUCTION
UP IN 1965

Garbanzo production in 16 reporting countries totaled 154 million bags (100 pounds each) in 1965, 23 percent above 1964 and 50 percent above the 1955-59 average. The bulk of this increase, 29 million bags of it, occurred in India where 82 percent of the total reported garbanzos in 1965 were produced. Pakistan, the second largest producer, reported an increase of 1.5 million bags. Major increases outside India and Pakistan occurred in the very much smaller producing countries of Morocco and Greece. Major declines occurred in Portugal and Spain where production in 1965 was affected by drought.

The U.S., once a sizable producer of garbanzos, has almost ceased production. Extension of the city of Los Angeles into much of the old garbanzo producing area has adversely affected the U.S. output. Currently, the U.S. imports approximately 80,000 bags of garbanzos annually.

International trade in garbanzos is relatively small compared with production, grossing approximately 1.5 million bags annually. However, most of this trade originates from the small producing countries in North America and the Eastern Mediterranean. Cuba, France and Italy are among the major importers.

Garbanzos are known also as chickpeas. They are a high-protein pulse crop which has been produced and consumed in India, Pakistan and the Middle East for centuries.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
HIGHER THAN PREVIOUS YEAR

U.S. feed grain exports during the first 6 months of the 1965-66 fiscal year totaled 12.4 million metric tons. This was 42 percent more than was exported during the same period a year earlier and reflects increased sales to most all regions of the world.

LENTILS: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 1/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 1/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Americas:									
Argentina	31	41	42	641	642	869	199	262	364
Chile	64	83	83	486	550	453	311	456	375
Colombia	7	43	39	697	312	312	45	133	122
Mexico	8	15	15	665	785	785	62	117	118
United States	19	74	54	598	1,100	1,100	111	814	594
Total	129	254	233	564	702	675	728	1,782	1,573
Europe:									
France	31	24	24	708	765	546	222	185	132
Greece	52	31	31	509	629	738	262	198	231
Italy	63	48	47	514	633	610	325	303	287
Spain	101	111	116	582	436	399	589	485	463
Total	247	214	218	566	547	511	1,398	1,171	1,113
Asia:									
India	1,164	1,940	2,024	356	328	407	4,145	6,371	8,234
Jordan	56	86	85	370	646	659	207	555	560
Lebanon	5	2	2	744	617	1,365	39	15	29
Pakistan	246	406	328	466	501	490	1,149	2,032	1,608
Syria	227	222	222	499	892	793	1,130	1,984	1,764
Turkey	204	259	259	731	765	765	1,488	1,984	1,984
Total	1,902	2,915	2,920	429	432	500	8,158	12,941	14,179
Africa:									
Egypt	82	82	84	1,284	1,441	1,720	1,058	1,179	1,446
Morocco	26	97	74	363	521	559	95	505	414
Total	108	179	158	1,068	941	1,177	1,153	1,684	1,860
Grand total	2,386	3,562	3,529	479	499	531	11,437	17,578	18,725

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 100 pound bags.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GARBANZOS (CHICKPEAS), DRY EDIBLE: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 1/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 1/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Americas:									
Argentina	18	19	15	883	642	875	159	125	132
Chile	25	28	31	435	468	464	108	130	146
Colombia	6	15	13	585	605	605	35	86	80
Mexico	331	390	390	692	768	768	2,293	2,998	2,998
United States	8	6	12	750	750	750	60	42	87
Total	388	458	461	684	738	747	2,655	3,381	3,443
Europe:									
Greece	64	39	51	546	771	846	350	298	435
Italy	221	155	148	440	579	580	972	895	860
Portugal	121	163	153	335	356	173	406	581	265
Spain	685	573	588	446	481	431	3,057	2,756	2,535
Total	1,091	930	940	439	487	436	4,785	4,530	4,095
Asia:									
India	23,625	23,169	22,266	527	428	571	124,406	99,183	127,053
Lebanon	5	3	3	491	668	620	24	22	20
Pakistan	3,168	2,879	3,118	396	493	501	12,540	14,179	15,635
Syria	71	110	110	329	585	361	234	639	397
Turkey	208	210	210	911	945	945	1,896	1,984	1,984
Total	27,077	26,371	25,707	514	440	564	139,100	116,007	145,089
Africa:									
Morocco	110	207	232	351	545	677	386	1,129	1,572
United Arab Republic	11	14	15	1,317	1,501	1,509	145	215	227
Total	121	221	247	439	608	728	531	1,344	1,799
Grand total	28,677	27,980	27,355	513	448	565	147,071	125,262	154,426

1/ Preliminary. 2/ 100 pound bags.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Corn exports continue to run heavy particularly in the European areas and Japan. Sales are expected to continue to be large for the remainder of the fiscal year as demand remains strong.

Other feed grain exports for the 6 month period also show increases with grain sorghum nearly twice as large as the previous year. Eastern Europe has been a large taker of sorghum as has Japan and the EEC. Barley and oat exports continue large. **(Tables on page 19 and 20)**

GRAIN STOCKS DECLINE 2 PERCENT
IN EXPORTING COUNTRIES

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates of grain stocks in the four principal exporting countries on January 1, 1966 totaled 214 million metric tons.

Supplies of wheat, rye, barley, oats and corn in the four countries were 2 percent below the aggregate of a year earlier and the lowest since 1958.

Wheat stocks declined 10 percent during the year to 75 million tons, also the lowest level since 1958. Corn supplies gained about 4 percent to 105 million tons. Quantities of the other individual grains were only slightly lower.

The United States total of the five grains was 1.9 million tons higher than a year earlier, at 159 million tons. The U.S. wheat supply was down 3.0 million tons, while that of corn was 3.6 million tons higher. Rye stocks were a third higher, and barley and oats showed little change. Additionally, the United States held 25.1 million tons of grain sorghum, 4 percent more than on January 1, 1965.

Canada's grain supplies totaled 34.7 million tons at the beginning of the year, up 1.9 million tons. Wheat stocks were 1.4 million tons higher, and rye and barley were up moderately.

Argentine holdings, at 10.4 million tons, dropped 30 percent. Their wheat stocks declined 3.6 million tons, while those of rye, barley and oats were each about 400,000 tons lower. Corn supplies were about 200,000 tons higher.

Australia's grain stocks were likewise down 30 percent, at 9.3 million tons. Their wheat supplies fell 3 million tons over the year, oats about 700,000 tons and barley only moderately. **(Table on page 21)**

ARGENTINE GRAIN
EXPORTS UP 21 PERCENT

Exports of grain in Argentina during the first half of the 1965-66 fiscal year totaled 5.6 million metric tons. This was 21 percent more than during the same period a year earlier and reflects the spectacular success that Argentina has had in exporting her excess supply of wheat.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports to Principal Countries
July-December 1964 and July- December 1965

Destination	July-December 1964					July-December 1965				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	1,268,377	--	83,789	1,658	1,353,824	1,190,106	--	64,573	2,010	1,256,689
Mexico	15,988	343	44,778	22,825	83,934	5,372	5,634	54,914	16,778	82,698
Venezuela	30,761	355	--	--	31,116	35,112	274	--	--	35,386
Others	23,625	464	14	10,560	34,663	32,119	571	13,237	13,586	59,513
Total	1,338,751	1,162	128,581	35,043	1,503,537	1,262,709	6,479	132,724	32,374	1,434,286
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	413,848	5,410	7,532	232,876	659,666	502,183	29,337	26,034	437,510	996,064
France	47,737	--	--	5,729	53,466	28,404	620	--	7,915	36,939
Germany, West	511,784	8,559	125,868	41,126	687,337	588,520	70,221	133,092	199,692	991,525
Italy	776,750	--	56,095	391	833,236	1,385,820	51,161	117,475	6,043	1,560,499
Netherlands	904,749	25,081	42,540	464,696	1,437,066	1,147,105	145,201	66,340	528,945	1,887,591
Total	2,654,868	39,050	232,035	744,818	3,670,771	3,653,032	296,540	342,941	1,180,105	5,472,618
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	24,228	--	--	189	24,417	83,515	3,500	--	3,295	90,310
Denmark	11,655	--	14,184	--	25,839	2,276	--	21,175	213	23,664
Greece	54,531	--	--	--	54,531	97,255	--	--	--	97,255
Ireland	39,388	--	--	1,722	41,110	46,617	--	30	6,147	52,794
Norway	48,725	--	--	--	48,725	58,652	--	10,750	15,596	84,998
Spain	189,652	--	13,926	67	203,645	585,543	--	38,508	29,504	653,555
Sweden	1,873	--	--	--	1,873	1,598	--	--	--	1,598
Switzerland	48,949	1,800	1,372	13,361	65,482	43,494	18,003	3,998	15,342	80,837
United Kingdom	858,151	--	--	44,017	902,168	913,171	--	12,455	73,616	999,242
Others	3,454	--	1,729	--	5,183	51,099	--	892	17	52,008
Total	1,280,606	1,800	31,211	59,356	1,372,973	1,883,220	21,503	87,808	143,730	2,136,261
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	11,684	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	10,142	10,142
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	64,691	--	47,500	261,355	373,546
Germany, East	--	--	5,455	--	5,455	15,476	--	--	18,899	34,375
Poland	24,041	--	48,754	85,131	157,926	--	--	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	12,639	--	--	--	12,639
Total	35,725	--	54,209	85,131	175,065	92,806	--	47,500	290,396	430,702
Total Europe	3,971,199	40,850	317,455	889,305	5,218,809	5,629,058	318,043	478,249	1,614,231	8,039,581
Asia:										
India	48,033	--	--	--	48,033	54,065	--	--	22,352	76,417
Israel	76,495	--	--	56,716	133,211	85,787	--	27,434	98,592	211,813
Japan	951,695	--	138,319	384,669	1,474,683	1,323,819	--	170,787	931,241	2,425,847
Korea, Republic of	5,250	--	115,134	--	120,384	21	--	3,000	--	3,021
South Vietnam	30,810	--	--	--	30,810	12,552	--	--	--	12,552
Others	39,991	106	4	166	40,267	34,290	46	7,836	3,850	46,022
Total	1,152,274	106	253,457	441,551	1,847,388	1,510,534	46	209,057	1,056,035	2,775,672
Africa:										
Egypt	88,756	--	--	--	88,756	1,275	--	--	1,060	2,335
Canary Islands	34,173	--	--	--	34,173	37,232	--	--	3,200	40,432
Ethiopia	2,032	--	--	3,316	5,348	126	--	--	9,999	10,125
Kenya	297	--	--	--	297	71,770	--	--	7,198	78,968
Senegal	61	--	--	7,298	7,359	2,080	--	--	400	2,480
Others	10,765	--	--	1,298	12,063	12,149	9	--	12,709	24,867
Total	136,084	--	--	11,912	147,996	124,632	9	--	34,566	159,207
Oceania:	120	--	--	--	120	1,026	--	--	5	1,031
World total	6,508,428	42,118	699,493	1,377,811	8,717,851	8,527,959	324,577	820,030	2,737,211	12,409,777

1/ Excluding milled products.
2/ Includee seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from the records of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports as Adjusted for Transhipments through Canadian Ports, July-December 1964 and July-December 1965

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports									
	July-December 1964					July-December 1965				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	32,918	--	--	--	32,918	77,292	--	1,807	--	79,099
France	3,404	--	--	--	3,404	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	70,993	--	20,335	--	91,328	14,402	653	12,977	--	28,032
Italy	21,869	--	59,266	--	81,135	97,104	--	48,815	--	145,919
Netherlands	313,309	--	4,899	--	318,208	349,733	--	4,878	--	354,611
EEC Sub-total	442,493	--	84,500	--	526,993	538,531	653	68,477	--	607,661
British West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	178	--	--	--	178
Trinidad	--	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	330
Ireland	71,907	--	--	--	71,907	6,071	--	2,896	--	8,967
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	180,263	--	--	--	180,263
Trieste	12,167	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	241,910	--	--	--	241,910	229,412	--	9,515	--	238,927
Japan	--	--	--	--	--	1,372	--	--	--	1,372
Total	768,477	--	84,500	--	852,977	956,157	653	80,888	--	1,037,698
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	446,766	5,410	7,532	232,876	692,584	580,475	29,337	27,341	437,510	1,075,163
France	51,141	--	--	5,729	56,870	28,404	620	--	7,915	36,939
Germany, West	582,777	8,559	146,203	41,126	778,665	602,922	70,874	146,069	199,692	1,019,557
Italy	798,619	--	115,361	391	914,371	1,482,924	51,161	166,290	6,043	1,706,418
Netherlands	1,218,058	25,081	47,439	464,696	1,755,274	1,496,838	145,201	71,218	528,945	2,242,202
EEC Sub-total	3,097,361	39,050	316,535	744,818	4,197,764	4,191,563	297,193	411,418	1,180,105	6,080,279
British West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	178	--	--	--	178
Trinidad	--	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	330
Ireland	111,295	--	--	1,722	113,017	52,688	--	2,926	6,147	61,761
Spain	189,652	--	13,926	67	203,645	765,806	--	38,508	29,504	833,818
Trieste	12,167	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	1,100,061	--	--	44,017	1,144,078	1,142,583	--	21,970	73,616	1,238,169
Japan	951,695	--	138,319	384,669	1,474,683	1,325,191	--	170,787	931,241	2,427,219
Total	5,462,231	39,050	468,780	1,175,293	7,145,354	7,478,339	297,193	645,609	2,220,613	10,641,754

1/ Excluding milled products.
2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S Deaprtment of Commerce.

GRAINS: Estimated stocks in principal exporting countries, January 1, 1950-66 1/

Country and year	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Corn	Total
	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.	1,000 M. T.
United States:						
Average 1950-54	28,304	406	4,267	12,425	65,583	110,985
Average 1955-59	42,140	605	7,146	13,812	85,308	149,011
1960	51,029	508	7,860	11,118	110,337	180,852
1961	56,282	660	7,794	12,367	119,050	196,053
1962	53,968	483	7,315	11,249	114,173	187,188
1963	49,451	610	7,533	11,177	107,112	175,883
1964	43,926	381	7,250	11,220	111,354	174,131
1965	39,446	540	6,747	10,310	100,479	157,522
1966 2/	36,436	725	6,809	11,363	104,115	159,448
Canada:						
Average 1950-54	15,322	508	4,224	5,413	3/	25,467
Average 1955-59	23,759	549	5,613	5,774	3/	35,695
1960	23,133	305	5,704	5,090	3/	34,232
1961	25,446	356	5,400	5,398	3/	36,600
1962	18,234	203	3,484	4,318	3/	26,239
1963	20,820	229	3,767	6,354	3/	31,170
1964	24,603	305	5,334	6,710	3/	36,952
1965	22,260	376	4,480	5,726	3/	32,842
1966 2/	23,700	493	4,783	5,745	3/	34,721
Argentina:						
Average 1950-54	5,906	813	784	987	890	9,380
Average 1955-59	7,838	853	1,206	958	1,016	11,871
1960	7,076	965	1,160	1,016	1,397	11,614
1961	5,307	560	870	943	635	8,315
1962	5,715	533	827	870	1,143	9,088
1963	4,900	203	435	508	890	6,936
1964	9,335	533	1,197	1,030	890	12,985
1965	11,630	655	805	840	950	14,880
1966 2/	8,035	280	425	470	1,160	10,370
Australia:						
Average 1950-54	5,688	3/	653	668	3/	7,009
Average 1955-59	5,900	3/	949	964	3/	7,813
1960	6,668	3/	870	1,452	3/	8,990
1961	8,573	3/	1,415	1,626	3/	11,614
1962	6,940	3/	893	1,350	3/	9,183
1963	8,410	3/	1,002	1,524	3/	10,936
1964	8,790	3/	1,100	1,600	3/	11,490
1965	10,342	3/	1,168	1,850	3/	13,360
1966 2/	7,275	3/	925	1,140	3/	9,340
Total:						
Average 1950-54	55,220	1,727	9,928	19,493	66,473	152,841
Average 1955-59	79,637	2,007	14,914	21,508	86,324	204,390
1960	87,906	1,778	15,594	18,676	111,734	235,688
1961	95,608	1,576	15,479	20,334	119,685	252,682
1962	84,857	1,219	12,519	17,787	115,316	231,698
1963	83,581	1,042	12,737	19,563	108,002	224,925
1964	86,654	1,219	14,881	20,560	112,244	235,558
1965	83,678	1,571	13,200	18,726	101,429	218,604
1966 2/	75,446	1,498	12,942	18,718	105,275	213,879

1/ Data for Northern Hemisphere countries represent stocks remaining on January 1; estimates for Southern Hemisphere countries include the recently harvested new crop of small grains as well as carryover stocks of old grain on January 1. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Production small and stocks are of minor importance.

Wheat exports during the 6 months period totaled 4.0 million metric tons, more than twice the amount exported for the same period a year earlier. Large takers were the USSR and Red China. Their total was nearly 2 million metric tons, which alone exceeds the "all" country total for July-December 1964.

Other grain exports from Argentina continue to move at a slow rate. Corn exports during the current 6 month period were nearly 600 thousand metric tons less than a year earlier. Other feed grain exports were also down substantially from the previous year. **(Table on page 23)**

U.S. IMPORTS OF SOFT FIBERS
IN 1965 DOWN SHARPLY

Total U.S. imports of soft vegetable fibers (other than cotton) in 1965 were 39,590 long tons valued at $9.1 million. This is a decrease of 48 percent in quantity and 23 percent in value from respective levels for 1964. The sharp decrease from total 1964 imports is due entirely to a reduction in receipts of raw jute, the principal soft fiber in this grouping, as imports of flax, sunn, hemp, and ramie fibers in 1965 were larger than in the preceding year. The United States depends almost entirely on imports to meet its requirements of the foregoing specified soft fibers.

Raw jute imports in 1965 totaled 35,743 long tons, or about half of the 72,972 tonnage imported in 1964. The drop in jute purchases was largely due to higher prices during the year. Total value of raw jute imports in 1965 was $7.7 million, down only 25 percent from comparable 1964 data. Pakistan is the principal supplier of raw jute to the United States, accounting for 64 percent of 1965 imports. Thailand's share of the U. S. market, however, increased from 9 percent in 1964 to 26 percent in 1965. **(Table on page 24)**

U.S. SPECIFIED VEGETABLE FIBER IMPORTS
UP IN QUANTITY, DOWN IN VALUE IN 1965

U. S. imports of hard and miscellaneous vegetable fibers in 1965 totaled 144,198 long tons valued at $30.5 million, an increase from 1964 of 13 percent in quantity and a decrease of 13 percent in value. Henequen, abaca, istle, coir, and crude straw and other fibrous substances gained in both quantity and value, but sisal decreased considerably in both.

The U. S. depends upon imports for its supply of hard fibers and most of the group of miscellaneous fibers. Hard fibers are used in cordage, floor coverings, and various industrial uses. The other group is used principally in stuffing, padding, and brushes.

Sisal is the most important of the cordage fibers, accounting for imports of 56,861 tons valued at $9.4 million in 1965, or 46 percent of the total quantity of hard fibers and 38 percent of the value. The general trend has been downward since the peak year of 1952, when sisal imports were 148,081 tons at $65.8 million, but only 38 percent of hard fibers quantity and 14 percent of the value. Imports of abaca and istle, also, were much larger in 1952.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	4th estimate 1965-66
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	930	970	685	855
Cuba	207	50	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	420	540	525	545
El Salvador	1,327	1,540	1,885	1,935	1,670
Guatemala	1,158	1,700	1,580	1,420	1,785
Haiti	435	425	365	385	435
Honduras	262	335	320	365	380
Mexico	1,369	1,250	1,855	1,580	1,800
Nicaragua	334	460	405	525	495
Panama	3/ 10	19	26	25	25
Trinidad & Tobago	37	53	68	65	60
Other 4/	171	122	55	59	64
Total North America	6,389	7,304	8,069	7,569	8,114
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	20,000	21,200	3,000	27,800
Colombia	6,550	6,500	7,200	6,500	6,800
Ecuador	422	630	525	750	810
Peru	251	605	630	680	675
Venezuela	472	370	395	275	300
Other 5/	44	73	77	72	72
Total South America	31,099	28,178	30,027	11,277	36,457
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	3,050	2,750	3,045	2,940
Burundi 6/	7/	105	245	195	220
Cameroon 8/	396	805	775	870	950
Central African Republic	3/ 37	100	205	145	170
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,164	1,050	1,050	900	950
Ethiopia	850	1,150	1,250	1,300	1,245
Guinea	9/ 105	200	160	135	135
Ivory Coast	2,063	3,300	4,300	3,350	4,550
Kenya	399	615	720	640	780
Malagasy Republic	812	900	735	950	785
Rwanda 6/	7/	80	140	170	195
Tanzania 10/	369	455	530	595	600
Togo	121	175	225	195	220
Uganda	1,454	2,930	2,885	2,440	2,740
Other 11/	308	367	396	398	405
Total Africa	9,505	15,282	16,366	15,328	16,885
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	365	620	460	500
Indonesia	1,120	2,080	1,600	1,850	1,650
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	72	70	80	90
Other 12/	63	135	139	147	147
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,652	2,429	2,537	2,387
World exportable production	48,473	53,416	56,891	36,711	63,843

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

SOFT VEGETABLE FIBERS, UNMANUFACTURED (other than cotton): U.S. imports for consumption, fibers by countries of origin, quantity and value, calendar year 1965 with comparisons

Fibers, by countries or areas of origin	Quantity				Value			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 1/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 1/
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
SOFT FIBERS 2/								
Jute and jute butts:								
North and South America	27	4,371	2,816	1,356	3,259	1,460,551	620,936	353,013
Europe	315	56	497	936	37,810	8,312	58,654	148,742
Africa	323	0	112	28	35,455	0	23,420	3,006
India	3,025	354	1,238	674	536,387	55,264	162,387	78,871
Pakistan	54,731	62,667	61,001	22,726	11,846,353	10,512,370	8,492,369	5,664,148
Thailand	278	9,013	6,729	9,295	57,154	1,008,489	894,745	1,374,760
Other Asia	48	846	579	728	4,799	82,810	58,704	86,114
Total jute and jute butts	58,747	77,307	72,972	35,743	12,521,217	13,127,796	10,311,215	7,708,654
Flax (all classes):								
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,040	1,993	1,721	2,319	900,518	1,053,931	1,001,421	1,036,648
France	121	1	30	0	72,356	271	11,858	0
Netherlands	372	155	265	102	121,703	90,329	138,690	38,080
United Kingdom	77	39	83	75	29,227	17,218	31,085	20,834
Canada	70	0	0	0	33,794	0	0	0
Other countries	104	3	94	40	29,815	2,197	51,418	18,742
Total flax (all classes)	2,784	2,191	2,193	2,536	1,187,413	1,163,946	1,234,472	1,114,304
Sunn:								
India	1,589	1,249	851	1,093	259,807	291,445	170,309	207,259
Other countries	9	18	134	152	1,545	4,200	29,673	32,191
Total sunn	1,598	1,267	985	1,245	261,352	295,645	199,982	239,450
Hemp:								
Italy	31	0	0	0	21,177	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	71	29	39	49	35,715	14,651	21,560	26,249
Other Europe	3	5	0	0	1,224	3,720	0	0
Other countries	33	0	1	15	15,065	0	164	6,316
Total hemp	138	34	40	64	73,181	18,371	22,724	32,565
Ramie:								
Brazil	7	0	0	0	2,684	0	0	0
Philippines	14	0	0	0	5,547	0	0	0
Other countries	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1,338
Total ramie	21	0	0	2	8,231	0	0	1,338
Total soft fibers	63,288	80,799	76,190	39,590	14,051,394	14,605,758	11,768,393	9,096,311

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Includes some waste and advanced waste, beginning September 1963.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Abaca imports increased in 1965 to 34,736 tons at $11.1 million, accounting for 28 percent of the hard fiber quantity and 44 percent of the value. The quantity has gained 67 percent since the 20-year low of 20,804 tons in 1960, but is 57 percent smaller than the postwar high of 81,644 tons in 1951. The value gained 29 percent since the recent low of $8.6 million in 1963, but is 77 percent smaller than the all-time peak of $48.8 million in 1951.

Henequen imports, amounting to 34,736 tons at $11.1 million in 1965, have been declining in quantity since 1961 and in value since 1962. The general trend has been downward since World War I. Kapok imports increased steadily in quantity to an estimated 13,188 tons in 1965 from 3,657 tons in 1957, but decreased in value to $4 million from the 38-year peak of $4.3 million in 1964.

The Western Hemisphere furnished 49 percent of the quantity of hard and miscellaneous fibers imported into the United States in 1965. Asia furnished 35 percent, and Africa furnished 16 percent. In value, the percentages were 37, 50, and 13, respectively. North America and Asia gained over 1964 in relative importance in both quantity and value. Asia was the only continent that increased in importance as a source of supply since 1955-59.

Countrywise, the philippines supplied the largest value of these fibers with $10.5 million--mostly abaca. Next in importance, with values in millions of dollars, were: Mexico (5--mostly henequen), Brazil (4.2--mostly sisal), Thailand (3.5--all kapok), East Africa (1.8--mostly sisal), and Haiti (1.6--mostly sisal). Compared with 1964, the Philippines remained in 1st place, Mexico rose from 4th place to 2nd and Thailand from 5th to 4th, but Brazil fell from 2nd to 3rd and East Africa from 3rd to 5th.

Sisal came mostly (95 percent) from Brazil, East Africa, Haiti, and the Malagasy Republic. Most of the henequen and istle came from Mexico, and abaca from the Philippines. Coir was principally from Ceylon (75 percent) and Mexico (16 percent). Crin vegetal came only from Morocco. Thailand (90 percent) and Indonesia (8 percent) furnished most of the kapok. Nigeria and Sierra Leone accounted for 71 percent of the crude straw and other crude fibrous vegetable substances. Other fibers or lesser importance came mostly (71 percent) from Spain, Belgium, Pakistan, and India.

The average declared unit value of the three principal cordage fibers dropped in 1965 from the preceding year. Sisal averaged $166 per ton compared with $256 in 1964. It was the lowest since the 1955-59 average of $154, and was less than half of the peak 1950-54 average of $335. The average for henequen fell to $144, compared with $219 in 1964 and $152 in 1955-59. Abaca, also, was lower at $321, compared with $346 in 1964 and $370 in 1955-59.

(Table on page 26)

WORLD BREADGRAIN
PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

World breadgrain production in 1965 was at a near-record level, far exceeding the 1955-59 average and only 7 million metric tons below the 1964 record crop of 285 million tons, according to the third estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. Despite declines in acreage of both wheat and rye in

SPECIFIED VEGETABLE FIBERS: U.S. imports for consumption of hard and miscellaneous fibers, quantity and value, calendar year 1965 with comparisons

Fibers	Average 1955-59	1963 1/	1964 1/	1965 1/ Preliminary	1965 change from 1964
	Quantity				
	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
Hard fibers:					
Sisal 2/	106,922	70,700	66,221	56,861	- 9,360
Henequen 2/	22,346	20,292	16,330	29,999	+13,669
Abaca	39,502	28,026	26,299	34,736	+ 8,437
Istle	2,471	6,963	875	4/ 1,260	+ 385
Total	171,241	125,981	109,725	122,856	+13,131
Miscellaneous:					
Kapok	4,377	11,966	13,004	13,188	+ 184
Coir	632	1,279	648	3/ 1,559	+ 911
Crin vegetal	386	85	60	67	+ 7
Crude straw and other crude fibrous vegetable substances, n.e.s.	4/	737	2,877	3/ 5,621	+ 2,744
Other, n.e.s.	6/ 4,068	2,578	936	907	- 29
Total	9,463	16,645	17,525	21,342	+ 3,817
Total all fibers	180,704	142,626	127,250	144,198	+16,948
	Value				
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Hard fibers:					
Sisal 2/	16,427	18,080	16,978	9,445	- 7,533
Henequen 2/	3,407	3,819	3,581	4,318	+ 737
Abaca	14,600	8,636	9,100	11,142	+ 2,042
Istle	529	1,348	170	265	+ 95
Total	34,963	31,883	29,829	25,170	- 4,659
Miscellaneous:					
Kapok	2,279	4,046	4,319	3,974	- 345
Coir	94	103	80	175	+ 95
Crin vegetal	33	7	6	6	0
Crude straw and other crude fibrous vegetable substances, n.e.s.	4/	5/ 197	659	953	+ 294
Other, n.e.s.	6/ 1,071	621	174	180	+ 6
Total	3,477	4,974	5,238	5,288	+ 50
Total all fibers	38,440	36,857	35,067	30,458	- 4,609

1/ Data for 1963-65 not comparable with those of preceding years because of changes in classifications beginning September 1, 1963.
2/ Imports from Mexico, Cuba, and El Salvador include little sisal and their total represents total henequen; imports from all other countries represent total sisal.
3/ FAS estimate.
4/ Not separately classified.
5/ September-December.
6/ Includes palmyra, piassava, and other palm-type fibers, raffia, and broomroot fiber with totals of 3,201 tons and $906,000.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

some regions, world acreage planted was the second largest on record. Weather was favorable for unusually high yields in many countries of the Northern Hemisphere.

World production of wheat is estimated at 9,000 million bushels compared with the record 9,300 million bushels in 1964, and 8,300 million in 1963. Record crops were harvested in North America, Europe and Asia.

However, pronounced declines occurred in the crops of the USSR and Communist China, and the Southern Hemisphere, where drought restricted acreages and sharply reduced yields per acre.

North American countries produced a record 2,083-million-bushel wheat crop, up 125 million bushels from the year before. Acreage was near the 1964 level, and average yields per acre increased again.

The year generally was good for wheat production in Europe. Exceptionally high yields harvested per acre in several countries resulted in record output in both Western and Eastern Europe. In the European Economic Community, however, only France and Italy, the two largest producers, had increases in production. Production of West Germany declined 16 percent as a result of prolonged cold, wet weather. The crops of Belgium and the Netherlands were moderately below 1964, but well above average.

Western Europe's acreage increased about 1 percent, or 600,000 acres, over the preceding year. Although the acreage of Eastern Europe declined about 1 million acres, favorable conditions increased wheat production 16 percent over 1964.

Asia also produced a record wheat crop; India, Pakistan and Japan had bumper harvests. However, in Mainland China, weather was unfavorable for winter wheat, and total production was well below 1964.

Wheat production in Southern Hemisphere countries was seriously affected by drought. Argentina's output dropped to between 50 and 60 percent of the bumper harvest of 1964, and Australia's production declined 30 percent from the preceding year's record crop. South Africa's production was also reduced by lack of rainfall.

Production in the five principal exporting countries--the United States, Canada, Australia, and France--is estimated at 3,032 million bushels (82.5 million metric tons) compared with 3,183 million bushels (86.6 million) in 1964. Declines in the harvests of Australia and Argentina more than offset increases in the Northern countries.

The world rye crop of 1965, estimated at 1,309 million bushels, was 4 percent larger than in 1964 but was again below the 1955-59 average of 1,443 million bushels. Acreage was close to the preceding year's level, and generally good weather resulted in high yields in most world areas.

North America was the only continent that showed an increase in rye production, continuing the uptrend of recent years. The two producing countries--Canada and the United States--had crop increases of 78 and 21 percent, respec-

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	22,730	27,566	29,686	28,282	20.5	26.2	20.2	24.0	465,618	723,442	600,424	677,917
United States	49,128	45,209	49,121	49,313	22.3	25.3	26.3	26.9	1,095,357	1,142,013	1,290,650	1,326,747
Mexico	2,210	2,024	2,016	1,969	20.2	30.9	32.8	39.2	44,616	62,573	66,138	77,160
Total 4/	74,160	74,890	80,910	79,689	21.7	25.8	24.2	26.1	1,606,000	1,929,000	1,958,000	2,083,000
Europe:												
Austria	634	679	699	707	32.8	37.3	39.4	35.6	20,800	25,336	27,577	25,202
Denmark	179	333	317	311	58.7	54.6	62.7	65.8	10,516	18,188	19,878	20,466
EEC:												
Belgium	501	493	533	562	53.2	56.6	62.0	56.0	26,669	27,877	33,065	31,500
France	10,432	9,513	10,843	11,130	34.3	39.6	46.9	47.4	357,997	376,582	508,446	527,245
Germany, West 5/	3,059	3,415	3,574	3,489	45.5	52.3	53.5	45.8	139,071	178,425	191,161	159,749
Italy	12,145	10,859	10,892	10,602	27.2	27.5	29.0	33.9	330,330	298,606	315,342	359,225
Luxembourg	48	47	47	--	30.7	39.1	35.1	--	1,475	1,840	1,650	--
Netherlands	250	312	374	392	57.2	62.5	70.0	64.8	14,311	19,486	26,163	25,392
Total EEC	(26,435	(24,639)	(26,263)	(26,223)	32.9	36.6	41.0	42.1	(869,853)	(902,816)	(1,075,827)	(1,104,711)
Finland	314	590	663	660	23.9	24.7	25.6	27.9	7,510	14,587	17,005	18,397
Greece	2,704	2,311	2,984	2,776	21.4	22.0	26.7	26.5	57,760	50,955	79,720	73,437
Ireland	361	233	214	182	42.3	43.7	42.0	41.0	15,280	10,192	8,997	7,470
Norway	35	17	18	10	32.3	38.3	41.1	43.4	1,130	651	740	434
Portugal	2,009	1,828	1,693	1,730	12.1	11.9	10.2	14.3	24,210	21,751	17,338	24,691
Spain	10,728	10,474	10,059	10,506	15.4	17.0	14.5	15.2	165,400	178,553	145,720	160,000
Sweden	831	605	667	711	33.7	38.7	58.6	48.2	28,030	23,394	39,095	34,260
Switzerland	243	250	251	250	44.7	42.2	54.6	50.3	10,860	10,550	13,705	12,570
United Kingdom	2,098	1,928	2,206	2,536	48.5	58.1	59.1	60.5	101,718	111,925	139,364	153,327
Total Western Europe 4/	46,580	43,900	46,040	46,600	28.2	31.2	34.4	35.1	1,313,000	1,369,000	1,585,000	1,635,000
Bulgaria	3,466	2,935	3,138	3,090	22.8	23.7	23.8	35.1	79,000	69,528	74,590	108,400
Czechoslovakia	1,818	1,779	2,053	2,026	30.0	36.5	32.7	32.6	54,500	64,900	67,200	66,140
Germany, East	1,026	1,053	1,070	1,063	41.1	42.0	46.3	44.9	42,160	44,200	49,530	47,770
Hungary	3,112	2,413	2,747	2,674	22.0	23.2	27.5	32.2	68,500	55,971	75,665	86,200
Poland	3,581	3,809	4,051	4,150	23.4	29.6	27.9	29.8	83,900	112,692	112,875	123,500
Rumania	7,302	7,103	7,310	7,400	16.2	19.6	19.2	27.3	118,600	139,580	140,500	202,000
Yugoslavia	4,750	5,288	5,189	4,151	21.5	28.8	26.2	30.6	102,000	152,120	135,950	127,130
Total Eastern Europe 4/	25,310	24,630	25,800	24,800	21.8	26.1	25.6	30.8	553,000	643,000	660,000	765,000
Total Europe 4/	71,890	68,530	71,840	71,400	26.0	29.4	31.3	33.5	1,866,000	2,012,000	2,245,000	2,400,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	159,000	160,000	167,800	161,000	12.0	9.2	12.5	10.6	1,910,000	1,470,000	2,100,000	1,700,000

Asia:												
Cyprus	196	167	165	162	14.0	14.4	10.2	18.1	2,741	2,400	1,680	2,940
Iran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	95,950	110,200	95,500	106,600
Iraq	2,540	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	27,120	16,530	23,500	29,500
Israel	137	129	138	168	17.7	15.6	33.7	32.4	2,420	2,010	4,650	5,440
Jordan	638	508	733	696	8.6	5.5	14.8	15.1	5,460	2,787	10,828	10,500
Lebanon	162	148	146	146	10.4	11.2	10.1	13.7	1,680	1,653	1,470	2,000
Syria	2,540	3,300	3,650	3,580	10.2	8.9	11.1	10.7	25,940	29,400	40,400	38,200
Turkey	16,990	17,500	17,600	18,000	13.4	16.6	14.6	15.2	227,890	290,000	257,000	275,000
China, Mainland	65,500	--	--	--	13.4	--	--	--	880,000	--	--	--
India	30,393	33,748	33,349	33,245	10.9	11.8	10.9	13.3	331,870	397,894	362,300	443,800
Japan	1,551	1,442	1,256	1,176	32.5	18.2	36.4	40.2	50,485	26,290	45,709	47,289
Korea, South	317	338	361	--	14.1	7.2	17.0	--	4,470	2,430	6,140	--
Pakistan	11,741	12,592	12,544	13,272	11.1	12.3	12.3	12.8	130,703	154,857	154,185	169,940
Total 4/	144,490	144,800	147,200	145,200	12.9	13.3	13.1	13.7	1,871,000	1,925,000	1,924,000	1,990,000
Africa:												
Algeria	4,658	4,990	--	--	10.0	11.7	--	--	46,364	58,400	41,200	49,600
Egypt	1,559	1,396	1,344	1,450	34.5	39.3	41.0	40.6	53,802	54,900	55,100	58,800
Morocco	3,888	4,084	3,776	4,095	9.2	10.8	11.6	11.8	35,720	43,930	43,940	48,350
Tunisia	2,908	2,792	2,743	2,735	6.1	8.6	4.7	7.0	17,800	24,100	12,900	19,100
South Africa, Republic of 7/	2,500	3,005	3,150	3,130	11.1	10.9	12.5	8.3	27,640	32,730	39,390	25,980
Total 4/	17,120	18,220	17,900	18,200	11.5	12.9	11.9	12.3	196,000	236,000	214,000	223,000
South America:												
Argentina	11,598	14,025	14,500	--	19.5	23.4	28.6	--	225,949	328,485	415,000	240,000
Brazil	2,386	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	24,460	5,000	10,000	8,500
Chile	2,048	2,105	2,099	2,100	19.8	23.0	21.8	20.1	40,585	48,479	45,782	42,255
Colombia	423	279	262	314	11.8	11.9	11.9	12.9	5,012	3,307	3,123	4,042
Peru	365	378	369	370	14.2	14.8	14.3	14.7	5,170	5,607	5,260	5,440
Uruguay	1,604	875	1,302	940	11.8	9.9	18.2	16.4	18,950	8,690	23,730	15,430
Total 4/	18,760	18,980	17,800	15,900	17.3	21.3	25.7	20.2	324,000	405,000	508,000	321,000
Oceania:												
Australia	9,892	16,474	17,919	17,160	17.0	19.9	20.6	15.2	168,217	327,912	368,800	260,000
New Zealand	103	204	184	200	46.7	49.4	49.0	47.5	4,810	10,068	9,016	9,500
Total 4/	9,995	16,680	18,100	17,400	17.3	20.3	20.9	15.5	173,000	338,000	378,000	270,000
World Total 4/	495,400	502,100	523,600	509,000	16.0	16.6	17.8	17.6	7,946,000	8,315,000	9,327,000	8,987,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Includes spelt (approximately 15,000 acres and 500,000 bushels). 6/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production. 7/ Previous estimates were on acreage planted. These and future estimates will be based on harvested acreage.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	577	652	680	746	16.2	19.7	18.0	22.4	9,362	12,848	12,220	16,695
United States	1,729	1,594	1,725	1,481	15.6	18.3	19.4	22.1	27,030	29,215	33,472	32,765
Total	2,306	2,246	2,405	2,227	15.8	18.7	19.0	22.2	36,400	42,100	45,700	49,500
Europe:												
Austria	525	385	411	397	31.0	33.0	37.2	32.2	16,254	12,695	15,270	12,763
Denmark	269	286	229	215	40.7	43.9	50.2	49.4	10,944	12,558	11,495	10,630
EEC:												
Belgium	170	101	103	85	45.5	48.0	52.1	45.4	7,732	4,847	5,371	3,856
France	888	573	544	545	20.3	24.5	28.1	27.1	18,055	14,053	15,302	14,767
Germany, West	3,630	2,815	2,832	2,787	40.5	45.3	50.2	39.9	146,996	127,505	142,071	111,215
Italy	178	130	126	118	23.5	23.3	26.8	27.8	4,190	3,023	3,374	3,275
Luxembourg	10	8	7	--	32.6	36.8	34.3	--	326	294	240	--
Netherlands	380	261	261	242	46.2	47.2	53.7	40.7	17,540	12,332	14,022	9,842
Total EEC	(5,256)	(3,888)	(3,873)	(3,784)	37.1	41.7	46.6	37.8	(194,839)	(162,054)	(180,380)	(143,185)
Finland	217	189	253	273	22.9	25.9	25.4	27.0	4,969	4,886	6,430	7,378
Greece	115	51	48	40	14.9	15.7	18.3	18.7	1,719	803	878	748
Norway	2	3	2	2	33.0	34.3	37.5	31.5	66	103	75	63
Portugal	636	788	772	791	11.3	10.8	8.5	10.1	7,185	8,504	6,592	7,992
Spain	1,421	1,082	1,045	927	14.1	15.4	13.2	14.4	20,056	16,676	13,779	13,385
Sweden	258	111	107	156	32.2	29.2	42.7	41.9	8,320	3,240	4,567	6,546
Switzerland	31	43	43	44	44.6	48.3	61.3	54.5	1,382	2,075	2,638	2,400
United Kingdom	22	21	21	18	37.1	41.9	47.6	44.4	816	880	1,000	800
Total Western Europe 4/	8,760	6,850	6,810	6,650	30.5	32.8	35.7	31.0	267,000	225,000	243,000	206,000
Bulgaria	320	141	148	143	13.9	15.6	13.3	16.4	4,440	2,200	1,970	2,350
Czecloslovakia	1,278	1,053	1,003	1,011	29.8	32.9	34.2	32.6	38,140	34,640	34,290	32,990
Germany, East	2,672	2,027	2,030	2,020	30.4	30.6	36.7	33.1	81,152	61,960	74,400	66,900
Hungary	1,019	515	610	607	18.1	16.5	17.1	18.6	18,410	8,476	10,433	11,300
Poland	12,668	10,830	10,900	11,100	22.6	25.9	25.2	28.7	286,914	280,460	275,000	318,900
Rumania	395	198	225	200	15.1	15.6	16.0	18.0	5,960	3,080	3,600	3,600
Yugoslavia	628	388	388	361	15.7	15.8	17.8	17.0	9,874	6,141	6,889	6,141
Total Eastern Europe 4/	19,020	15,180	15,330	15,470	23.4	26.2	26.5	28.6	445,000	397,000	407,000	442,000
Total Europe 4/	27,780	22,030	22,140	22,120	25.6	28.2	29.4	29.3	712,000	622,000	650,000	648,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	44,735	37,000	41,500	42,000	14.2	12.4	12.1	13.6	635,000	460,000	504,000	570,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,611	1,650	1,730	1,910	14.9	20.3	15.4	14.5	24,023	33,500	26,600	27,600
South America:												
Argentina	2,660	1,619	1,911	--	12.0	13.1	13.4	--	31,816	21,180	25,648	10,500
World Total	79,470	64,900	70,100	69,800	18.2	18.2	17.9	18.8	1,443,000	1,182,000	1,256,000	1,309,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 5/ Tentative unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

tively, over the 1955-59 average. Larger output in Canada was due both to more acreage planted and to further advances in per acre yields. U.S. acreage declined 14 percent from 1964, but due to very high yields, production was only slightly below the high level of 1964.

Turkey, Finland, Portugal and Switzerland were the only countries other than Canada and the USSR that increased rye acreage in 1965. These countries generally had good crops.

Rye production of Western Europe was 15 percent less than in 1964 and 23 percent below the average. Acreage continued to decline below the 1955-59 average level. Also, weather was less favorable for production than in the preceding year. Much of this decrease occurred in the countries of the EEC. Continued declines in acreage resulted in total EEC countries producing 37 million bushels below that of 1964 and 52 million less than the average.

However, some countries of Eastern Europe had exceptionally good rye crops. Poland especially had an excellent harvest. Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania had as good or better crops than in 1964, while in the other East European countries reduced acreage held production below 1964, even though yields were generally at a high level.

Rye acreage of the USSR was up moderately from the preceding year, but was again below the former level. Higher yields resulted in a crop increase of 66 million bushels over 1964. Because of drought, Argentina's rye crop just harvested is reported at less than half the 1964 harvest of 25.6 million bushels, and about a third of the average production of 1955-59.

WORLD COFFEE CROP NEAR RECORD

The Foreign Agricultural Service's fourth estimate (March) of the 1965-66 world coffee crop put total production at 78.8 million bags (132.3 lbs.), and exportable production at 63.8 million. The all-time record total production of 78.9 million bags was reached in 1959-60. On a total basis the 1965-66 crop estimate is 53 percent higher than for that of 1964-65.

In North America the 1965-66 crop is up considerably for Costa Rica, Guatemala, and Mexico. The increase for Guatemala represents a recovery from the leaf miner damage which reduced the 1964-65 crop. Prospects now are for a much smaller crop in El Salvador than had been previously expected, as weather conditions were unfavorable.

The largest increase for 1965-66 occurred in South America. All producing countries will have a crop as large or larger than the previous year. The big increase will be in Brazil, as tree recovery from the drought- and frost-reduced 1964-65 crop was rapid. The 1964-65 Colombian crop estimate has now been reduced as more complete information has become available. It is expected that the 1965-66 crop will be larger. A significant increase is also estimated for Ecuador.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1965-66, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	4th estimate 1965-66
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,050	1,100	825	1,000
Cuba	713	650	475	600	475
Dominican Republic	549	570	690	675	700
El Salvador	1,436	1,650	2,000	2,060	1,800
Guatemala	1,357	1,900	1,790	1,630	2,000
Haiti	600	590	530	550	605
Honduras	321	410	395	450	470
Mexico	1,716	2,200	2,855	2,680	3,000
Nicaragua	376	505	450	575	550
Panama	3/ 27	73	80	75	70
Trinidad & Tobago	44	60	75	75	70
Other 4/	427	416	314	325	345
Total North America	8,300	10,074	10,754	10,520	11,085
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	27,000	28,200	10,000	35,000
Colombia	7,360	7,500	8,200	7,600	8,000
Ecuador	521	800	700	935	1,000
Peru	324	770	815	880	880
Venezuela	835	850	890	790	825
Other 5/	63	124	128	128	128
Total South America	37,403	37,044	38,933	20,333	45,833
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	3,100	2,800	3,100	3,000
Burundi 6/	7/	110	250	200	225
Cameroon 8/	405	825	800	900	980
Central African Republic	3/ 41	105	210	150	175
Congo (Leopoldville)	1,195	1,100	1,100	950	1,000
Ethiopia	1,100	1,490	1,600	1,650	1,600
Guinea	9/ 114	215	175	150	150
Ivory Coast	2,130	3,350	4,350	3,400	4,600
Kenya	415	635	740	660	800
Malagasy Republic	902	1,000	835	1,050	885
Rwanda 6/	7/	85	145	175	200
Tanzania 10/	375	470	545	610	615
Togo	122	177	230	200	225
Uganda	1,508	2,945	2,900	2,450	2,750
Other 11/	332	400	429	432	439
Total Africa	10,082	16,007	17,109	16,077	17,644
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	1,020	1,240	1,100	1,090
Indonesia	1,343	2,330	1,900	2,200	2,000
Philippines	199	550	655	710	725
Yemen	88	82	80	90	100
Other 12/	179	280	319	337	337
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	4,262	4,194	4,437	4,252
World total production	58,306	67,387	70,990	51,367	78,814

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, British Guiana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GRAIN: Argentine Exports by Country of Destination, July-December 1964 and July-December 1965

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-December 1964:							
United States	--	--	5,443	--	--	284	5,727
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	75	75
Barbados	--	--	800	--	--	810	1,610
Brazil	493,533	--	--	7,712	7,141	--	508,386
Cuba	--	--	35,763	--	--	--	35,763
Colombia	21,855	--	--	--	--	--	21,855
Paraguay	19,139	--	--	--	--	--	19,139
Ecuador	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Peru	163,314	--	--	--	--	--	163,314
Trinidad	--	--	167	--	--	200	367
Uruguay	21,450	--	28,321	900	1,050	500	52,221
Venezuela	22,749	--	--	--	--	--	22,749
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	38,498	3,489	102,079	2,400	500	20,088	167,054
France	117,945	--	12,865	--	--	520	131,330
Germany, West	29,488	2,050	61,455	36,364	12,066	90,278	231,701
Italy	54,144	913	1,402,522	86,124	182,540	10,633	1,736,876
Netherlands	219,045	31,056	153,362	70,508	7,452	32,556	513,979
Total EEC	459,120	37,508	1,732,283	195,396	202,558	154,075	2,780,940
Austria	--	--	4,080	--	--	--	4,080
Denmark	--	--	58	10,542	--	--	10,600
Finland	--	2,080	--	--	--	2,760	4,840
Germany, East	57,575	--	1,634	--	--	--	59,209
Hungary	--	--	31,857	--	--	--	31,857
Norway	16,100	8,621	3,560	--	--	--	28,281
Spain	12,081	--	86,041	--	--	23,369	121,491
Sweden	1,021	3,400	--	2,444	--	55	6,920
Switzerland	500	--	8,281	8,178	--	--	16,959
United Kingdom	137,415	65	66,646	--	--	60,704	264,830
Yugoslavia	--	--	1,962	--	--	1,350	3,312
China, Communist	211,565	--	33,616	--	--	14,172	259,353
China, Nationalist	--	--	--	--	9,652	--	9,652
Japan	--	--	12,609	--	--	184,616	197,225
Mozambique	12,600	--	--	--	--	--	12,600
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
Republic of S. Africa	11,989	--	--	--	--	--	11,989
Total	1,662,106	51,674	2,053,121	225,172	220,401	443,470	4,655,944
July-December 1965:							
United States	--	--	48	--	--	--	48
Barbados	261	--	557	--	--	245	1,063
Brazil	821,341	--	--	4,650	4,217	162	830,370
Bolivia	3,999	--	--	--	--	--	3,999
Chile	67,625	--	--	--	--	--	67,625
Mexico	--	--	--	100	--	--	100
Paraguay	13,310	--	--	--	--	--	13,310
Peru	217,243	--	2,000	--	--	--	219,243
Trinidad	--	--	589	--	--	47	636
EEC:							
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,745	4,300	74,163	950	--	1,206	90,364
France	84,923	--	3,890	--	--	701	89,514
Germany, West	59,271	6,667	35,315	2,200	4,320	2,994	110,767
Italy	202,130	--	1,121,419	66,196	44,499	3,997	1,438,241
Netherlands	65,692	18,180	111,353	9,198	450	11,402	216,275
Total EEC	421,761	29,147	1,346,140	78,544	49,269	20,300	1,945,161
Austria	--	10,216	1,203	--	--	--	11,419
Cyrpus	10,292	--	--	--	--	--	10,292
Denmark	--	1,300	50	--	--	--	1,350
Norway	27,319	965	--	--	--	--	28,284
Poland	9,500	--	--	--	--	--	9,500
Spain	55,689	--	43,262	--	3,429	1,000	103,380
Switzerland	4,205	--	10,116	1,438	400	723	16,882
Hungary	--	--	21,041	--	--	--	21,041
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	60	60
United Kingdom	187,909	51	10,816	--	--	2,072	200,848
U.S.S.R.	1,004,658	--	20,965	--	--	--	1,025,623
China, Communist	992,900	--	--	--	--	--	992,900
China, Nationalist	27,928	--	--	--	--	--	27,928
Japan	--	4,244	2,500	--	--	11,477	18,221
Israel	--	--	--	200	--	--	200
Mozambique	22,820	--	--	--	--	--	22,820
Angola	17,336	--	--	--	--	--	17,336
Iran	38,014	--	--	--	--	--	38,014
Republic of S. Africa	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
Tanzania	6,659	--	--	--	--	--	6,659
Total	3,950,769	45,923	1,459,287	84,932	57,315	36,111	5,634,337

Compiled from El Cerealista.

The 1965-66 African crop is now estimated at 17.6 million bags. This is the largest on record and represents an increase of almost 10 percent over 1964-65. Africa has more coffee producing countries than any of the continents. Only 5 of these countries, however, produce as much or more than 1 million bags per year. The largest producer in Africa is the Ivory Coast, which ranks as the third largest producer in the world.

Little change is expected for 1965-66 in the Asia and Oceania crop from the previous year. Total production is estimated at 4.3 million bags, with exportable production at 2.4 million bags.

As coffee production this year is exceeding consumption by a large quantity, the large stock carryover will become even more burdensome. The increase in stocks will amount to about 14 million bags. A large part of this will be stored in the producing countries.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. 20250.

1.9
St2F
Suppl
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
MAY 2 1966
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

APRIL 1966

CONTENTS

WORLD SUMMARIES — Page

PRODUCTION

Prune Estimate Cut 3
Larger World Table Olive Pack 5
Hard Fibers Production Down in 1965 7
Apple and Pear Production Down 9
Output of Dairy Products Up in 1965 12
Mediterranean Olive Oil Output Estimated Larger 16
Peanut Production Down 5 Percent 18
World Barley and Oats Production at Near Record 21
Hog Numbers Increase in 1966 26
Cattle Numbers Continue Upward 29

TRADE

Cotton Consumption in Foreign Importing Countries Lower 14

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

FC 4-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480
FC 5-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480
FCB 1-66	World Cocoa Bean Crop Smaller in 1965-66, Grindings Increase
FFO 3-66	U.S. Exports of Soybeans, Cakes and Meals, at Record Rates; Edible Oils Decline
FFO 4-66	U.S. Trade in Specified Oilseeds, Vegetable and Marine Oils
FFVS 2-66	Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. Exports, December 1965, with comparisons
FS 1-66	Sugar Stocks Increase in 1964-65
FT 2-66	U.S. Tobacco Imports Up in 1965

The Foreign Agricultural Service is establishing a mailing list for distribution of its Foreign Agriculture circulars on HONEY moving in world trade. If you wish to receive these circulars as they are issued, please address your request to: Information Service Branch, FAS, Room 5918 S., U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

WORLD PRUNE
ESTIMATE CUT

The 1965 dried prune pack in the 8 countries which account for nearly all of the world's exports is now estimated at 213,000 short tons. This estimate is slightly lower than earlier indicated but still above the 5-year average (1959-63) of 200,200 tons. It is well below the bumper 1964 output of 248,400 tons.

Foreign production, at 41,400 tons, was sharply lower than in 1964 and the smallest pack since 1960. Argentina, France, and Yugoslavia suffered short crops. However, the smaller producers--Australia, Chile, Italy, and South Africa--had average or better-than-average production.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1959-63, annual 1962-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	7.0	7.7	6.9	10.5	5.5
Australia	4.5	3.7	5.9	5.4	5.9
Chile	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6
France	8.6	13.2	8.3	8.3	7.2
Italy	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6
South Africa, Republic of	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.6
Yugoslavia	29.3	31.0	24.0	34.0	13.0
Foreign total	58.1	64.4	54.1	66.8	41.4
United States	142.1	152.5	133.0	181.6	171.6
Grand total	200.2	216.9	187.1	248.4	213.0

The U.S. pack--primarily Californian--was substantially above the level of recent years though smaller than the exceptionally heavy 1964 pack. The 1965 world output was above average only because the largeness of the U.S. pack more than offset the smallness of foreign production.

These figures on world production do not include the packs of Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, Iran and other countries in the Middle East. Reliable data for the first two are not available and production in other countries is of minor magnitude.

World exports have been above average the last 3 seasons and this season should exceed 90,000 tons, breaking the postwar record set in 1957-58 of 89,100 tons. The latest data indicate that 82,300 tons were exported in 1964-65, about 12,000 tons above average. Below-average exports by the foreign producers in 1964-65 were more than offset by a substantial rise in U.S. exports.

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1958-62, annual 1961-64 1/

Country	Average 1958-62	1961	1962	1963	1964
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	4.2	3.3	4.4	4.3	6.5
Australia	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1
Chile	3.2	3.3	3.3	2.9	2.5
France	.8	1.2	.9	1.0	.3
South Africa, Republic of	.6	.1	.2	.2	.3
Yugoslavia	21.7	16.6	29.5	24.4	18.7
Foreign total	32.1	26.8	40.5	34.6	30.4
United States	38.3	44.1	42.5	40.1	51.9
Grand total	70.4	70.9	83.0	74.7	82.3

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1958-62 average, subsequent years October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

As a result of reduced supplies and higher prices, exports by foreign producers in 1965-66 may again be shy of the 5-year average of 32,100 tons. The U.S. prune industry, however, is enjoying a banner export year. U.S. 1965-66 exports are expected to hit at least 60,000 tons, the heaviest volume moved in foreign markets since 1957-58 when 61,600 tons were exported.

U.S. export prices have strengthened in consequence of the strong foreign demand and limited availability of competing supplies. The London trade has reported the following c.i.f. prices for California prunes:

Date	Size 50/60	60/70	70/80
	Cents per pound		
February 1965	17.4	16.1	15.8
October 1965	17.2	16.2	15.4
February 1966	18.5	17.5	17.0

LARGER WORLD TABLE
OLIVE PACK

The 1965 table olive production of Greece, Italy, and Spain is estimated at 149,300 short tons, compared to 109,100 in 1964. The larger pack was due to 1965 being the "on" year of the olive production cycle and an absence of diseases and pests. The U.S. estimate has not yet been determined.

Exports by the 4 countries during the 1965-66 season are forecast at 59,000 tons--up slightly from 1964-65, but well below the 1959-63 average of 71,600. The U.S. is the world's largest table olive importer taking 36,700 tons during calendar year 1965.

Spain is generally the major producer and exporter of table olives. Production in 1965 is estimated at 53,400 tons, or an increase of 8,100 tons from 1964. Exports of the current pack are forecast at 37,500 tons--the same as in 1964, and well below the 1959-63 average of 51,900 tons.

TABLE OLIVES: Production in selected countries, average 1959-63, annual 1962-65

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	Estimate 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	48,100	13,000	59,000	31,600	49,600
Italy	44,500	36,800	60,200	32,200	46,300
Spain 1/	59,700	35,000	69,400	45,300	53,400
United States 2/	43,000	46,300	49,500	47,800	---
Total	195,300	131,100	238,100	156,900	---

1/ Of this production, "exportable to the U.S." quality averaged 59,700 tons between 1959-63; and totaled 35,000 tons in 1962; 58,400 tons in 1963; 19,500 tons in 1964; and 45,200 in 1965.

2/ Total production minus amount crushed for oil. Total 1965 pack was 52,000 tons.

Greek production has been reported as 49,600 tons--up 18,000 from the previous year. Central Greece and Euboea accounted for the major portion of the 1965 pack. Export shipments are forecast at 20,000 tons, or a 1,400-ton increase from 1964.

The 1965 Italian pack has been reported at 46,300 tons--a substantial increase over the previous crop of 32,200 tons. Italy, which is a net importer of olives, does not figure prominently in the world export supply.

U.S. production in 1965 for table use and oil was 52,000 tons as against 54,000 tons in 1964 and the 1959-63 average of 49,200 tons. The 1964 production of olives for table use was 47,800 tons. The major portion of U.S. olive imports originates in Spain, with the remainder coming primarily from Greece and Portugal. Exports during calendar year 1965 totaled 1,300 tons--400 below 1964 but the same as the 1959-63 average.

TABLE OLIVES: Exports from selected countries, average 1959-63 and annual 1/ 1962 through 1965

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	Preliminary 1964	Forecast 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Greece	17,900	18,900	18,900	18,600	20,000
Italy	500	2/200	2/500	2/300	200
Spain 3/	51,900	41,300	50,100	37,500	37,500
United States	1,300	1,300	1,400	1,700	1,300
Total	71,600	61,700	70,900	58,100	59,000

1/ Greece--November-October; Spain--December-November; Italy and U.S. calendar year.

2/ Estimate.

3/ Includes exports of both "exportable to the U.S." and other "exportable quality" olives.

WORLD HARD FIBERS
PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1965

World production of the three principal hard fibers for cordage--sisal, abaca, and henequen--is estimated at 2,003 million pounds in 1965, compared with 2,162 million in 1964 and an average of 1,729.4 million in 1955-59. The 1965 estimate is 7 percent less than that for the preceding year, but exceeds most former years, and is 16 percent larger than the 1955-59 average.

Sisal, at 1,408 million pounds, accounted for most of the decline in 1965 production with a drop of 147.4 million pounds, or 9 percent, from the peak output of 1964. Abaca production decreased nearly 6 percent to 233.3 million pounds. Henequen increased slightly to reach a new peak of 361.7 million pounds.

Sisal production declined in all major producing countries except Angola and Taiwan. Tanzania and Brazil reported the largest declines and now account for 61 percent of the world's total sisal, compared with 64 percent in 1964.

African countries produce 66 percent of the world's sisal, and ship most of their crop as raw fiber. Output was 923.5 million pounds in 1965 compared with 961.3 million in 1964; and was an increase of 38.2 million pounds above the 1960-64 average.

The total of 449 million pounds of sisal in the Western Hemisphere was the smallest of the past 4 years, with reduced crops in all producing countries. Brazil, which produces most of the total, retains nearly 40 percent of its crop for domestic manufacture.

The Philippines (producing most of the abaca) and the Western Hemisphere (with practically all of the henequen) consume large quantities of their hard fibers in domestic mills. They manufacture ropes, twines, and other fiber products both for domestic use and for export.

Exports of sisal from Tanzania (the largest producer and exporter) go mainly to European countries, which accounted for 324.1 million pounds, or 69 percent, of the total of 468 million pounds in 1964. The United States, Australia, and Canada furnished the most important markets outside of Europe, together taking 99 million pounds, or 21 percent of the total. Brazil sent over 70 percent of its 278 million pounds of sisal exports in 1965 to Europe, and over 20 percent to the United States.

The Philippines sent 71 million of its 208 million pounds of abaca exports to the United States in 1965, 60 million to European countries, and 52 million to Japan. Practically all of the henequen exports from Mexico is to the United States.

Hard Fibers: World production by countries, average 1955-59, annual, 1963 through 1965

Fiber and area	Average 1955-59	Calendar year 1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
SISAL				
Western Hemisphere:				
Brazil	258.6	451.6	475.5	380.7
Haiti	77.1	60.6	57.3	46.3
Venezuela	14.7	25.6	23.7	2/ 20.0
Other 2/	8.4	2.4	2.1	2.0
Total	358.8	540.2	558.6	449.0
Africa:				
Tanzania	425.1	480.0	514.9	479.7
Kenya	98.5	157.1	150.0	136.8
Uganda	1.1	.8	.7	.3
Angola	105.2	136.6	147.7	154.3
Malagasy Republic 3/	27.1	56.0	63.9	2/ 63.9
Mozambique	66.0	69.2	70.6	66.1
Other 2/	10.4	15.5	13.5	22.4
Total	733.4	915.2	961.3	923.5
Asia and Oceania:				
China, Taiwan	10.9	22.1	25.4	2/ 26.0
Indonesia	65.2	8.3	6.1	2/ 6.0
Malaysia 2/	3.2	.4	.8	.8
Other 2/	1.0	3.8	3.2	2.7
Total	80.3	34.6	35.5	35.5
Total sisal	1,172.5	1,490.0	1,555.4	1,408.0
ABACA				
Western Hemisphere	12.2	2.9	3.0	2.7
Asia and Africa:				
Malaysia	6.2	9.0	9.0	10.1
Indonesia	2.5	.8	.7	.7
Philippines 4/	237.8	247.1	232.5	216.8
Other 2/	.6	1.8	1.9	3.0
Total abaca	259.3	261.6	247.1	233.3
HENEQUEN				
Mexico	269.9	300.7	328.5	330.7
Cuba	21.5	22.4	22.4	2/ 22.4
El Salvador	4.8	6.6	5.9	6.0
Other 2/	1.4	2.7	2.7	2.6
Total henequen	297.6	332.4	359.5	361.7
Total sisal, abaca, and henequen	1,729.4	2,084.0	2,162.0	2,003.0

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Estimated.
3/ Includes Comoro Islands.
4/ Data include only fiber inspected by the Philippine Fiber Inspection Service and represent generally only 90 to 95 percent of total Philippine production. Converted at 278.88 pounds to the bale.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Hard fiber prices fell in 1965. The annual average for East African sisal, No. 1, New York, fell to 12.3 cents a pound from 17.2 in 1964, and closed the year at 10.9 cents. Brazilian sisal, Type 3, fell to 9.6 cents from 14.7 cents, and closed at 9 cents.

Mexican henequen prices, grade A, New Orleans, fell to an average of 9.7 cents a pound from 14 cents, and remained at 9.5 cents through the last 11 months of the year. Philippine abaca, Davao I, New York, held more steady with a drop to 23.1 cents a pound from 23.5 cents, with both January and December 1965 at 22.8 cents.

APPLE AND PEAR PRODUCTION DOWN

Apple production in the important producing countries of the world for 1965-66 is about 7 percent below the previous year, while pear production decreased 17 percent.

The European apple crop, estimated at 305 million bushels, is 11 percent below 1964 and the smallest since 1961. The decline can be attributed to unfavorable weather conditions which prevailed during the spring throughout most of the European producing areas. In addition, a series of wind storm, and heavy rains in the summer served to further reduce the apple crop in Italy, Europe's leading producer and exporter.

The crop in Argentina, an important Southern Hemisphere supplier to the European market during the late winter and early spring, is down 31 percent from last season.

Commercial apple production in the United States for 1965, 135.7 million bushels, is only 3 percent below the large 1964 crop. U.S. exports have responded favorably to the shorter supplies in Europe. Exports to all destinations thus far this season, July 1965 through February 1966, were 4.7 million bushels, 43 percent ahead of the comparable movement of a year earlier and only slightly below the total for the entire 1964-65 season. Most of the increase is to Western Europe, with exports to that area about 73 percent ahead of the pace of last season.

Production of pears in North America is about 33 percent below the large 1964 crop as unfavorable weather conditions affected the output. Canada and the United States registered declines of 48 and 33 percent respectively in 1965.

Pear production in Europe for 1965 is about 20 percent less than last year but 34 percent above the 1955-59 average. The pear crop in Italy, the largest European producer, is 11 percent below 1964. This year's decline in Italy is the first reversal in the upward trend which began in 1957.

Production in Japan continues to expand, with this year's crop at a record high level of 16.7 million bushels, 14 percent above 1964. Another important producer, Argentina, harvested its smallest crop since 1953.

APPLES: Production in specified countries, dessert and cooking, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/
North America:				
Canada	15,999	23,036	20,044	22,089
Mexico	2,887	3,520	4,527	4,630
United States 4/	116,233	125,705	139,215	135,720
Total	135,119	152,261	163,786	162,439
Europe:				
Austria 5/	11,743	10,793	11,092	8,175
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,238	6,843	8,690	8,038
Denmark 4/	4,441	3,812	4,340	3,996
France 5/	20,210	45,332	47,720	49,098
Germany, West	54,677	90,090	55,850	53,829
Greece	3,914	6,109	7,342	6,965
Italy	64,522	107,291	109,376	100,346
Netherlands	12,502	12,860	23,520	13,549
Norway	2,653	2,268	2,565	2,129
Spain 5/	9,544	16,213	13,537	12,631
Sweden	8,955	9,967	14,008	8,589
Switzerland	8,671	8,307	9,147	7,280
United Kingdom 5/	22,784	24,425	30,338	25,536
Yugoslavia	9,525	12,860	7,303	5,052
Total	242,379	357,170	344,828	305,213
Asia:				
Japan	32,998	53,048	50,063	50,522
Lebanon	1,562	3,261	5,466	4,823
Turkey	8,098	15,005	15,478	16,075
South America:				
Argentina	17,054	17,040	24,990	17,205
Chile 4/	2,100	2,526	2,572	2,618
Africa:				
South Africa	6/ 1,576	8,208	8,042	8,667
Oceania:				
Australia	11,569	16,874	16,269	16,059
New Zealand	3,122	4,488	4,239	4,704
Total specified countries 7/	455,577	629,881	635,733	588,325

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1964 and ended early in 1965.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Basic production data reported in units other than bushels converted to 48 pound equivalents.
4/ Commercial crop.
5/ Excludes cider apples reported separately.
6/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.
7/ May include some cider apples in countries not reported separately.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEARS: Production in specified countries, dessert and cooking, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/	1,000 Bushels 3/
North America:				
Canada	1,360	1,688	2,000	1,039
Mexico	778	944	1,214	1,229
United States 4/	29,942	19,378	29,999	20,117
Total	32,080	22,010	33,213	22,385
Europe:				
Austria 5/	1,906	2,425	2,822	1,830
Belgium and Luxembourg	5,145	2,231	6/ 3,086	6/ 1,984
Denmark 4/	255	265	366	326
France 5/	7,837	14,727	14,594	12,390
Germany, West	15,017	18,669	21,323	13,360
Greece	1,799	1,984	2,354	1,975
Italy	20,559	42,394	47,655	42,417
Netherlands	4,409	4,700	6,437	3,968
Norway	366	309	270	388
Spain	4,236	6,967	7,024	6,173
Sweden	1,429	1,896	2,866	2,381
Switzerland	1,487	1,523	1,507	1,004
United Kingdom 5/	2,653	2,885	3,087	3,123
Yugoslavia	2,904	3,519	3,086	2,205
Total	70,002	104,494	116,477	93,524
Asia:				
Japan	7,713	14,947	14,639	16,711
Lebanon	189	88	441	265
Turkey	4,582	6,684	6,305	6,393
South America:				
Argentina	4,515	4,638	3,818	3,197
Chile 4/	269	397	397	419
Africa:				
South Africa	7/ 1,626	3,960	3,280	3,680
Oceania:				
Australia	4,335	6,226	4,972	5,458
New Zealand	505	710	725	736
Total specified countries 8/	125,816	164,154	184,267	152,768

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1964 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which began late in 1964 and ended early in 1965.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Basic production data reported in units other than bushels converted to 50 pound equivalents.
4/ Commercial crop.
5/ Excludes cider pears reported separately.
6/ Belgium only.
7/ Deciduous Fruit Board handlings.
8/ May include some cider pears in countries not reported separately.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD OUTPUT OF DAIRY
PRODUCTS UP IN 1965

Over-all world production of manufactured dairy products (milk equi-alent-fat basis) in the principal dairy countries increased in 1965 compared with 1964.

In Western Europe, conditions generally were favorable for dairying, and milk production was above the preceding year in all countries except Finland.

Australian, milk production was below the 1964 level. Cow numbers were down, due to drought conditions in some areas and movement out of dairying in others. In New Zealand, dairy herds were larger and milk production was well above that of the past several years.

Milk production declined in Canada and the United States, due largely to smaller cow numbers and unfavorable weather conditions in some areas.

Creamery butter production increased approximately 2 percent. In Western Europe, output was up in almost all reporting countries. In Sweden, it was maintained at the level of the preceding year. In Finland and Norway, butter production was down, less milk being available for its manufacture than a year earlier.

In Australia, the decline in milk production reduced supplies for manufacturing and butter production dropped sharply.

In New Zealand, output of butter increased slightly over last year to establish a new record.

In Canada, butter production declined, the result of the diversion of more milk into the manufacture of other dairy products. Output in the United States was down rather sharply from that of a year ago.

Cheese production in factories was up 3 percent. In Western Europe, over-all output showed a substantial gain over 1964. All countries in that area except Denmark reported heavier production.

Output in New Zealand continued to increase, but in Australia, it fell sharply below the level of the previous year.

In Canada, considerably larger quantities of milk were made available for cheese and production there exceeded 1964. Output in the United States increased 1 percent.

Canned milk (condensed and evaporated) production in 1965 declined 3 percent. In Western Europe, output was up in France, West Germany and the United Kingdom, but it was down in the Netherlands. Australia's production was off sharply from that of 1964. The smaller output in both Canada and the United States was due to the reduced production of evaporated milk.

FACTORY DAIRY PRODUCTS: Output in
principal producing and exporting countries, 1964 and 1965 (Preliminary)

Country	1964 January through June	1964 July through December	1965 January through June	1965 July through December	Annual 1964	Annual 1965	1965 compared with 1964
	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Thousand pounds	Percent
BUTTER							
Canada	162,901	188,841	156,229	180,892	351,742	337,121	96
United States	838,028	604,419	822,805	514,310	1,442,447	1,337,115	93
Belgium	-	-	-	-	110,349	129,631	117
Denmark	178,131	165,787	194,005	171,959	343,918	365,964	106
Finland	120,107	105,324	113,984	105,409	225,431	219,393	97
France	329,444	303,717	368,896	401,171	633,161	770,067	122
Germany, West	558,432	482,069	570,132	496,539	1,040,501	1,066,671	102
Ireland	49,791	71,911	56,080	73,376	121,702	129,456	106
Netherlands	96,098	101,073	116,149	112,027	197,171	228,176	116
Norway	26,344	14,203	24,641	14,480	40,547	39,121	96
Sweden	93,097	81,618	92,496	82,286	174,715	174,782	100
Switzerland	34,801	31,778	39,982	35,856	66,579	75,838	114
United Kingdom	31,584	20,608	44,800	35,840	52,192	80,640	154
Argentina	58,771	53,223	53,271	1/ 42,629	111,994	1/ 95,900	95
Australia	179,590	295,321	160,437	289,127	474,911	449,564	95
New Zealand	219,879	327,354	212,912	337,165	547,233	550,077	101
CHEESE							
Canada 2/	61,669	82,975	65,227	86,903	144,644	152,130	105
United States	913,297	813,183	935,195	808,040	1,726,480	1,743,235	101
Denmark	155,220	120,150	131,394	122,135	275,370	253,529	92
France	485,338	505,630	549,745	559,610	990,968	1,109,355	112
Netherlands	215,583	235,637	219,909	249,618	451,220	469,527	104
Norway	54,234	37,762	54,111	44,397	91,996	98,508	107
Sweden	66,876	57,804	68,173	61,212	124,680	129,385	104
Switzerland	75,012	86,365	82,068	88,568	161,377	170,636	106
United Kingdom 3/	141,873	104,527	144,698	107,526	246,400	252,224	102
Argentina	164,646	135,180	164,764	1/ 141,675	299,826	1/ 306,439	102
Australia	49,249	91,434	45,986	83,739	140,683	129,725	92
New Zealand	83,372	139,530	93,765	135,880	222,902	229,645	103
CANNED MILK							
Canada 4/	180,646	160,122	171,675	166,438	340,768	338,113	99
United States 5/	1,059,978	922,705	936,850	850,601	1,982,683	1,787,451	90
France	-	-	-	-	248,458	320,990	129
Germany, West	551,951	448,133	550,753	463,826	1,000,084	1,014,579	101
Netherlands	457,585	351,885	383,100	383,539	809,470	766,639	95
United Kingdom	244,160	180,544	261,184	193,536	424,704	454,720	107
Argentina	11,673	13,052	10,246	1/ 12,652	24,725	1/ 22,898	93
Australia 6/	99,602	127,408	94,089	107,483	227,010	201,572	89
DRIED MILK 7/							
Canada 8/	106,523	118,854	115,328	128,776	225,377	244,104	108
United States 8/	1,337,379	949,030	1,319,000	788,350	2,286,409	2,107,350	92
Belgium	-	-	-	-	139,185	189,408	136
France	-	-	-	-	525,797	727,298	138
Germany, West	203,812	171,550	266,889	225,937	375,362	492,826	131
Netherlands	131,588	105,191	143,076	93,030	236,779	236,106	100
Sweden	44,486	29,809	54,343	39,793	74,295	94,136	127
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	52,028	68,122	131
United Kingdom	71,680	53,760	84,000	123,648	125,440	207,648	166
Argentina	19,534	22,203	21,888	1/ 24,732	41,737	1/ 46,620	112
Australia	48,197	92,816	45,333	89,685	141,013	135,018	96
New Zealand 9/	53,110	107,296	71,993	111,105	160,406	183,098	114

1/ Partially estimated. 2/ Cheddar cheese only. 3/ Total cheese production. 4/ Both bulk and case goods. 5/ Evaporated whole and condensed whole case goods only. 6/ Includes mixtures of full cream and skimmed milk, mixtures of full cream, skim and buttermilk, and "coffee and milk." 7/ Dried whole milk and nonfat solids production. 8/ Includes dried milk for animal feeding. 9/ Nonfat dry milk production only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Output of dried milk, most of which is nonfat dry milk, increased 8 percent. In Western Europe, production was considerably above that of a year ago. Australia's production dropped sharply from the record output of 1964. New Zealand reports only the manufacture of nonfat dry milk, output of which in 1965 was at a new high. Heavier production of nonfat dry milk accounted for the substantial gain in total dried milk production in Canada. The United States produced 8 percent less dried milk in 1965 than in 1964.

COTTON CONSUMPTION IN FOREIGN IMPORTING COUNTRIES LOWER

Textile industries in the 16 importing countries shown in the accompaning table consumed more than 16.0 million bales 1/ of raw cotton in 1964-65 (August-July), or almost two-thirds of the total used by all non-Communist foreign countries. Except for India and Italy, those countries imported all the cotton used in their textile industries. In the early months of the 1965-66 season, the selected countries consumed about 6.3 million bales, a decrease of approximately 3 percent from the same months of the preceding year.

Only Canada, West Germany, and Portugal used more cotton in the early months of the current season than in the same months in 1964-65. While mill offtake in most countries in Western Europe was below the 1964-65 level, in many of those countries the rate of activity increased as the season progressed. This indicates that revival from the recent textile recession there is under way. Conditions in France and Italy, relative to a year earlier, are particularly encouraging. On the other hand, textile production in India and Japan will likely continue at a reduced rate throughout the 1965-66 season. In India, both a shortage of raw cotton and a weakened demand for textiles are responsible for the lower output; whereas, in Japan, the reduced activity is a reflection of the spindle curtailment program resulting from an industry effort to bring production in line with demand for Japanese textiles.

Total consumption in the 16 selected countries in 1965-66 will likely be about 3 percent below that used in the preceding year.

Imports of raw cotton during the periods shown were more than 10 percent below consumption. Consequently, stocks were reduced sharply. Importing countries will keep stocks at minimum levels until the end of the current marketing year while awaiting lower prices for U.S. cotton effective August 1, 1966.

1/ Bales are 480 pounds net weight.

Cotton: Imports, consumption, and current stocks in principal foreign Free World importing countries, for specified periods, 1964-65 and 1965-66 1/

(Bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Reporting period	Imports		Consumption		Stocks		Change in stocks since Aug. 1, 1965
		1964-65	1965-66	1964-65	1965-66	Aug. 1, 1965	Current (computed)	
		1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
Austria	Aug-Jan.	60	55	61	60	31	26	-5
Belgium	Aug-Nov.	135	108	126	112	90	2/85	-5
Canada	Aug-Oct.	37	60	115	124	100	36	-64
Denmark	Aug-Jan.	25	14	24	17	5	2	-3
Finland	Aug-Dec.	28	26	35	31	83	78	-5
France	Aug-Jan.	565	537	616	590	206	153	-53
Germany, West	Aug-Jan.	661	568	636	642	268	2/157	-111
Hong Kong	Aug-Nov.	156	216	210	(210)	84	90	+6
India	Aug-Nov.	252	162	1,850	1,680	2,216	3/5,152	(4/)
Italy	Aug-Nov.	256	231	307	272	415	5/394	-21
Japan	Aug-Jan.	1,580	1,310	1,688	1,618	790	482	-308
Netherlands	Aug-Dec.	113	119	154	145	101	2/65	-36
Portugal	Aug-Jan.	222	163	168	185	90	68	-22
Sweden	Aug-Jan.	46	44	51	48	51	47	-4
Switzerland	Aug-Dec.	93	78	83	80	117	115	-2
United Kingdom	Aug-Jan.	448	417	552	530	306	193	-113
Total		4,677	4,108	6,676	6,344	4,953	7,143	---
Total excluding India		4,425	3,946	4,826	4,664	2,737	1,991	-746

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 2/ Allowance made for reexports. 3/ Includes crop of 4.5 million bales, minus export of 46,000 bales. 4/ Not calculated because of large domestic crop. 5/ Includes crop of 20,000 bales.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

MEDITERRANEAN OLIVE OIL
OUTPUT ESTIMATED LARGER

The 1965-66 pressed olive oil outturn in the major producing countries of the Miditerranean Basin is now estimated at 1.27 million short tons, 36,000 tons above the quantity forecast in World Agricultural Production and Trade, Statistical Report, December 30, 1965. The current year's estimate is one-fifth above last year's output but 5-percent below the average of the last four marketing years (1961/62-1964/65).

Major factors in the 1965-66 increase in outturn include: (1) physiological "on-year" production increases in the major producing countries of Southern Europe; (2) increased production in Italy, reflecting improved yields despite some adverse weather in southern sections; (3) a sharp increase in production in Greece due to relatively favorable weather conditions and reduced dacus fly infestations.

In Spain olive oil production is now estimated at 364,000 tons, slightly above the December estimate but somewhat below the 1961/62-1964/65 average. Although yields from early harvestings were reported as disappointing in some sections (e.g. Andalusia) because of the high moisture content (as high as 60 percent), oil yields of 18 to 20 percent were achieved in the major producing areas. The oil is reportedly of excellent quality with low acidity. Exports of olive oil in the current season are expected to rise significantly. Spain is expected to continue to derive the major portion of its edible oil supplies from olives. However, extreme fluctuation in the size of the olive crops, coupled with rising production costs and increased domestic consumption is causing a progressive expansion in consumption of seed oil, especially soybean oil.

Italy, a major importer, is estimated, as in 1964-65, to be the world's leading olive oil producer. Output now estimated at 430,000 tons--45,000 tons above the December estimate--is 34 percent above last year's low volume but only slightly above the 1961/62-1964-65 average. Increased production in the current year, largely reflecting "on-year" gains, was accented by reduced dacus fly infestations due to more widespread and effective use of chemical sprays. Further reduction in olive oil imports in 1964-65 was again due in part to the narrowed ratio between imported olive oil and the compulsory purchases of Government held seed oils at relatively high prices. This resulted in depletion of olive oil stocks to only 22,000 tons on November 1, 1965 against 200,000 tons a year earlier. Thus, despite this year's substantial increase in olive oil output, imports are expected to rise sharply unless domestic consumption is reduced.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average 1954/55-1957/58 and annual 1957/58-1965/66

Country	4 yr. average 1954/55 - 1957/58	Annual 1957/58	1958/59	1959/60	1960/61	1961/62	1962/63	1963/64	1964/65 2/	1965/66 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe:										
France	6	5	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
Greece	144	180	102	176	87	273	62	231	143	208
Italy	274	389	288	321	419	434	342	593	320	430
Portugal	86	111	68	101	104	125	59	110	45	63
Spain	358	375	380	496	550	375	360	650	225	364
Yugoslavia	4	5	4	1	3	4	3	12	3	8
Total	872	1,065	844	1,097	1,165	1,212	828	1,598	737	1,075
Middle East:										
Israel	2	1	5	1	1	2	3/	1	3	1
Jordan	7	2	9	1	2	24	1	8	22	7
Syria	8	14	14	6	11	19	19	13	21	12
Lebanon	9	7	12	6	8	10	8	11	7	11
Turkey	69	48	100	73	87	105	55	72	110	57
Total	95	72	140	87	109	160	83	105	163	88
Africa:										
Algeria	23	23	20	22	21	15	19	20	11	20
Morocco	23	10	39	24	27	19	21	29	17	25
Tunisia	60	55	145	50	138	37	50	98	105	60
Libya	7	14	3	7	3	17	6	3	20	3
Total	113	102	207	103	189	88	96	150	153	108
Total Mediterranean	1,080	1,239	1,191	1,287	1,463	1,460	1,007	1,853	1,053	1,271

1/ Total pressed oil in marketing year beginning November 1; excludes sulfur oil extracted from residues. 2/Preliminary.
3/ Less than 500 tons.
Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Production in Greece is up sharply from the low volume of 1964-65 to a level 18 percent above the 1961/62-1964/65 average. The increase chiefly reflected a cyclic "on-year" accented by improved control of dacus fly attacks through increased aerial spraying. Subsidized exports of olive oil from Government held stocks amounted to about 2,800 tons in 1964-65 but are expected to approach 5,500 tons this season. Under government regulations effective November 26, 1965, the proportion of olive oil blended with soybean oil has been increased to 60 percent. The demand for the blended oil is strong because of its lower price relative to unblended olive oil.

Portugal's 1965-66 output, although somewhat above the December estimate, is one-fourth below the 1961/62-1964/65 average. Despite the fact that production this year is two-fifths above last year's poor outturn, it is generally believed that increasing labor costs and difficulties in adapting many of the areas to changes indicate that production may in future years gradually decline. Because of relatively short supplies of edible oils, olive oil imports in 1965 rose to an estimated 27,500 tons. Increased imports of peanuts were also used to cover domestic needs. Insufficient production of edible oils has caused the government to establish a higher price schedule for olive oil which became effective on November 28, 1965.

In Turkey production is estimated to have declined by nearly one-half from the 1964-65 output. The decline chiefly, reflects a cyclic reduction following last year's large crop. Although fluctuating widely, production has in recent years trended upward. Because of progressive increases in domestic consumption and insufficient carry-in stocks, year to year variations in supplies of edible oil have been accompanied by wide changes in the volume of exports and imports. Due to this year's reduced olive oil supply, exports of olive oil are expected to decline significantly from the 1965 volume. Despite increased production of other domestic oilseed crops, import requirements for edible seed oils could increase this year.

Tunisia, a major exporter, harvested a sharply reduced crop following the relatively large volume produced in each of the two previous years. This year's reduced outturn--5,000 tons below preliminary estimates--is expected to result in a sharp decline in exports. Domestic needs, which apparently are increasing because of higher living standards and population growth, are being supplemented by use of olive oil/seed oil blends. Although production in recent years has shown a slight upward trend, the Tunisian Government is attempting to further stimulate olive oil production by replacing low yielding trees and promoting the use of improved cultural practices.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION DOWN 5 PERCENT

World production of peanuts in 1965 is estimated at 17 million short tons, unshelled basis. This is 5 percent less than the record output of 1964 but one-sixth above the 1955-59 average.

The decline of almost a million tons from a year earlier resulted largely from the sharp reduction in India's crop, which was only partially offset by increases in most of the other major producing countries. However, production rose substantially in the principal peanut and/or oil exporting countries of the world, particularly Nigeria and Senegal.

Virtually all of the 12 percent increase from 1964 in North American production resulted from the record outturn in the United States. At 1.25 million tons U.S. production exceeded the previous year's level by 14 percent and the 1955-59 average by more than one-half. Acreage harvested for nuts rose 3 percent. Moreover, adequate moisture, good growing weather and nearly ideal harvest conditions helped toward a record yield of 1,735 pounds per acre--166 pounds above the previous record a year earlier. Improved growing practices, new varieties, and increased use of combines also contributed.

South American peanut production from crops harvested early in 1965 increased by more than one-third from the reduced outturn of 1964. Both Argentina and Brazil produced record crops from record acreages. Argentina's production exceeded the outturn of the previous year by one-third and Brazil's by over 40 percent. As for the 1966 crops now being harvested, a new record outturn, possibly exceeding 800,000 tons, reportedly was in prospect in Brazil, barring damage from heavy rains in February. Prospects are less favorable in Argentina. Drought reduced plantings and recent persistent rains, which came toward the end of the growing season and during early harvesting, caused some damage from sprouting and rotting. Production will be down from last year's, possibly by 10 percent.

Peanut production in Africa increased an estimated 6 percent from 1964. Generally favorable weather prevailed both in Nigeria and in Senegal which, together, normally account for about one-half of Africa's total production. Purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export and crushing are estimated by the trade at 875,000 to 895,000 short tons (780,000-800,000 long tons) shelled basis, compared with purchases of 760,407 tons (678,935) from the 1964 crop and record purchases of 976,000 tons (871,516) from the 1962 crop. On the basis of this estimate, total production in Nigeria may approximate 1,555,000 tons, unshelled basis, 14 percent above the previous year's output but 7 percent below the record tonnage of 1962.

Senegal's production is estimated unofficially at a record 1,155,000 tons, of which at least 1,020,000 tons are expected to enter commercial channels for crushing and export. This volume of total output is 8 percent above the estimated production in 1964 of 1,070,000 tons, of which 952,378 tons were commercialized. A slight acreage expansion in 1965 reportedly was the result of refugees from Portuguese Guinea moving out of the combat area there and settling in Senegal.

Favorable weather also was largely responsible for increased peanut production in 1965 in Niger, Malawi, Cameroon, Gambia and Chad.

In contrast, serious drought sharply reduced production in Rhodesia in 1965 and for the second successive year in South Africa. Moreover, drought conditions again this year in South Africa may result in a further reduction in the peanut crop now being harvested, despite the current tentative estimate of a 3 percent increase.

Peanuts 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
United States	1,501	1,409	1,405	1,443	799	1,011	1,102	1,252
Mexico	163	185	190	193	92	102	106	108
Cuba	30	---	---	---	9	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	117	124	124	---	59	53	58	---
Estimated total 4/	1,825	1,800	1,805	1,845	960	1,190	1,290	1,445
South America:								
Argentina	526	658	851	935	261	344	367	484
Brazil	5/ 486	5/ 1,045	5/ 1,062	5/ 1,147	270	666	518	730
Paraguay	48	54	49	5/ 56	18	22	21	21
Uruguay	20	23	19	16	6	8	8	1
Estimated total 4/	1,120	1,825	2,035	2,210	575	1,060	935	1,260
Europe:								
Greece	5	7	7	7	5	7	6	7
Italy	13	12	11	8	12	13	12	8
Spain	18	13	---	---	10	9	9	9
Estimated total 4/	45	35	35	35	30	30	30	24
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	6/ 1	7/	7/	7/	---	7/	7/	7/
Africa:								
Sudan	399	843	1,000	---	129	301	316	---
United Arab Republic	38	55	52	53	34	50	51	55
Angola	6/ 94	---	---	---	6/ 22	38	33	35
Cameroon	328	301	310	---	110	138	127	138
Central African Republic	}	222	---	---	}	83	74	---
Chad	} 556	445	443	445	} 193	123	140	165
Congo (Brazzaville)	}	---	---	---	}	---	---	---
Gabon	}	---	---	---	}	8/	8/	8/
Congo (Leopoldville)	692	---	---	---	193	99	95	90
Gambia	275	335	---	---	80	82	104	112
Ghana	6/ 137	---	---	---	45	115	---	---
Guinea	---	---	---	---	6/ 28	12	16	16
Malagasy Republic	102	---	---	---	31	35	36	39
Mali	---	620	640	620	124	127	145	130
Mozambique 9/	---	---	---	---	40	34	95	---
Niger	690	787	736	---	162	243	219	240
Nigeria	6/ 3,500	---	---	---	1,103	1,535	1,360	1,555
Malawi	}				---	172	117	160
Rhodesia	}---	---	---	---	---	180	173	90
Zambia	}				---	107	15	45
Senegal	6/ 2,175	2,680	2,720	2,755	6/ 925	1,050	1,070	1,155
Tanzania 9/	---	---	---	---	22	34	30	31
Uganda	425	587	627	---	186	175	175	---
South Africa	602	5/ 840	5/ 937	5/ 743	204	295	234	219
Estimated total 4/	12,215	14,775	15,070	14,835	4,075	5,380	5,105	5,395
Asia:								
Israel	12	10	6	10	17	14	10	15
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	20	23	22	27	23	25	25	33
China, Mainland	5,814	4,005	4,645	4,795	3,065	2,095	2,525	2,490
Burma	905	5/ 1,489	5/ 1,600	5/ 1,785	267	361	364	500
China, Taiwan	5/ 248	234	249	---	96	101	128	---
India	14,716	16,825	17,475	15,959	5,000	5,748	6,808	4,960
Indonesia	816	855	964	990	379	349	446	415
Japan	91	152	155	164	76	167	151	162
Philippines	71	48	5/ 62	64	20	12	16	17
Thailand	221	202	5/ 237	5/ 217	123	124	132	133
Estimated Total 4/	23,025	24,015	25,595	24,440	9,135	9,080	10,705	8,955
Oceania:								
Australia	39	36	45	5/ 45	19	18	26	26
Estimated World Total 4/	38,269	42,486	44,585	43,410	14,794	16,758	18,091	17,105

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Less than 5 years. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 8/ Less than 500 tons. 9/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Mali's 1965 peanut production declined an estimated 10 percent from the 1964 level, reflecting some acreage shift from peanuts to grain in the Bamako region.

As a result of the sharply reduced crop in India and, to a lesser extent, in Mainland China, total 1965 peanut production in Asia was one-sixth less than output a year earlier. India's production is estimated by the trade at about 5 million tons, down by more than one-fourth from the record outturn of 1964 and 8 percent less than the average of the previous 5 years (1959-63). The sharp decline from the previous year is attributed to the serious lack of rains last September, causing severe, devastating drought. Peanuts usually are the source of about one-half of India's total supply of edible oils, virtually all from indigenous production.

Peanut production in Mainland China is estimated at 2.49 million tons from 4.8 million acres, reflecting a slight decline in output compared with 1964, despite a slightly expanded acreage.

The recovery in Mainland China's grain production since 1962 reportedly has permitted the government to devote more attention to expanding acreage in peanuts and other oilseed crops. Peanuts have received considerable emphasis in connection with the campaign to raise more hogs. Both vines and peanut meal are used as hog feed. However, despite a considerable rise in peanut acreage over the last few years, production still remains below the 1957 level. Press reports early in the year indicated that there would be another significant increase in peanut acreage in 1965, with the increase largely in South China, as has been the pattern in the last few years. The most important increase was in Kwangtung, the major producing province of South China. However, despite the acreage increases in the south and the government's efforts to develop peanut production, the national acreage increased only slightly in 1965. Acreage in Shantung, China's leading peanut-growing province, declined more than 8 percent. And, because of the drought that persisted in these areas since the previous winter, Liaoning, Hopei, and Honan, as well as other areas in the north, are believed to have had significant losses in acreage.

Weather in northern areas reportedly was generally unfavorable with waterlogging in some areas and a persistent drought during the entire season in the North China plains. Weather in South China was rated as normal.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS PRODUCTION AT NEAR RECORD

World production of barley and oats in 1965 totaled 135.4 million metric tons, only slightly below the 1964 record level of 135.8 million tons, according to revised estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	8,971	6,160	5,455	6,038	26.5	35.8	30.6	35.5	237,926	220,664	166,816	214,555
United States	14,391	11,566	10,624	9,478	29.5	35.1	37.9	43.5	424,448	405,577	402,895	411,897
Mexico	594	586	521	526	14.3	14.0	15.0	15.1	8,500	8,180	7,810	7,920
Total 5/	23,960	18,310	16,600	16,045	28.0	34.7	34.8	39.5	671,000	635,000	578,000	634,000
Europe:												
Austria	419	566	561	560	40.8	50.1	49.6	44.1	17,110	28,350	27,800	24,710
Belgium	229	331	315	363	63.4	66.6	76.1	66.0	14,520	22,120	23,680	23,940
Denmark	1,692	2,318	2,347	2,567	65.1	67.3	76.3	73.8	110,090	156,110	179,130	189,460
Finland	518	648	623	623	29.0	34.9	27.3	37.0	15,010	22,610	16,980	23,040
France	4,452	6,271	5,832	5,927	44.4	54.1	53.5	56.5	197,890	339,140	311,910	334,750
Germany, West	2,142	2,828	2,851	2,950	52.1	57.8	63.1	52.4	111,700	163,580	179,830	154,690
Greece	491	451	464	572	22.3	24.7	27.5	33.1	10,950	11,160	12,780	18,910
Ireland	279	429	454	463	57.7	63.1	50.2	52.3	16,110	27,070	22,770	24,220
Italy	571	504	486	460	23.2	25.5	23.8	28.4	13,240	12,870	11,550	13,080
Netherlands	183	249	215	244	70.9	71.4	80.3	70.2	12,970	17,770	17,260	17,120
Norway	312	443	449	467	43.2	48.0	49.1	47.8	13,480	21,280	22,050	22,270
Portugal	370	312	273	297	10.4	9.0	7.7	9.4	3,850	2,810	2,090	2,800
Spain	3,785	3,576	3,388	3,511	21.8	26.6	21.8	19.1	82,470	95,120	73,950	66,970
Sweden	655	1,194	1,161	1,232	40.9	47.3	54.9	55.1	26,760	56,450	63,700	67,850
Switzerland	63	79	74	78	54.4	55.2	65.1	54.7	3,430	4,360	4,820	4,270
United Kingdom	2,611	4,713	5,032	5,395	56.8	65.3	68.7	69.7	148,200	307,950	345,520	376,180
Total Western Europe 5/	18,800	24,940	24,550	25,740	42.6	50.3	53.6	53.1	800,000	1,254,000	1,317,000	1,365,000
Bulgaria	655	848	766	917	32.2	33.5	37.2	45.9	21,080	28,380	28,480	42,070
Czechoslovakia	1,641	1,710	1,695	1,630	37.6	43.5	38.7	38.8	61,775	74,400	65,630	63,200
Germany, East	825	1,048	1,147	1,140	45.8	52.5	59.9	55.6	37,760	54,980	68,710	63,380
Hungary	1,171	1,200	1,290	1,235	33.2	33.3	29.1	37.2	38,860	39,910	37,570	46,000
Poland	1,857	1,848	1,840	1,730	28.9	36.8	31.7	36.2	53,630	67,930	58,240	62,700
Romania	781	554	484	484	21.7	29.1	33.0	33.2	16,940	16,120	15,980	16,080
Yugoslavia	923	865	912	1,000	23.7	27.8	26.9	31.3	21,890	24,070	24,530	31,300
Total Eastern Europe 5/	7,880	8,090	8,150	8,160	31.7	38.3	36.8	39.8	250,000	310,000	300,000	325,000
Total Europe 5/	26,680	33,030	32,700	33,900	39.4	47.4	49.4	49.9	1,050,000	1,564,000	1,617,000	1,690,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	25,000	50,660	53,620	49,400	17.6	14.8	20.3	17.6	440,000	750,000	1,090,000	870,000

Asia:												
Cyprus	142	169	177	185	21.5	27.1	14.7	32.3	3,050	4,580	2,600	5,970
Iran	2,015	3,650	3,334	3,650	21.1	12.6	12.3	12.6	42,530	46,000	41,000	46,000
Iraq	2,821	--	--	--	15.9	--	--	--	44,990	43,500	32,000	44,000
Israel	134	163	181	126	22.0	11.3	29.5	25.6	2,950	1,700	5,340	3,220
Syria	1,213	1,987	1,890	1,853	13.2	18.1	15.5	17.1	16,060	36,000	29,260	31,700
Turkey	6,295	7,042	6,795	6,906	22.1	25.4	18.9	20.6	139,000	179,100	128,600	142,380
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	311,000	--	--	--
India	8,269	7,468	6,857	6,592	15.1	14.9	13.6	16.3	124,600	111,290	93,580	107,660
Japan	2,336	1,396	1,183	1,043	40.0	24.2	43.7	49.8	93,530	33,820	51,700	51,950
Korea, Republic of	1,933	1,400	2,309	2,528	18.8	9.3	18.4	25.9	36,260	13,050	42,600	65,390
Pakistan	561	561	495	509	11.8	11.9	11.5	11.7	6,620	6,670	5,690	5,970
Total 5/	43,780	45,530	44,350	42,600	19.3	18.0	17.4	18.5	845,000	820,000	770,000	790,000
Africa:												
Algeria	3,111	2,965	1,650	--	10.9	14.7	10.0	--	34,000	43,600	16,500	16,000
Morocco	4,438	4,782	4,242	4,066	12.4	14.1	13.0	13.5	55,250	67,200	55,070	55,000
Tunisia	1,550	1,455	1,520	1,438	3.4	8.2	3.9	5.8	8,440	11,940	5,970	8,270
United Arab Republic	141	125	126	130	43.2	59.2	51.6	45.9	6,090	7,400	6,500	5,970
South Africa, Republic of	68	85	91	--	16.9	20.1	19.7	--	1,150	1,710	1,790	1,530
Total 5/	11,270	12,160	10,230	9,940	11.1	13.6	11.2	12.1	125,000	165,000	115,000	120,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,213	1,718	1,358	--	22.8	26.5	27.4	--	50,510	45,500	37,200	19,570
Chile	157	179	177	187	31.4	35.6	35.1	32.0	4,930	6,370	6,220	6,000
Colombia	120	143	143	104	27.4	37.9	35.3	42.4	3,290	5,420	5,050	4,410
Ecuador	295	272	259	259	13.3	12.7	12.0	12.4	3,930	3,450	3,120	3,220
Peru	439	445	443	--	19.5	18.8	19.0	--	8,550	8,370	8,400	8,820
Uruguay	118	116	96	88	12.3	7.2	19.2	13.1	1,460	840	1,840	1,150
Total 5/	3,700	3,230	2,840	2,790	20.8	23.2	23.6	17.2	77,000	75,000	67,000	48,000
Oceania:												
Australia	2,183	2,013	2,064	2,072	20.8	22.5	24.9	19.3	45,400	45,200	51,370	39,900
New Zealand	58	94	85	90	51.2	64.1	55.2	55.0	2,970	6,020	4,690	4,950
Total 5/	2,241	2,107	2,149	2,162	21.6	24.3	26.1	20.7	48,370	51,220	56,060	44,850
World Total 5/	136,630	165,030	162,490	156,840	23.8	24.6	26.4	26.8	3,255,000	4,060,000	4,295,000	4,200,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follows; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data show. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries, for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals, which in case of production, are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other countries not shown. 6/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada 5/	9,716	9,488	8,191	8,656	38.6	47.8	43.6	47.9	374,764	453,102	357,178	414,957
United States	33,093	21,683	20,432	19,106	38.6	45.2	43.2	51.4	1,278,145	979,400	880,095	959,192
Mexico	231	222	215	217	23.0	24.5	24.7	24.7	5,308	5,440	5,380	5,370
Total 6/	43,040	31,390	28,840	27,980	3[illegible]	45.8	43.1	49.3	1,660,000	1,438,000	1,243,000	1,380,000
Europe:												
Austria	447	376	353	344	53.1	62.6	63.8	56.1	23,740	23,540	22,520	19,300
Belgium	365	283	258	243	86.2	96.3	96.4	87.5	31,470	27,240	25,710	21,260
Denmark	575	460	521	504	89.1	100.5	108.6	106.5	51,210	46,230	56,560	53,670
Finland	1,111	1,097	1,161	1,166	43.3	51.5	44.0	60.3	48,160	56,500	51,120	70,280
France	4,424	3,180	2,704	2,599	50.7	62.3	58.9	64.4	224,270	198,140	159,150	167,490
Germany, West	2,211	1,903	1,894	1,801	70.8	84.0	83.9	78.3	156,630	159,900	159,000	140,960
Greece	355	289	299	310	31.0	32.4	35.7	39.4	11,000	9,350	10,680	12,200
Ireland	490	332	289	284	70.2	76.3	69.0	72.5	34,380	25,350	19,950	20,580
Italy	1,039	988	948	907	36.1	38.2	33.8	40.1	37,490	37,750	32,080	36,330
Luxembourg	49	38	37	35	59.0	75.6	55.9	64.9	2,890	2,870	2,070	2,270
Netherlands	368	278	254	248	87.3	105.2	113.9	100.8	32,140	29,240	28,920	25,000
Norway	157	109	129	113	59.4	71.3	67.1	69.1	9,320	7,770	8,650	7,810
Portugal	756	732	599	692	9.9	9.3	7.8	8.6	7,450	6,780	4,660	5,930
Spain	1,408	1,300	1,225	1,290	26.3	24.7	21.4	20.0	37,000	32,110	26,250	25,770
Sweden	1,299	1,281	1,260	1,181	45.2	63.4	79.2	70.0	58,750	81,250	99,760	82,510
Switzerland	48	30	28	25	80.2	80.7	92.9	85.6	3,850	2,420	2,600	2,140
United Kingdom	2,348	1,295	1,125	1,014	69.6	77.7	82.4	83.8	163,310	100,660	92,750	84,980
Total Western Europe 6/	17,450	13,975	13,085	12,760	53.6	60.8	61.5	61.1	935,000	850,000	805,000	780,000
Bulgaria	405	329	358	358	29.9	27.8	29.6	21.2	12,120	9,160	10,610	7,600
Czechoslovakia	1,292	1,011	974	914	50.2	54.3	48.0	49.5	64,830	54,910	46,090	45,200
Germany, East	1,124	778	729	717	64.4	71.5	73.3	72.5	72,338	55,600	53,400	51,950
Hungary	348	222	175	141	42.0	32.9	21.7	24.5	14,605	7,300	3,790	3,450
Poland	4,136	4,156	3,869	3,459	40.8	46.9	39.6	50.3	168,650	195,000	154,000	174,000
Romania	835	321	220	222	27.0	26.6	24.7	23.9	22,530	8,540	5,440	5,300
Yugoslavia	880	778	756	791	27.4	30.6	26.7	29.4	24,090	23,770	20,190	23,220
Total Eastern Europe 6/	9,070	7,640	7,150	6,650	41.9	46.5	41.3	47.4	380,000	355,000	295,000	315,000
Total all Europe 6/	26,520	21,615	20,235	19,410	49.6	55.7	54.4	56.0	1,315,000	1,205,000	1,100,000	1,095,000

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	36,080	14,100	14,100	14,800	23.4	18.1	19.1	21.6	845,000	255,000	270,000	320,000
Asia:												
Syria	19	8	7	7	24.0	15.0	15.0	20.0	456	120	140	140
Turkey	866	1,000	1,013	988	29.3	32.7	28.9	31.4	25,406	32,700	29,280	31,000
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,000	--	--	--
Japan	216	186	169	154	56.4	57.9	49.5	59.4	12,188	10,770	8,360	9,140
Total 6/	4,110	4,750	4,800	4,590	22.8	22.1	20.8	21.8	105,000	105,000	100,000	100,000
Africa:												
Algeria	257	--	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	4,840	--	--	--
Morocco	69	62	58	54	22.8	16.1	22.9	22.6	1,570	1,000	1,330	1,220
Tunisia	55	--	--	--	12.0	--	--	--	660	--	--	--
Republic of South Africa	400	677	755	--	15.1	10.5	12.7	--	6,040	7,080	9,560	6,870
Total 6/	830	985	1,020	940	18.1	13.2	14.7	12.8	15,000	13,000	15,000	12,000
South America:												
Argentina	2,016	1,713	1,422	--	32.1	36.4	39.0	--	64,620	64,420	55,430	31,700
Chile	259	269	278	280	30.8	34.0	29.6	32.0	7,970	9,140	8,240	8,960
Uruguay	189	211	201	280	14.8	18.2	29.4	21.9	2,789	3,850	5,900	6,130
Total 6/	2,540	2,270	1,980	1,940	30.3	33.9	35.4	25.8	77,000	77,000	70,000	50,000
Oceania:												
Australia	3,183	3,392	3,497	3,345	20.0	25.1	25.0	18.8	63,630	85,290	87,550	63,000
New Zealand	39	27	31	28	62.3	71.9	73.9	75.0	2,430	1,940	2,290	2,100
Total 6/	3,222	3,419	3,528	3,373	20.5	25.5	25.5	19.3	66,060	87,230	89,840	65,100
World Total 6/	116,840	78,500	74,510	73,040	35.0	40.5	38.8	41.1	4,085,000	3,180,000	2,890,000	3,005,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary forecasts frr the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1965 and end early in 1966. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

World barley production is now estimated at 4.2 billion bushels, 2 percent below the record crop of a year earlier. The yield was at an all time high of 26.8 bushels per acre as acreage declined 4 percent.

In Canada, barley production was 29 percent above the poor crop of 1964. U.S. production, at 412 million bushels, was 2 percent above that of 1964, with yield at a record 43.5 bushels per acre as acreage declined 11 percent.

Europe produced an estimated 1,690 million bushels of barley in 1965, 5 percent more than a year earlier. Acreage, production and yield all established new records for that continent, as barley continued to displace other grains in this feed deficit region. In the United Kingdom, the world's third largest producer, the barley crop increased 9 percent, to 376 million bushels. Production gained 8 percent in France and 6 percent in Denmark but declined 14 percent in West Germany and 9 percent in Spain.

In East Germany and Czechoslovakia the barley crop was off 8 percent and 4 percent respectively. These countries have been a market for approximately 900,000 tons of U.S. feed grains (mostly grain sorghum and corn) this year whereas, such business has been small in the past. Czechoslovakia and East Germany traditionally import about 300,000 tons of barley annually from the Soviet Union. Soviet barley production dropped an estimated 20 percent in 1965.

Principal changes in Asia involved larger barley crops in Turkey (11 percent), India (15 percent) and South Korea (53 percent).

In the Southern Hemisphere, drought cut Argentine production by 47 percent and Australian by 22 percent.

World oat production in 1965 is estimated at 3,005 million bushels, 4 percent above that of a year earlier. Crops were higher in most areas of the Northern Hemisphere, principally because of liberal moisture supplies. Smaller crops occurred in several European countries because of a cold spring and excess moisture at planting and harvest time.

Oat production increased 16 percent in Canada and 9 percent in the United States. French production gained 11 percent on 4 percent less acreage. However, the crop declined 11 percent in West Germany, 17 percent in Sweden and 8 percent in the United Kingdom. In the Soviet Union the crop was an estimated 19 percent larger.

Drought reduced oat crops in Argentina and Australia 43 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

HOG NUMBERS
INCREASE IN 1966

World hog numbers increased during 1965 for the second straight year and reached an estimated 468 million head by early 1966--roughly 1 percent greater than the 464 million head in early 1965 and 9 percent above the 1956-60 average.

Hogs: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66

Continent and country	Month of estimate	Average 1956-60	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America:					
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)	Dec. 1 2/	5,404	5,348	5,575	5,106
Mexico	Spring	8,224	9,325	9,538	9,700
United States 3/	Jan. 1	55,168	58,119	53,132	51,230
Puerto Rico	Jan.	82	154	162	---
Costa Rica	Jan.	119	87	87	85
El Salvador	Oct. 2/	256	323	322	321
Guatemala	Mar.	401	416	453	494
Honduras	Aug.	600	830	865	901
Nicaragua		349	---	---	---
Panama	Jan.	4/ 217	189	208	215
Cuba	Dec. 2/	1,675	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	July	1,446	1,171	---	---
Total North America 5/		75,600	79,100	74,600	72,500
South America:					
Argentina	June 30	3,608	3,400	3,700	---
Brazil	Dec. 31 2/	43,259	55,990	57,669	59,000
Chile	Dec. 2/	987	980	970	950
Colombia	Oct. 1 2/	1,724	2,400	2,400	2,400
Ecuador	Aug.	1,213	1,500	1,570	1,650
Peru	Dec. 31 2/	1,580	1,897	1,997	---
Uruguay	May	394	408	390	---
Venezuela	Mid-year	2,721	3,480	3,594	---
Total South America 5/		56,600	71,500	73,700	75,700
Europe:					
Western					
EEC					
Luxembourg	May	108	101	106	106
Belgium	Jan.	1,410	1,563	1,745	1,885
France	Oct. 2/	8,075	8,967	9,043	9,149
Germany, West 6/	Dec. 2/	14,821	16,643	18,146	17,223
Italy	Jan.	3,935	5,027	5,120	5,200
Netherlands	Dec. 2/	2,650	3,022	3,525	3,987
Total		30,999	35,323	37,685	37,550
Austria	Dec. 2/	2,852	2,925	3,132	2,639
Denmark 7/	Jan.	8/ 5,233	7,444	8,205	8,159
Finland	Dec. 2/	9/ 481	492	528	---
Greece	Dec. 2/	634	610	615	625
Ireland	Jan.	791	1,013	1,158	1,101
Norway	Dec. 2/	407	453	520	517
Portugal	Dec. 2/	1,639	1,623	1,565	1,600
Spain	Oct. 2/	10/ 5,377	6,160	5,011	---
Sweden	Oct. 2/	2,057	2,045	2,084	2,115
Switzerland	Mar.	1,217	1,426	1,672	---
United Kingdom	Dec. 2/	6,264	7,467	7,940	8,126
Total Western Europe 5/		58,000	67,000	70,100	68,800
Eastern:					
Albania		106	---	---	---
Bulgaria	Jan.	1,838	2,097	2,607	---
Czechoslovakia	Jan. 1	5,412	5,845	6,139	---
Germany, East	Dec. 3 2/	8,279	9,289	8,759	---
Hungary	Mar.	5,594	6,358	6,963	---
Poland	June 30	11,934	12,918	13,779	---
Romania	Jan.	4,081	4,658	6,034	5,341
Yugoslavia	Jan. 15	4,898	6,106	6,978	5,103
Total Eastern Europe 5/		42,100	47,400	51,400	48,100
Total Europe 5/		100,100	114,400	121,500	116,900
USSR (Europe and Asia)	Jan. 1	44,240	40,900	52,800	59,500

(Continued)

Hogs: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 (continued)

Continent and country	Month of estimate	Average 1956-60	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Africa:					
Algeria 11/	Mar. 20 2/	72	---	---	---
Angola	Dec. 31 2/	282	---	---	---
Burundi-Rwanda	Dec. 31 2/	59	---	---	---
Cameroon	Dec. 2/	250	---	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville)	Dec. 31 2/	348	---	---	---
Ivory Coast		74	---	---	---
Kenya		55	35	37	38
Malagasy Republic 11/	Dec. 2/	315	450	---	---
Malawi 12/	Dec. 31 2/	89	128	135	---
Mozambique		85	98	---	---
Nigeria		13/ 300	680	---	---
Rhodesia, Southern	Dec. 31 2/	107	130	132	---
Togo		208	---	---	---
Upper Volta		24	---	---	---
Zambia 14/	Dec. 31 2/	57	60	60	61
South Africa, Republic of	June 30	1,232	---	1,400	1,500
Total Africa 5/		4,300	5,300	5,400	5,500
Asia:					
Iran		35	31	31	52
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	Dec. 31 2/	13/ 120	125	---	---
China, Mainland	Dec. 2/	15/ 111,000	---	---	---
Burma		574	---	---	---
Cambodia		421	700	---	---
China, Taiwan	Dec. 2/	3,238	2,676	2,718	---
India		13/ 5,150	---	---	---
Indonesia	Dec. 2/	1,704	---	---	---
Japan	Feb. 1	1,705	3,461	3,976	4,500
Korea, South	Dec. 31 2/	1,284	1,510	---	---
Laos	Dec. 2/	450	---	---	---
Malaysia and Singapore 16/		998	1,600	---	---
Philippines	Mar. 1	7,680	10,000	10,900	11,400
Thailand	Mar. 31	3,826	3,900	---	---
Vietnam, South	Dec. 31 2/	2,528	3,331	3,655	3,500
Total Asia 5/		146,000	128,900	133,700	134,900
Oceania:					
Australia	Mar.	1,325	1,468	1,661	1,700
New Zealand	Jan.	654	771	734	750
Total Oceania 5/		2,200	2,500	2,600	2,700
Total World 5/		429,040	442,600	464,300	467,700

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ August. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Includes Saarland. 7/ Includes Faroe Islands. 8/ December. 9/ June. 10/ May. 11/ Taxed only. 12/ Formerly Nyasaland. 13/ Less than a 5-year average. 14/ Formerly Northern Rhodesia. 15/ 1956 and 1957 represent middle of the preceding year. 16/ Formerly North Borneo (Sabah), Malaya, Sarawak and Singapore.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
April 18, 1966.

In the United States, hog numbers showed a decline of about 3 percent in 1966 compared with a year earlier--the second straight year that hog numbers decreased in the United States. This sharp decline in hog numbers resulted from relatively low prices in the second half of 1963 and throughout 1964. Hog numbers are expected to gain substantially in late 1966; January 1, 1967 numbers are expected to be appreciably higher than in 1966.

Hog numbers in Canada and Mexico have increased in recent years primarily because of general price strengthening. In South America, hog numbers have continued to advance at a rapid pace since the late 1950's. Brazil accounts for most of the production in that area. The steady expansion has resulted from continued efforts to maintain output at levels sufficient to meet domestic requirements.

Together, the countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) account for 37.6 million hogs, relatively unchanged from the previous year. Hog numbers in Europe are expected to decline moderately in 1966 as the European hog cycle goes into its downward phase.

Hog numbers in Western Europe in early 1966 amounted to 68.8 million head--down 2 percent from the 70.1 million head counted in 1965. This decline in hog numbers in Western Europe particularly reflects a normal decrease in the hog cycle and also a severe outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in 1965 which caused extensive slaughtering of pigs in certain European countries, in particular the Netherlands. Official estimates of USSR hog numbers in 1966 indicate a 13 percent increase over the previous year. Soviet hog numbers have recovered continuously from the sharp decline registered in 1964.

Hog numbers in Africa, Asia and Oceania were relatively unchanged in 1966.

WORLD CATTLE NUMBERS CONTINUE UPWARD

Another new record was set in early 1966 when world cattle numbers reached 1,104 million head--up nearly 2 percent from 1965 and 13 percent above the 1956-60 average level. Moderate gains were registered in all geographic regions except Africa and Oceania where slight declines were noted.

Herd rebuilding has been taking place since 1964 in many parts of the world as a result of heavier-than-usual slaughter in 1962 and 1963. Then, forced slaughter was prompted by weather adversities, including drought and, in Europe, a severe 1962-63 winter, which caused feed shortages and poor grazing conditions.

In North America, little change was noted for the area as a whole. Moderate declines in the United States and Canada were offset by slight increases in Mexico. This situation is not expected to be materially different in the next year as moderate increases in other North American countries will be offset by somewhat static U.S. and Canadian cattle numbers.

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66

Continent and country	Month of estimate	Average 1956-60	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America:					
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)	Dec. 1 2/	10,220	11,552	11,900	11,643
Mexico	Spring	17,254	21,638	22,965	24,000
United States 3/	Jan.	93,899	106,743	107,184	106,557
Puerto Rico	Jan.	431	515	---	---
Costa Rica	Jan.	988	1,117	1,169	1,203
El Salvador	Oct. 2/	888	920	921	922
Guatemala	Spring	1,080	1,500	1,600	---
Honduras	Dec. 2/	1,166	1,641	1,694	1,748
Nicaragua		1,377	1,510	1,537	1,565
Panama	Jan.	4/ 636	838	840	842
Cuba	Dec.	5,460	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	July	947	---	---	---
Total North America 5/		135,700	154,000	156,400	156,700
South America:					
Argentina	June 30	43,385	40,500	45,000	---
Bolivia	Jan.	6/ 2,317	---	---	---
Brazil 7/	Dec. 31 2/	68,879	79,918	81,515	83,963
Chile	Dec. 2/	2,917	2,900	2,890	2,900
Colombia	Oct. 2/	14,046	15,800	16,500	17,000
Ecuador	Aug.	1,402	1,710	1,740	1,770
Paraguay		4,210	---	---	---
Peru	Dec. 2/	2,979	3,466	3,625	---
Uruguay	June	8/ 7,414	8,719	8,100	---
Venezuela		8,288	---	---	---
Total South America 5/		156,100	170,800	177,300	182,700
Europe:					
Western					
EEC					
Luxembourg	May	139	161	162	167
Belgium	Jan.	2,392	2,481	2,524	2,619
France	Oct. 2/	17,978	20,147	20,244	20,516
Germany, West 9/	Dec. 2/	12,276	13,014	13,053	13,680
Italy 7/	Jan.	8,811	8,974	9,037	9,237
Netherlands	Dec. 2/	2,910	3,226	3,317	3,465
Total		44,506	48,003	48,337	49,684
Austria	Dec. 2/	2,311	2,311	2,350	2,441
Denmark 10/	Dec. 2/	3,177	3,197	3,183	3,266
Finland	Dec. 2/	11/ 1,898	2,013	1,938	---
Greece 7/	Dec. 2/	1,096	1,156	1,179	1,180
Ireland	Jan.	4,077	4,369	4,524	4,946
Norway	Dec. 2/	1,066	1,071	1,050	1,011
Portugal	Dec. 2/	1,087	1,141	1,108	1,095
Spain	Oct. 2/	8/ 3,048	3,670	3,723	---
Sweden	Oct. 2/	11/ 2,497	2,602	2,444	2,411
Switzerland	Apr.	1,677	1,698	1,773	---
United Kingdom	Dec. 2/	10,954	11,438	11,686	12,000
Total Western Europe 5/		77,500	82,700	83,400	85,600
Albania 7/		425	---	---	---
Bulgaria 7/	Jan.	1,666	1,641	---	---
Czechoslovakia	Jan.1	4,164	4,480	4,436	---
Germany, East	Dec. 3 2/	3,967	4,614	4,682	---
Hungary 7/	Mar.	2,011	1,883	1,964	---
Poland	June 30	8,375	9,940	9,947	---
Romania 7/	Jan.	4,543	4,637	4,756	4,917
Yugoslavia 7/	Jan. 15	5,129	5,167	5,274	5,631
Total Eastern Europe 5/		30,300	32,800	33,100	33,800
Total Europe 5/		107,800	115,500	116,500	119,400
USSR (Europe and Asia)	Jan. 1	66,400	85,400	87,200	93,400

(Continued)

Cattle and buffalo: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 (continued)

Continent and country	Month of estimate	Average 1956-60	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Africa:					
Algeria 12/	Nov. 2/	777	---	---	---
Ethiopia		21,996	25,325	---	---
Morocco		2,555	2,800	2,920	2,930
Sudan, Republic of	Dec. 2/	7,006	7,100	---	---
Tunisia	Dec. 31 2/	540	---	---	---
United Arab Republic 7/	Jan. 1	2,830	3,252	3,252	3,301
Angola	Dec. 31 2/	1,221	---	---	---
Burundi and Rwanda	Dec. 31 2/	974	---	---	---
Cameroon		1,277	---	---	---
Congo (Leopoldville)	Dec. 31 2/	967	---	---	---
Guinea		1,136	1,455	---	---
Kenya		7,337	7,513	---	---
Malagasy Republic 12/	Dec. 2/	6,365	---	---	---
Malawi 13/	Dec. 31 2/	331	396	411	---
Mali, Republic of		3,151	---	---	---
Mozambique	Dec. 31 2/	904	1,127	---	---
Niger		2,800	3,500	---	---
Nigeria		6/ 9,500	10,859	---	---
Southern Rhodesia	Dec. 31 2/	3,414	3,524	3,543	---
Senegal		1,320	---	---	---
Tanzania 14/	Dec. 31 2/	7,228	8,175	8,250	---
Uganda 15/		3,330	3,465	3,531	---
Upper Volta		1,630	---	---	---
Zambia 16/	Dec. 31 2/	1,058	1,270	1,267	---
Bechuanaland	Aug. & Sept.	1,290	---	---	---
South Africa, Republic of	June 30	12,105	---	12,500	12,000
South West Africa		2,552	---	---	---
Swaziland	Sept.	484	545	---	---
Total Africa 5/		112,500	124,400	125,300	125,200
Asia:					
Iran 7/	Mar. 1	5,403	4,805	4,805	5,430
Iraq 7/ 15/	Mar. 21	1,960	---	1,680	---
Turkey (Europe & Asia) 7/	Dec. 31 2/	13,175	13,870	14,413	14,450
Syria 7/	Dec. 31 2/	488	359	362	---
China Mainland 7/		63,000	---	---	---
Burma 7/	Mar.	7,791	---	---	---
Cambodia 7/	Dec. 2/	1,356	1,800	---	---
Ceylon 7/ 12/		2,232	---	---	---
China, Taiwan 7/	Dec. 2/	416	394	384	---
India 7/		207,119	---	---	---
Indonesia 7/	Dec. 2/	7,853	---	---	---
Japan	Feb. 1	3,159	3,444	3,175	2,950
Korea, South	Dec. 31 2/	957	1,369	1,358	---
Laos 7/		555	---	---	---
Malaysia & Singapore 7/ 17/		675	684	---	---
Pakistan 7/		29,762	---	---	---
Philippines 7/	Mar. 1	4,704	4,790	4,870	5,010
Thailand 7/	Mar. 31	11,202	13,120	---	---
Vietnam, South 7/	Dec. 31 2/	1,365	2,031	1,977	---
Total Asia 5/		376,200	393,600	398,600	400,300
Oceania:					
Australia	Mar.	16,673	19,055	18,777	18,200
New Zealand	Jan.	5,852	6,697	6,888	7,280
Total Oceania 5/		22,800	26,100	26,000	25,800
Total World 5/		977,500	1,069,800	1,087,300	1,103,500

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December figures are included under the following year for comparisons and totals. 3/ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ August. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Less than a 5-year average. 7/ Includes buffalo. 8/ May. 9/ Includes Saarland. 10/ Includes Faroe Islands. 11/ June. 12/ Taxed only. 13/ Formerly Nyasaland. 14/ Formerly Tanganyika. 15/ On native farms. 16/ Formerly Northern Rhodesia. 17/ Formerly North Borneo (Sabah), Malaya, Sarawak, and Singapore.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and other representatives abroad, results of office research and related information.
April 18, 1966.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Official Business

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed ☐ PRINT or TYPE the new address, including ZIP CODE, and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20250

South America has about 183 million head of cattle, 17 percent more than the 1956-60 average and a 3 percent increase over 1965. Numbers in Chile are near 1956-60 average levels while the cattle population in Argentina which had dropped sharply in 1962 and 1963 owing to high slaughter during two drought years increased in 1965 and 1966 and are now at record levels. Apparently, cattle numbers have reached new record levels in Brazil, Colombia, and Ecuador.

Numbers in Western Europe increased about 2 million head in 1965 from the decline registered two years before during 1963 when weather adversities forced heavier-than-usual slaughter. The decline in 1963 was due to shortages of feed in the area as a whole during the winter of 1962-63 and a sharp increase in cattle prices as a result of increased demand for beef. At the same time there were surpluses of dairy products; the outlook for dairying did not appear favorable in 1962 and 1963.

By late 1964, the dairy supply situation had changed appreciably. The surplus advanced and milk and butter prices rose. Slaughter cattle prices continued at a near record level. Cattle numbers increased in all EEC countries during 1965. The total for the six countries in 1965 was 49.7 million compared with 48.3 million a year earlier.

Conditions were somewhat the same in other West European countries. Good feed supplies and relatively high cattle prices caused producers in many West European countries to enlarge their herds.

There appears to have been a slight increase in cattle numbers in East Europe during 1965. The total in 1966 of 85.6 million head is about 2 percent greater than 1965 and 11 percent larger than the 1956-60 average. Numbers in Yugoslavia reached a new high of 5.6 million, well above the 5.3 million recorded in 1965.

Cattle numbers in the USSR are reported at 93 million head, an increase of 7 percent over 1965 and 41 percent above 1956-60. Numbers have recovered from a sharp drop in 1963 which was caused by a shortage of winter feed. These official estimates tend to play down the effect of reported severe outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease in Russia in late 1965. Bovine numbers in Africa remain constant in 1966. A total of 25.2 million registered in 1966 is only slightly different than the 125.3 million registered in 1965. There appears to be little, if any, trend in cattle numbers in Africa.

Cattle numbers in Asia show mixed trends. The 400 million head in 1966 is an insignificant change from the 398.6 million head registered in 1965 and is about 6 percent above the 1956-60 average. Cattle numbers increased in Iran, Turkey and the Philippines while a decline was registered in Japan.

Numbers in Oceania decreased by about 1 percent during 1965. Numbers in Australia were down about 3 percent and those in New Zealand increased about 6 percent. Numbers in Australia declined due to prolonged drought and forced slaughterings in 1965. Herd rebuilding is expected to take place in 1966 and 1967. Both Australia and New Zealand have a large potential both in cattle numbers and beef production.

1.9
St2F
Suppl.
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

Statistical Report

JUL 27 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

MAY 1966

WORLD SUMMARIES — Page

Production:

1965 World Cotton Crop Estimated at 52.0 Million Bales ---- 1

1966 Tea Crop To Break Record ---- 2

Tobacco Harvest in First Half of 1966 Down 4 Percent ---- 6

World Cottonseed Production at Record High ---- 10

World Sheep Numbers ---- 12

1965 Record Meat Output Up 3 Percent ---- 15

Trade:

World Wheat and Flour Trade in 1964-65 Decreases 10 Percent From Previous Year ---- 18

World Flaxseed/Linseed Oil Exports Above Average In 1965 ---- 28

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

U.S. Wheat Exports Increase 21 Percent ---- 32

U.S. Exports of Feed Grain Continue Up ---- 32

Argentine Grain Exports Increase 19 Percent ---- 34

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

FC 6-66	Cotton Highlights in Selected Foreign Importing Countries
FC 7-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480
FCOF 2-66	1965-66 World Coffee Crop Is Near Record
FDAP 2-66	Mexican Strawberry Output Reaches New Peak
FDP 1-66	U.S. Lentil Exports Continue Upward
FFO 5-66	World Flaxseed Production Largest Since 1962; Availabilities Up Moderately
FFVS 3-66	Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. Exports, January 1966, With Comparisons
FG 4-66	World Breadgrain Production Down Slightly
FTEA 1-66	U.S. Spice Trade Increases
FVF 1-66	U.S. Imports of Soft Fibers in 1965 Down Sharply

Foreign Agricultural Service Special Reports

The Foreign Agricultural Service publishes special reports on foreign agricultural situations, particularly relating to agricultural commodity and trade policy developments. A revised listing was issued April 1966 and is available to the public.

1965 WORLD COTTON CROP ESTIMATED AT 52.0 MILLION BALES

World cotton production in 1965-66 is estimated at 52.0 million bales. This is 0.1 million above last season's record crop and nearly one-fifth higher than the 1955-59 average. Production in Communist countries was up 0.7 million bales from 1964-65 while Free World production, including the United States, was 0.6 million bales down from a year earlier. The large crop is expected to exceed world consumption by about 1.5 million bales in 1965-66. World carryover on August 1 is likely to exceed 29.0 million bales, with around 16.7 million located in the United States.

The 1965-66 crop was grown on an estimated 82.1 million acres. Acreage in the Free World was about unchanged as the increase of 0.5 million acres abroad was offset by a reduction in the United States. In Communist countries acreage was up 0.5 million, all in Mainland China. Acreage and production estimates for the world give a 1965-66 average lint outturn of 304 pounds per acre, about the same as the record high last season.

Foreign Free World production is now estimated at 22.6 million bales, a decline of 0.3 million from last season. Major declines were registered in the 1965-66 crops in India and in a number of countries in South and Central America. Crops were moderately larger in Iran, Mexico, and Pakistan.

The 1965-66 crop in Mexico is now estimated at 2.6 million bales, up 200,000 from last season and the largest ever produced. Practically all of the increase was in the raingrown district of Altamira. In Central America cotton production this season was down more than 10 percent from 1964-65, thus ending more than a decade of uninterrupted expansion in aggregate output by those countries. The largest decline was in El Salvador where the crop is estimated at 220,000 bales compared with 350,000 in 1964-65. Nicaragua's crop is placed at 475,000 bales, down from 550,000 in 1964-65. Production in Honduras is estimated at 45,000 bales compared with 55,000 last season. Guatemala is expected to harvest about 365,000 bales in 1965-66, an increase of around 50,000 bales from last season. Reductions in the crops were due mainly to unfavorable weather and insect damage. Guatemala's increase was a result of increased area in cotton.

The aggregate production of cotton in South America is estimated at nearly 0.5 million bales below the 3.8 million bales harvested in 1964-65. The Argentine crop may not exceed 400,000 bales mainly because of extensive rains and flooding during the season. Brazil's crop is placed at 2.0 million bales, down 100,000 from 1964 because of reduced acreage in the South. Production in Colombia in 1965-66 is estimated at 280,000 bales, a decline of 20,000 from last season. Output in Peru is estimated at 550,000 bales, a reduction of 100,000 from 1964-65. About half of the reduction is in extra-long staple varieties and the remainder in Tanguis.

Production of cotton in Egypt and Sudan is estimated at 2,378,000 and 700,000 bales, respectively. The 1965-66 crop in Egypt represents

an increase of 63,000 bales from the record 2,315,000 harvested last season. Sudan's 1965-66 crop is equal to last season's harvest. A small decline in production of extra-long staple cotton is expected to be offset by an increase in output of upland varieties.

The Indian crop is now placed at 4.5 million bales. This compares with 4.9 million in 1964-65. Drought reduced the crops below a year ago in all areas except the North. In that area the crop was larger than in 1964-65. Production of Bengal Deshi, the export variety, which is grown in the North increased more than 100,000 bales this season. Pakistan's crop is estimated at about 1.9 million bales, compared with 1.747 last season. Near Eastern countries harvested record or near record crops in 1965-66.

Final ginnings in the United States showed a 1965-66 crop of 14,956,000 bales, down over 200,000 from a year earlier. An average yield of 526 pounds per acre was a record high, and exceeded last season's level by 9 pounds. The crop is substantially larger than the sum of estimated consumption and exports in 1965-66.

Production in Communist countries is estimated at 14.5 million bales, an increase of 0.7 million from last season. Harvest of 8.7 million bales in the USSR is another record for that country. Mainland China's current crop is placed at 5.7 million bales compared with 5.5 in 1964-65.

Free World production of extra-long staple cotton is estimated at about 2.0 million bales in 1965-66, down 0.1 million from the record high of last season. Extra-long staple crops in all producing countries are slightly below the level reached in 1964-65.

1966 TEA CROP TO BREAK RECORD

World tea production for 1966 (excluding Mainland China) is forecast at a record 2,130 million pounds, up 3.6 percent over the 1965 outturn of 2,056 million pounds. Larger crops are anticipated in most all major producing countries as growers continue to expand acreage and replant with higher yielding varieties. Rising world consumption has paralleled the upward trend in production, and once again is expected to absorb the estimated bumper harvest this year.

World tea exports in 1965 exceeded the 1964 record of 1,234 million pounds. Ceylon replaced India as the world's largest tea exporter in 1965, shipping 494.5 million pounds, compared with Indian exports of 439.5 million pounds.

New York wholesale prices of black teas during 1965 averaged 53.1 cents per pound, up slightly from the 1964 average of 51.8 cents. Prices have averaged 52 cents during the first quarter of 1966.

Asia: Asian production is forecast at 1,910 million pounds, up about

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1964 and 1965 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 3/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,613	14,057	13,617	427	517	526	13,013	15,180	14,956
El Salvador	107	300	240	677	560	440	151	350	220
Guatemala	48	225	258	590	666	679	59	312	365
Honduras	14	35	38	343	686	568	10	50	45
Mexico	2,270	1,935	1,957	430	595	638	2,032	2,400	2,600
Nicaragua	209	330	385	423	800	592	184	550	475
Total 4/	17,326	16,997	16,615	428	533	540	15,465	18,874	18,698
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,323	1,300	1,250	196	234	154	539	635	400
Brazil	4,320	5,750	5,500	166	175	175	1,490	2,100	2,000
Colombia	224	370	410	339	389	328	158	300	280
Ecuador	44	56	60	142	189	200	13	22	25
Paraguay	133	175	150	159	178	160	44	65	50
Peru	588	650	600	423	480	440	518	650	550
Venezuela	53	110	110	254	262	262	28	60	60
Total 4/	6,690	8,426	8,097	200	219	200	2,792	3,838	3,372
EUROPE:									
Greece	383	350	335	338	425	473	270	310	330
Italy	104	40	40	208	264	240	45	22	20
Spain	454	490	550	221	348	319	209	355	365
Bulgaria	219	125	---	153	211	---	70	55	---
Yugoslavia	33	25	28	175	230	171	12	12	10
Total 4/	1,430	1,090	1,138	217	345	333	646	784	790
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,266	6,100	6,100	615	645	685	6,750	8,200	8,700
AFRICA:									
Angola	129	100	---	130	96	---	35	20	25
Cameroon	128	175	---	120	206	---	32	75	90
Central African Republic	365	370	---	82	58	---	62	45	45
Chad	570	715	---	84	104	---	100	155	150
Congo, Leopoldville	848	200	---	138	72	---	243	30	25
Kenya	102	135	---	56	53	---	12	15	15
Malawi	33	75	---	148	192	---	10	30	20
Morocco	16	40	50	270	420	480	9	35	50
Mozambique	744	775	775	106	93	111	164	150	180
Nigeria	790	800	---	100	120	---	164	200	190
Rhodesia	1	36	72	117	333	300	1	25	45
South Africa, Republic of	100	---	---	139	---	---	29	80	100
Sudan	784	1,110	1,090	306	303	308	500	700	700
Tanzania	370	500	---	171	240	---	132	250	300
U.A.R. (Egypt)	1,858	1,672	1,950	467	665	585	1,807	2,315	2,378
Uganda	1,670	2,150	2,200	88	81	72	307	365	330
Total 4/	8,688	9,348	9,753	202	237	236	3,652	4,615	4,790
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	37	65	65	298	214	185	23	29	25
Afghanistan	172	350	375	190	240	230	68	175	180
Australia	17	35	65	169	617	591	6	45	80
Burma	336	600	600	106	72	72	74	90	90
China, Mainland	14,420	11,000	11,500	245	240	238	7,360	5,500	5,700
India	19,719	20,100	20,300	97	117	106	3,991	4,900	4,500
Iran	656	940	940	225	271	332	307	530	650
Iraq	127	75	---	170	288	---	45	45	45
Israel	13	31	43	738	1,115	1,060	20	72	95
Korea, Republic of	208	60	---	129	144	---	56	18	20
Pakistan	3,490	3,660	3,700	189	229	246	1,376	1,747	1,900
Syria	623	708	730	340	549	533	441	810	810
Thailand	100	170	170	216	209	212	45	74	75
Turkey	1,553	1,680	1,690	227	429	412	734	1,500	1,450
Total 4/	41,588	39,587	40,426	168	189	186	14,583	15,579	15,664
World total 4/	80,988	81,548	82,129	260	305	304	43,888	51,890	52,014
Foreign Free World 4/	46,181	50,121	50,642	173	219	214	16,641	22,902	22,570
Communist countries 4/	20,194	17,370	17,870	338	382	389	14,234	13,808	14,488

1/ Years refer to crop years beginning August 1 in which major portion of crop was harvested. 2/ Production in bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary and partly estimated. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not listed above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

50 million pounds over the 1965 harvest. Asian production in 1965--at 1,860 million pounds--failed to increase over the previous year, as unfavorable weather in India and Japan offset gains in Ceylon and Iran.

Production in Ceylon is expected to exceed the record 1965 harvest of 503.2 million pounds which was made possible by favorable weather and extensive replanting and rehabilitation programs. Production through February has totaled 81.2 million pounds, 13.7 million ahead of the similar 1965 period.

The government has proposed a loan scheme to enable existing tea factories to become more efficient and increase operating capacity through the acquisition of additional machinery and by the replacement of old equipment. This scheme also allows for the construction of new factories to enable the processing of Ceylon's ever-increasing tea production. Financing will be made available through the Tea Subsidy Fund.

India's production is forecast at 820 million pounds, up 10 million over the 1965 outturn, but still below the record 1964 harvest of 826.2 million pounds. Fertilizer allotments were increased for the 1966 season and weather conditions early this year have been favorable.

Despite a record harvest in South India, the 1965 crop was reduced because of unfavorable growing conditions in the major northern tea areas. During the India-Pakistan conflict, approximately 6.6 million pounds of North Indian teas, being transported to the Calcutta market, were seized by Pakistan and sold for consumption on the local market.

Japan's production is expected to approximate the record 1964 harvest of 183.6 million pounds. Unfavorable weather during the early part of last year reduced the 1965 crop to 170.7 million pounds.

Africa: African production continues to increase steadily. The 1966 crop is forecast at 163.8 million pounds, about double the 1955-59 average. The 1965 African crop was retarded somewhat by drought conditions in many of the producing countries.

Production in Kenya is expected to reach 52 million pounds this year as new plantings come into bearing. Lack of sufficient rainfall reduced the 1965 harvest to 43.7 million pounds, slightly under the record in 1964.

Kenya's tea acreage has been expanding rapidly; nearly 57,000 acres were under tea at the close of 1964, compared with 39,380 acres in 1960 and 23,415 acres in 1954. Production through February has totaled 10.8 million pounds, an increase of nearly 3 million pounds over the corresponding period in 1965.

Production in Malawi is estimated at 32 million pounds, 12 percent over the 1965 outturn. The harvest through February has totaled a record 11.5 million pounds, against 7.3 million during the similar 1965 period.

South America: South American production is forecast at 56.4 million pounds, up 11 percent over 1965 and more than 5 times as large as the 1955-59 average. Increases are anticipated for all producers of this area.

Argentine production is estimated at a record 38.5 million pounds. Weather conditions this season have been favorable, and output is expected to exceed the record 1965 harvest of 34 million pounds. Moderate increases are expected for both Brazil and Peru again this year.

TEA: Production by specified major producing countries, 1966 with comparisons[1]

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	1965[2]	Forecast 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:						
Ceylon.....	395.9	467.0	484.6	481.7	503.2	520.0
India.....	695.9	764.4	763.7	826.2	810.0	820.0
Indonesia.....	100.2	104.1	84.8	98.9	95.0	95.0
Iran.....	13.2	27.6	27.4	23.1	31.5	33.0
Japan.....	163.2	170.8	178.8	183.6	170.7	184.0
Malaysia.....	5.2	6.3	6.0	6.9	7.0	7.0
Pakistan.....	53.5	51.6	54.2	62.2	60.0	62.0
Taiwan.....	33.2	43.5	46.5	40.3	45.4	45.0
Turkey.....	5.6	18.2	22.3	22.2	24.0	25.0
USSR.....	63.7	92.8	101.5	100.5	102.2	107.0
Viet Nam, South..	8.1	10.0	10.4	11.9	11.5	11.5
Total.....	1,537.7	1,756.3	1,780.2	1,857.5	1,860.5	1,909.5
Africa:						
Congo,Leopoldville	4.9	8.5	11.5	10.0	11.0	11.0
Kenya.....	23.1	36.2	39.9	44.6	43.7	52.0
Malawi.....	20.7	29.4	26.3	27.3	28.6	32.0
Mauritius.....	1.7	2.8	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.3
Mozambique.....	15.2	20.7	19.0	22.2	24.2	25.0
Rhodesia.....	1.5	2.8	2.7	3.2	3.0	3.0
Tanzania.....	6.1	9.5	11.1	10.6	12.5	15.5
Uganda.....	8.0	13.9	13.6	16.8	18.5	22.0
Total.....	81.2	123.8	127.4	137.8	144.7	163.8
South America:						
Argentina.....	5.2	21.0	24.0	27.5	34.0	38.5
Brazil.....	3.1	11.1	13.5	13.7	14.0	15.0
Peru.....	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.9
Total.....	10.2	34.4	39.9	43.7	50.8	56.4
Grand total.....	1,629.1	1,914.5	1,947.5	2,039.0	2,056.0	2,129.7

[1] Because of lack of data, production estimates for Mainland China have been discontinued. [2] Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

TOBACCO HARVEST IN FIRST HALF
OF 1966 DOWN 4 PERCENT

World tobacco harvest in the first half of calendar 1966 - mainly in the Southern Hemisphere - is forecast at 3,013 million pounds. This is down 4.4 percent from the 3,152 million last season, but almost equal to the 1964 harvest of 3,007 million. This slight reduction has no affect upon export availabilities, because the large accumulated surplus stocks from prior record crops are more than ample to meet importers requirements.

Smaller harvests in such important countries as Brazil, India, Paraguay, Puerto Rico, Malawi, Nigeria and the Malagasy Republic resulted mainly from reduced plantings while unfavorable weather - drought and excessive rains - adversely affected final outturns in Rhodesia, the Republic of South Africa, and Argentina. In some other important producing countries, including Mexico, Chile, Angola, Tanzania, Zambia, Burma, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand, larger plantings plus generally favorable weather conditions resulted in record or near-record harvests. In some countries tobacco is harvested in both 6-month periods of the year[1], but all production is summarized in this report.

Production by Continent and Area

The majority of continents produced less tobacco in the first half of 1966 than in 1965, except Oceania and the Caribbean area of North America, where both reduced plantings and unfavorable weather resulted in a smaller harvest this season.

North America, including Caribbean area: Larger harvests due to increased plantings in Mexico, Guatemala, Jamaica, and Nicaragua offset the smaller crops in Puerto Rico and Honduras. Area production is forecast at 289 million pounds, or slightly above last year's.

South America: Smaller plantings in both Brazil and Paraguay along with the excessive rains in Argentina caused the drop in this area's production this year. Other countries, including Colombia, Chile, Peru and Venezuela, all expect to harvest slightly larger crops than in 1965. Production for the area is forecast at 649 million pounds--down 7.5 percent from the 1965 record harvest of 702 million.

Africa: Continued drought in the Republic of South Africa, early drought alleviated somewhat by late rains in Rhodesia and Zambia along with the reduced plantings in Malawi, the Malagasy Republic, Nigeria and Uganda caused this area's harvest to drop to 437 million pounds, or 10.1 percent below last year's figure of 486 million. Rhodesia's 1966 crop is unofficially forecast at 207 million pounds, compared with last season's harvest of 240 million planted on about the same area. Zambia, Angola and Tanzania have expanded flue-cured production for export substantially during recent years and have plans for further increases in the near future fostered by current economic sanctions levied against Rhodesia.

[1] Included in this category are Colombia, Malagasy Republic, Ceylon, Pakistan, and Thailand.

Asia: Area production is estimated at 1,603 million pounds--down 2.4 percent from the 1965 harvest of 1,642 million. The smaller harvests in India, South Vietnam and Taiwan because of reduced plantings more than offset larger harvests in Burma, Pakistan, the Philippines, and Thailand.

Oceania: Better growing conditions this season as opposed to adverse weather last year increased this area's harvest to 35.0 million pounds from 33.7 million despite a small reduction in planted area. Australia expects a slightly larger harvest this season; whereas, New Zealand's crop is forecast at about 9 percent below the 1965 record of 9.9 million pounds.

Production by Kinds

Decreases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco harvested during the first half of 1966, except for burley and oriental types of tobaccos.

Harvest of flue-cured tobaccos during the first half of 1966 is estimated at 1,024 million pounds--down 5.7 percent from the 1965 figure of 1,086 million. Reduced plantings caused the smaller harvests in Brazil, India, the Philippines, Taiwan, Honduras and New Zealand; whereas, adverse weather reduced final outturns in Rhodesia, and the Republic of South Africa. Countries such as Angola, Zambia, Tanzania, Thailand, Pakistan, Nigeria, Mozambique, Mauritius, Ghana, Chile, Argentina and Guatemala all expect to harvest record or near record crops this season.

Burley production continues its upward trend. The 1966 harvest of 69 million pounds was 3.6 times larger than the 1955-59 annual average of 19 million. The increase this season was mainly produced in countries that export a large portion of their entire crops--Mexico, Angola, and Zambia. The burley crops in both Rhodesia and Malawi, principally for export, are slightly down from last year.

Harvest of other light air-cured, including Maryland is forecast at 35.5 million pounds, compared with 40.8 million in 1965. All major producers - the Malagasy Republic, Nigeria, Cameroon and the Republic of South Africa - expect to harvest smaller crops this season.

Production of oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos in Southern Hemisphere countries is very small in relation to that produced in the Northern Hemisphere. Production continues upward - used domestically in production of blended cigarettes and for export. The major producer harvesting during the first half of the calendar year is Pakistan. Production in such countries as Rhodesia, Malawi, Zambia, and Thailand is primarily for export.

The combined harvest of light sun-cured, dark air-cured and dark sun-cured types of tobaccos, except cigar-type tobaccos, turned downward again due to reduced plantings caused by grower dissatisfaction with the 1965 crop returns in a number of countries. Production of cigar-type tobaccos for export - particularly wrapper and filler - continues to rise in such countries as Honduras, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Jamaica, Colombia, Cameroon, Zambia, Nigeria, and the Philippines.

The 1966 harvest of fire-cured tobaccos is estimated at 43.3 million pounds, or down almost 14 percent from last season's harvest of 50.2 million.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production for countries harvesting in the first half of calendar year 1966, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1964 2/	1965 2/	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964 2/	1965 2/	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964 2/	1965 2/	1966 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Costa Rica	3	3	4	4	686	1,029	672	676	2,230	2,953	2,442	2,500
El Salvador	3	2	2	2	656	1,415	1,452	1,452	1,905	2,573	2,440	2,440
Guatemala	6	5	7	9	544	812	766	829	3,210	4,257	5,494	7,175
Honduras	11	14	17	15	588	506	451	462	6,106	7,105	7,874	6,849
Mexico	90	73	59	64	827	1,264	1,623	1,643	74,277	92,430	95,239	104,498
Nicaragua	3	10	10	11	691	680	681	684	2,252	7,110	7,150	7,250
Panama, Republic of	1	2	3	3	723	775	837	813	926	1,707	2,640	2,600
Cuba	148	---	---	---	748	---	---	---	110,361	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	53	47	47	47	810	943	965	1,072	43,021	44,000	45,000	50,000
Haiti	6	6	6	6	281	405	405	405	1,600	2,500	2,500	2,500
Jamaica	1	7	12	12	810	843	845	856	1,007	5,550	9,800	10,200
Puerto Rico	28	30	31	21	1,000	1,067	1,231	1,095	28,060	32,000	37,900	23,000
Total North America	353	3/ 291	3/ 290	3/ 286	---	---	---	---	274,955	3/ 272,185	3/ 288,479	3/ 289,012
South America:												
Argentina	90	109	135	110	808	981	857	782	72,932	107,144	115,742	86,000
Bolivia	3	3	3	3	700	700	700	700	2,100	2,100	2,100	2,100
Brazil	444	486	564	537	689	622	746	745	306,009	302,409	420,859	400,000
Chile	8	6	5	6	1,838	1,969	1,953	1,888	14,113	11,706	9,394	11,226
Colombia	55	54	62	57	1,456	1,697	1,422	1,627	80,389	91,385	87,610	92,813
Paraguay	16	19	35	27	937	1,106	1,117	1,119	14,682	20,503	39,683	30,000
Peru	7	8	8	8	1,045	881	878	879	6,951	6,689	6,834	6,944
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	957	437	506	506	651	324	375	375
Venezuela	7	15	16	16	1,506	1,241	1,226	1,226	10,996	19,043	19,290	19,621
Total South America	631	701	829	765	---	---	---	---	508,823	561,303	701,887	649,079

Africa:												
Angola	7	10	18	22	485	603	594	674	3,305	6,038	12,850	15,000
Cameroon	11	14	13	14	493	539	570	588	5,423	7,495	7,495	8,000
Congo (Leopoldville)	9	3	4	4	719	775	800	800	6,746	2,535	3,300	3,300
Rwanda and Burundi		5	5	5		660	660	660		3,300	3,500	3,500
Gabon, Central African Rep. and Congo (Brazzaville)	7	7	9	9	561	556	581	591	3,660	4,000	5,000	5,500
Ghana	1	14	15	16	464	399	400	400	588	5,500	6,000	6,500
Ivory Coast	4/	18	18	18	4/	306	306	306	4/	5,500	5,500	5,500
Kenya	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	947	1,434	1,410	1,400
Malagasy Republic	19	17	19	16	500	752	714	715	9,718	13,007	13,228	11,400
Malawi	140	121	185	148	237	224	272	260	33,346	27,133	50,268	38,345
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,288	1,300	1,359	1,135	961	1,063	723	1,101
Mozambique	7	10	10	10	486	534	531	530	3,246	5,605	5,205	5,346
Nigeria	45	48	50	43	574	603	641	657	25,728	28,790	31,800	28,050
Rep. of South Africa	90	83	83	82	624	831	718	602	56,047	68,793	59,526	49,254
Rhodesia	189	260	219	218	800	1,168	1,099	949	150,310	303,822	240,344	206,700
Tanzania	8	12	19	25	685	441	612	625	5,619	5,421	11,926	15,600
Uganda	11	12	8	7	510	646	915	901	5,701	8,016	7,170	6,625
Zambia	14	33	27	37	677	863	752	705	9,750	28,397	20,532	25,775
Total Africa	559	668	703	675	--	--	--	--	321,095	525,849	485,777	436,896
Asia:												
Burma	104	142	119	131	876	604	787	804	90,944	85,800	93,600	105,300
Cambodia	39	25	26	26	353	500	505	505	13,602	12,500	13,000	13,000
Ceylon	15	18	18	18	551	500	500	500	8,480	9,000	9,000	9,000
India	933	1,088	1,045	967	639	726	780	778	596,366	790,129	815,041	752,240
Indonesia	419	422	448	448	365	405	412	413	153,267	170,856	184,305	185,000
Laos	5	13	13	15	469	412	444	444	2,343	5,350	6,000	6,600
Pakistan	221	210	224	227	1,079	1,088	1,080	1,079	238,568	228,400	242,000	245,000
Philippines	185	256	212	224	514	663	678	682	95,277	169,754	143,850	152,669
Taiwan	21	24	18	17	1,629	2,031	2,030	2,035	34,651	49,615	35,937	34,000
Thailand	143	128	162	166	393	534	517	519	56,126	68,167	83,931	86,318
Vietnam, South	22	20	21	19	658	772	747	745	14,479	15,400	15,500	13,900
Total Asia	2,107	2,346	2,306	2,258	---	---	---	---	1,304,103	1,604,971	1,642,164	1,603,027
Oceania:												
Australia	12	28	26	25	785	1,167	925	1,041	9,651	33,104	23,835	26,025
New Zealand	3	6	6	5	1,438	1,596	1,692	1,769	4,718	9,381	9,881	9,000
Total Oceania	15	34	32	30	---	---	---	---	14,369	42,485	33,716	35,025
Total countries shown	3,665	4,040	4,160	4,014	---	---	---	---	2,423,345	3,006,793	3,152,023	3,013,039

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary; subject to revision. 3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available. 4/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

The smaller harvest in Malawi accounted for most of the decline. The current harvest in that country dropped to 24.0 million from last year's 31.5 million due to reduced plantings.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated world production by kinds in first half of calendar year 1966, with comparisons--farm sales weight[1]

Kind	Average 1955-59	Production		
		1964[2]	1965[2]	1966[2]
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	615,432	1,069,696	1,085,714	1,023,947
Burley	18,906	53,306	61,141	69,191
Other light air-cured	27,233	39,052	40,766	35,521
Oriental & semi-oriental	15,587	21,733	23,166	23,504
Light sun-cured	146,682	131,957	159,655	151,710
Dark air-cured	816,062	902,348	915,840	881,865
Dark sun-cured	749,035	754,826	815,572	784,001
Fire-cured	34,408	33,875	50,169	43,300
Total	2,423,345	3,006,793	3,152,023	3,013,039

[1] Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. [2] Preliminary; subject to revision.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION
AT RECORD HIGH

World production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1965, is estimated at an alltime high of 25 million short tons. This estimate is only fractionally above the previous record outturn of 1964 but is one-sixth above the 1955-59 average. The increase from last year is due mainly to larger cotton crops in the Soviet Union and Mainland China. Partially offsetting these increases, however, were the smaller cotton crops in the United States, the world's major producing country, and in India and most South and Central American countries.

Cottonseed production in North America was slightly below last year's record. Outturn in the United States at 6.1 million tons was 2 percent less than in 1964 but 14 percent more than the 1955-59 average. Growers planted about 5 percent less cotton than in 1964 and the smallest area since 1958 because of heavier participation in the Domestic Allotment Program and reduced allotment of American-Egyptian cotton. However, cottonseed yield per harvested acreage averaged a record 898 pounds, an increase of 12 pounds from the previous record set a year ago.

Cottonseed outturn from Mexico's 1965-66 cotton crop is estimated at a record 1.2 million tons, up 8 percent from last year's. Practically all of the increase was in the raingrown district of Altamira. In other Central American

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1962-65

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1 1/				
	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	1965
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
United States	5,370	6,139	6,192	6,227	6,116
El Salvador	72	151	161	168	106
Gutatemala	32	134	160	167	195
Honduras	5	11	17	27	24
Mexico	975	1,164	1,012	1,152	1,248
Nicaragua	94	173	209	280	245
Haiti	3	3	3	3	3
Total 3/	6,560	7,785	7,765	8,040	7,950
South America:					
Argentina	275	312	230	324	204
Brazil	715	1,104	1,104	1,008	960
Colombia	84	200	179	160	150
Paraguay	22	26	28	33	26
Peru	277	360	334	347	294
Venezuela	15	15	19	32	32
Total 3/	1,395	2,030	1,905	1,920	1,685
Europe:					
Greece	138	209	219	158	168
Italy	24	10	13	12	11
Spain	100	248	214	170	175
Bulgaria	37	36	24	29	---
Total 3/	325	520	490	390	395
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,240	3,215	3,890	3,935	4,175
Africa:					
Sudan	221	352	229	319	---
United Arab Republic	830	956	956	1,015	---
Angola	18	15	13	10	13
Central African Republic	32	26	23	23	23
Chad	51	77	84	79	76
Congo, Leopoldville	124	38	31	15	13
Malawi	)			15	10
Rhodesia	) 6	12	16	13	23
Zambia	)			2	4
Mozambique	84	69	87	76	92
Nigeria	84	128	112	102	97
Tanzania	67	89	110	128	153
Uganda	157	151	161	186	168
Total 3/	1,740	2,035	1,960	2,150	2,250
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran	164	227	283	283	347
Iraq	24	20	13	24	24
Syria	235	368	374	435	435
Turkey	374	551	586	765	740
China, Mainland	4,122	2,350	2,630	3,080	3,190
Afghanistan	38	67	98	98	101
Burma	41	50	36	50	50
India	2,235	2,744	2,912	2,744	2,520
Korea, South	29	14	9	9	10
Pakistan	702	862	989	891	969
Thailand	24	33	33	40	40
Australia	3	5	8	22	38
Total 3/	8,035	7,375	8,045	8,520	8,555
Estimated world total 3/	21,295	22,960	24,055	24,955	25,010

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, and the Sudan were calculated from lint-production estimates.

countries, the spectacular expansion extending over more than a decade in cotton acreage and production was halted by adverse weather and insect damage in 1965-66 in virtually all countries except Guatemala. Cottonseed production in Guatemala established a new record as a result of increased cotton acreage.

Cottonseed production in South America is down an estimated 12 percent from last year with smaller cotton crops in virtually all countries. The decline resulted from reduced acreage plus adverse weather, including extensive flooding in Peru and Argentina. In Peru there was inadequate irrigation water in some regions.

The relatively small cottonseed production in Europe is estimated to have increased slightly this year because of somewhat larger cotton crops in Spain and Greece. In Spain, cotton acreage was expanded sharply, but drought in the rain-grown area prevented a corresponding increase in production.

Cottonseed production in the Soviet Union is estimated at a record 4.2 million tons, 6 percent above last year's outturn and almost one-third above the 1955-59 average. Cotton acreage approximated the previous year's level.

In Africa, cottonseed production is estimated to have increased moderately from 1964-65. Production in the United Arab Republic rose to a new record but was only slightly above the previous year's outturn. Acreage in cotton expanded sharply, but yields were considerably below the unusually high level of 1964-65. Production in Tanzania also was a record, exceeding last year's outturn by one-fifth.

Asia's production was only marginally above the previous year's tonnage. The shortfall in India, and, to a lesser extent in Turkey, was offset slightly by increased output in Mainland China, Pakistan, and Iran. India's cottonseed outturn is estimated at 2.5 million tons, 8 percent less than in 1964 and the smallest production since 1961. Failure of rains last September reduced cotton, as well as oilseed crops. While cotton acreage and production in India have increased from one Plan period to another, yields also have increased. Nonetheless, cottonseed yields in India are far below yields in other cotton growing countries.

Increased acreage devoted to cotton in Mainland China is believed to have resulted in a larger cotton crop than in 1964, and, subsequently, more cottonseed.

Higher yields on a somewhat expanded area in Pakistan are estimated to have resulted in a near-record outturn of almost a million tons of cottonseed.

Percentagewise the sharpest production increase in Asia occurred in Iran where cottonseed output was a record, almost one-fourth above the 1964 level. The increase is attributed to very favorable growing conditions.

WORLD SHEEP NUMBERS

World sheep numbers in 1966 are estimated at 998.0 million head--a slight increase over the previous year.

Numbers in the 5 major Southern Hemisphere producing and exporting countries (Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Uruguay, and South Africa), combined, totaled about 6 million less than last year.

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66

Continent and country	Month of estimate	Average 1956-60	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
North America:					
Canada (excluding Newfoundland)	Dec. 1 2/	1,076	860	833	765
United States	Jan. 1	3/ 31,761	28,021	26,590	26,452
Guatemala	Apr.	811	750	794	---
Mexico	Spring	5,398	6,513	6,576	6,700
Cuba	Dec. 2/	209	---	---	---
Total North America 4/		39,700	36,700	35,300	35,300
South America:					
Argentina	June 30	47,291	47,500	49,000	---
Bolivia	Jan.	5/ 5,566	---	---	---
Brazil	Dec. 31 2/	19,286	21,033	21,453	21,000
Chile	Dec. 2/	7,340	7,580	7,500	7,460
Colombia	Jan. 1	1,189	1,600	1,800	1,840
Ecuador	Aug.	1,511	1,900	1,960	2,000
Falkland Islands		610	627	627	---
Paraguay		400	---	---	---
Peru	Dec. 31 2/	13,530	14,115	14,548	14,400
Uruguay	May	22,373	22,300	21,700	---
Total South America 4/		119,300	123,200	125,300	124,400
Europe:					
Western					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	Jan.	104	---	---	---
France	Oct. 2/	8,565	8,626	8,539	---
Germany, West 6/	Dec. 2/	1,192	899	841	797
Italy	Jan.	8,495	7,710	7,700	7,750
Netherlands	Dec. 2/	365	260	287	316
Total		18,721	17,555	17,434	17,469
Austria	Dec. 2/	214	145	147	142
Denmark 7/	July	37	71	90	---
Finland	May	8/ 431	222	199	---
Greece	Dec. 2/	9,213	9,297	9,383	9,250
Iceland	Dec. 2/	741	736	---	---
Ireland	Jan.	2,847	3,387	3,456	3,464
Norway	Dec. 2/	958	1,009	1,043	1,043
Portugal 9/	Dec. 2/	4,554	5,088	5,108	5,100
Spain	Oct. 2/	10/ 20,913	19,869	17,618	17,073
Sweden	June	148	218	219	---
Switzerland	April	210	240	250	---
United Kingdom	Dec. 2/	18,621	21,080	21,270	21,800
Total Western Europe 4/		77,800	79,100	77,100	77,000
Eastern					
Albania		1,613	---	---	---
Bulgaria	Jan.	8,111	10,308	10,440	---
Czechoslovakia	Dec. 2/	878	527	568	---
Germany, East	Dec. 3 2/	1,989	1,899	1,972	---
Hungary	Mar.	2,078	3,305	3,400	---
Poland	June 30	3,917	3,022	3,061	---
Romania	Jan.	10,771	12,400	12,734	13,126
Yugoslavia	Jan. 15	11,063	9,726	9,433	9,892
Total Eastern Europe 4/		40,400	42,800	43,200	44,100
Total Europe 4/		118,200	121,900	120,300	121,100
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	Jan. 1	119,500	133,900	125,200	129,800

(Continued)

SHEEP: Number in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 (continued)

Continent and country	Month of estimate	Average 1956-60	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
Africa:					
Algeria 11/	Nov. 20 2/	6,220	---	---	---
Ethiopia		20,780	24,634	---	---
Libya		1,263	---	---	---
Morocco		10,454	13,500	13,717	---
Sudan	Dec. 2/	6,756	7,300	---	---
Tunisia	Dec. 31 2/	3,233	---	---	---
United Arab Republic	Jan. 1	1,318	1,628	1,628	1,661
Burundi and Rwandi		520	---	---	---
Cameroon	Dec. 2/	556	700	---	---
Congo, Leopoldville	Dec. 31 2/	667	---	---	---
Guinea		340	---	---	---
Ivory Coast		367	---	---	---
Kenya		7,453	---	---	---
Malagasy Republic 11/	Dec. 2/	230	387	---	---
Mali		4,300	---	---	---
Mauritania		1,950	---	---	---
Niger		2,130	2,000	---	---
Nigeria		5/ 7,500	7,235	---	---
Rhodesia	Dec. 31 2/	269	387	393	395
Senegal		625	---	---	---
Tanzania 12/	Dec. 2/	2,852	2,700	2,750	---
Togo		368	---	---	---
Uganda 13/		1,084	861	760	---
Upper Volta		1,150	---	---	---
Basutoland		1,280	---	---	---
So. Africa, Republic of	June 30	38,123	---	39,000	---
South-West Africa		3,135	---	---	---
Total Africa 4/		134,700	145,500	146,200	146,500
Asia:					
Cyprus	Dec. 2/	395	430	420	415
Iran	Mar. 21	23,640	20,195	20,195	20,000
Iraq 13/ 14/	Mar. 21	9,080	---	11,040	---
Jordan	Dec. 2/	621	803	---	---
Saudi Arabia	Nov. 2/	3,820	---	---	---
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	Dec. 31 2/	29,613	32,279	32,654	33,000
Syria	Dec. 31 2/	5,032	4,000	4,100	4,150
Yemen		3,970	---	---	---
China, Mainland	Dec. 1 2/	53,936	---	---	---
India		39,462	40,900	---	---
Japan	Feb. 1	881	274	207	160
Pakistan		6,805	---	---	---
Total Asia 4/		209,600	216,300	219,800	222,400
Oceania:					
Australia	Mar.	149,220	164,981	170,620	162,000
New Zealand	June	44,535	51,292	53,750	56,500
Total Oceania 4/		193,800	216,300	224,400	218,500
Total World 4/		934,800	993,800	996,500	998,000

1/ Preliminary. 2/ October-December numbers are included under the following year for comparison and totals. 3/ Does not include Alaska and Hawaii prior to 1961. 4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Includes Saarland. 7/ Excludes Faroe Islands. 8/ June. 9/ Includes Azores and Maderia Islands. 10/ May. 11/ Taxed only. 12/ Formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar. 13/ On native farms. 14/ Includes goats.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

At this writing the official estimate of the March 1 inventory for Australia is not available. However, it has been estimated that numbers will show a drop of about 8 million--a reflection of the widespread drought condition throughout most of 1965. Flock rebuilding will be slower than might normally be expected. Lambing percentages were cut sharply by the drought, and high market prices have attracted a large portion of replacement stock to slaughter.

Partially offsetting the drop in Australian sheep numbers has been the continuing rise in New Zealand. During the 1965 season, the lambing percentage at 101.1 was the highest in recent years. Pasture conditions have remained favorable, creating a strong demand at the farm level for lambs and leading in turn to a drop in slaughter. Demand for breeding ewes continues strong indicating a continuing flock build-up.

There has been no major change reported in Argentine sheep numbers which are expected to remain at about the same level as last year.

Conditions in Uruguay have improved since the severe drought that existed in 1965. Sheep numbers dropped somewhat in 1965; slaughter stock prices were attractive, while the carrying capacity of the land was reduced. Conditions improved considerably by the end of 1965 and the outlook for 1966 continues to be favorable.

Elsewhere in the world, sheep numbers have remained relatively stable. The decline in numbers continued in the United States and Canada. There were no major changes reported in South American countries or in Western Europe. Gradual increases continued to be reported in Eastern Europe and the U.S.S.R.

1965 RECORD MEAT OUTPUT UP 3 PERCENT

Total red meat production in 43 major producing countries during 1965--estimated at 116.0 billion pounds -- was nearly 3 percent more than the previous year's reduced level and 19 percent above the 97.6 billion pound average registered during the 1956-60 period.

Compared with 1964, last year's output of beef and veal increased 1.1 percent, while pork rose by 6.1 percent; mutton, lamb and goat meat declined 2.3 percent. Of the total meat output, beef and veal comprised about 52 percent, pork about 40 percent and mutton, lamb and goat meat about 7 percent. Horse meat accounts for less than 1 percent of the world total.

Since the mid-1950's, total meat production has risen at a rate roughly parallel to population growth but lagging somewhat behind the rapid expansion in demand for red meat. Higher living levels associated with larger incomes in the industrialized areas of the world have spurred demand to new highs each year.

MEAT: Production in 43 specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Beef and veal				Pork 2/			
	Average 1956-60	1963	1964	3/ 1965	Average 1956-60	1963	1964	3/ 1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	1,343	1,539	1,693	1,834	980	978	1,061	1,017
Mexico	882	1,064	1,086	1,103	406	458	464	469
United States	15,352	17,352	19,435	19,711	11,135	12,439	12,523	11,165
Cuba	410	4/	4/	4/	83	4/	4/	4/
Total 5/	17,987	20,242	22,494	22,923	12,604	13,930	14,098	12,696
South America:								
Argentina	4,984	5,744	4,586	4,740	409	347	395	463
Brazil	3,037	3,000	3,168	3,093	1,041	1,267	1,272	1,323
Chile	308	298	290	253	58	54	55	55
Colombia	683	799	830	838	110	109	102	104
Paraguay	246	242	272	---	---	---	---	---
Peru	6/ 151	219	176	---	6/ 74	68	68	71
Uruguay	576	707	812	748	45	56	55	48
Total 5/	9,985	11,009	10,134	10,142	1,737	1,901	1,947	2,064
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	445	526	474	467	422	417	412	473
France	2,952	3,613	3,452	3,483	2,465	2,694	2,731	3,223
Germany, West	2,064	2,595	2,493	2,388	3,347	3,876	4,087	4,129
Italy	1,053	1,424	1,263	1,213	834	822	1,030	1,102
Netherlands	481	714	602	605	816	926	953	1,108
Total EEC	6,995	8,872	8,284	8,156	7,884	8,735	9,213	10,035
Austria 7/	278	318	303	285	451	485	497	512
Denmark	320	381	340	338	1,157	1,421	1,515	1,651
Finland	151	195	215	212	135	147	150	152
Greece	49	112	123	132	51	93	79	84
Ireland	215	284	245	247	203	254	265	285
Norway	108	126	126	122	116	117	122	130
Portugal	86	108	100	110	198	201	203	198
Spain	311	381	497	396	532	685	699	587
Sweden	282	366	356	338	463	462	474	487
Switzerland	214	254	243	240	262	298	324	---
United Kingdom	1,783	2,081	1,931	1,835	1,481	1,776	1,861	2,056
Total Western Europe 5/	10,792	13,478	12,763	12,411	12,933	14,674	15,402	16,531
Eastern:								
Bulgaria	158	191	---	---	221	223	---	---
Czechoslovakia	391	452	486	---	669	714	765	---
Germany, East	338	425	449	---	1,046	1,004	1,155	---
Hungary	248	313	256	279	618	625	---	---
Poland	641	964	1,006	918	1,792	1,731	1,738	---
Yugoslavia	291	458	397	419	487	522	710	750
Total Eastern Europe 5/	2,067	2,803	2,783	2,766	4,833	4,819	5,170	5,609
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	5,250	6,930	6,750	7,300	5,360	7,110	4,630	6,780
Africa:								
South Africa, Republic of	842	1,072	1,024	1,063	118	117	107	116
Asia:								
Burma	8/ 12	---	---	---	8/ 112	---	---	---
China, Taiwan	6	19	18	---	393	467	494	---
Japan	298	410	494	485	325	616	657	789
Philippines	158	160	168	177	406	538	569	639
Turkey	205	247	262	---	1	1	1	---
Total 5/	679	838	944	960	1,237	1,738	1,840	2,043
Oceania:								
Australia 9/	1,799	2,047	2,208	2,256	218	255	249	269
New Zealand	627	657	645	608	88	94	102	99
Total	2,426	2,704	2,853	2,864	306	349	351	368
Total 43 countries 5/	50,028	59,076	59,745	60,429	39,128	44,638	43,545	46,207

(Continued)

MEAT: Production in 43 specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1963-65 1/ (continued)

Continent and country	Mutton, lamb and goat meat				Total meat production			
	Average 1956-60	1963	1964	3/ 1965	Average 1956-60	1963	1964	3/ 1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:								
Canada	32	31	29	24	2,355	2,548	2,783	2,875
Mexico	116	128	132	137	1,422	1,680	1,709	1,735
United States	728	770	715	651	27,215	30,561	32,673	31,527
Cuba	2	4/	4/	4/	495	4/	4/	4/
Total 5/	878	931	878	814	31,487	35,133	37,497	36,459
South America:								
Argentina	378	332	288	331	5,771	6,423	5,269	5,534
Brazil	86	104	112	112	4,164	4,371	4,552	4,528
Chile	63	58	55	56	429	410	390	356
Colombia	4	5	4	4	797	913	936	946
Paraguay	---	---	---	---	246	242	272	---
Peru	6/ 79	83	88	93	6/ 304	370	332	---
Uruguay	113	102	107	147	734	865	974	943
Total 5/	723	684	654	743	12,445	13,594	12,725	12,941
Europe:								
Western:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	5	5	6	8	914	976	919	974
France	265	262	279	296	5,893	6,798	6,713	7,238
Germany, West	36	30	30	25	5,493	6,530	6,639	6,566
Italy	78	84	88	82	2,042	2,434	2,478	2,487
Netherlands	19	18	13	24	1,344	1,678	1,589	1,755
Total EEC	403	399	416	435	15,686	18,416	18,338	19,020
Austria 7/	3	3	3	3	745	817	810	806
Denmark	2	2	2	3	1,492	1,809	1,869	2,001
Finland	6	4	4	4	301	355	380	380
Greece	155	202	203	206	255	407	405	422
Ireland	90	106	103	99	508	644	613	631
Norway	31	33	33	35	260	282	287	293
Portugal	44	46	43	45	333	361	352	360
Spain	219	278	283	295	1,100	1,388	1,519	1,327
Sweden	3	4	4	5	769	850	855	849
Switzerland	7	7	7	---	493	568	582	---
United Kingdom	473	540	564	540	3,737	4,397	4,356	4,431
Total Western Europe 5/	1,436	1,624	1,665	1,677	25,679	30,294	30,366	31,128
Eastern:								
Bulgaria	105	132	---	---	484	546	---	---
Czechoslovakia	24	24	24	---	1,091	1,197	1,282	---
Germany, East	---	---	---	---	1,385	1,430	1,605	---
Hungary	12	15	---	---	911	965	---	---
Poland	62	48	43	---	2,520	2,781	2,830	---
Yugoslavia	117	99	93	88	905	1,086	1,204	1,261
Total Eastern Europe 5/	320	318	330	317	7,296	8,005	8,348	8,748
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	1,610	1,940	1,940	1,760	12,620	16,390	13,730	16,250
Africa:								
South Africa, Republic of	241	318	307	284	1,201	1,507	1,438	1,463
Asia:								
Burma	8/ 56	---	---	---	8/ 180	---	---	---
China, Taiwan	1	1	2	---	401	487	514	---
Japan	17	12	10	8	688	1,087	1,200	1,316
Philippines	7	9	9	9	575	710	749	828
Turkey	232	271	288	---	438	519	551	---
Total 5/	313	351	367	375	2,282	2,979	3,193	3,415
Oceania:								
Australia 9/	1,001	1,329	1,312	1,310	3,018	3,631	3,769	3,835
New Zealand	853	1,020	1,074	1,049	1,568	1,771	1,821	1,756
Total	1,854	2,349	2,386	2,359	4,586	5,402	5,590	5,591
Total 43 countries 5/	7,375	8,515	8,527	8,329	97,596	113,304	112,887	115,995

1/ For calendar years, carcass weight basis: beef and veal, pork, mutton, lamb and goat meat; horse meat is included in the total meat figure for Western and Eastern Europe, Japan, Philippines, China (Taiwan), Mexico and U.S.S.R. Excludes variety, rabbit, and poultry meat. 2/ Production for Canada, United States, and Eastern Europe, which excludes lard and rendered pork fat are not comparable with those for some other countries which exclude only commercial lard. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Not available. 5/ Includes an allowance for any missing data for countries shown. 6/ Slaughter from domestic animals only. 7/ Includes variety meats. 8/ Less than a 5-year average. 9/ Year ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of United States Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Beef and veal production amounted to 60.4 billion pounds last year -- nearly 700 million pounds above the 1964 level. Significant increases in North America and U.S.S.R. were partly offset by further declines in Western Europe. No material change in output was noted in South America or Oceania. In the United States -- world's largest beef producer -- 1965 output was only 1 percent above the previous year.

Pork production in 1965 totaled 46.2 billion pounds -- up a full 2.7 billion pounds over 1964's reduced level. Substantial increases were registered in Western and Eastern Europe and in the U.S.S.R. The United States -- leading pork producer -- recorded an 11 percent reduction in pork output last year compared with 1964.

Production of mutton, lamb and goat meat amounted to 8.3 billion pounds -- off 2 percent from 1964. Moderate declines were registered by the three leading producers -- U.S.S.R., Australia and New Zealand. In the United States, 1965 production was 9 percent under the previous year.

During 1965, total red meat production increased over 1964 in South America (by 216 million pounds), Western Europe (by 762 million pounds), Eastern Europe (by 400 million pounds), Africa (by 25 million pounds), Asia (by 222 million pounds), and in the U.S.S.R. (by 2.5 billion pounds). It decreased from 1964 in North America by 1.0 billion pounds.

WORLD WHEAT AND FLOUR TRADE IN 1964-65 DECREASES 10 PERCENT FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

World-wheat and flour trade in fiscal year 1964-65 amounted to 51.2 million metric tons, a decrease of 5.3 million tons from the previous year. Of the four major exporters -- the United States, Canada, Argentina, and Australia -- only Argentina increased its shipments. Exports from the U.S.S.R. were only slightly higher than in 1963-64.

Table 1.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1965

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:										
Northern Area:										
Canada	6.0	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	2/	6.2
Miquelon and St. Pierre Isls.	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
United States	--	61.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	61.9
Southern Area:										
Mexico	25.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.2
Central America:										
British Honduras	6.2	1.1	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	8.5
Canal Zone	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Costa Rica	26.1	23.6	--	--	5.4	1.4	--	--	--	56.5
El Salvador	30.3	23.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	53.3
Guatemala	52.3	10.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62.9
Honduras	27.4	2.7	--	--	.9	.2	--	--	--	31.2
Nicaragua	16.8	11.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	28.1
Panama	32.9	4.3	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	43.1
Bermuda and Caribbean:										
Bahamas	.4	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3
Barbados	2.8	5.2	3.2	.1	--	--	--	--	--	11.3
Bermuda	2/	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Cuba	--	353.1	--	--	--	--	465.5	--	--	818.6
Dominican Republic	33.4	26.5	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	64.1
French West Indies, n.e.s.	.1	.2	1.0	--	4.7	2.8	--	--	--	8.8
Guadeloupe	--	--	--	--	24.8	--	--	--	--	24.8
Haiti	50.1	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.8
Jamaica	29.1	45.0	.1	--	25.6	18.9	--	--	--	118.7
Leeward and Windward Islands	2.0	27.1	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.3
Martinique	--	--	--	--	28.7	--	--	--	--	28.7
Netherlands Antilles	8.1	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.1
Trinidad and Tobago	29.2	39.5	7.2	--	1.3	4.3	--	--	.5	82.0
Total North America	378.5	654.7	11.9	4.3	98.5	27.6	465.5	--	.6	1,641.6
South America:										
Northern Area:										
British Guiana	31.7	1.4	2.2	--	6.2	1.0	--	--	--	42.5
Colombia	148.3	10.0	--	44.1	--	--	--	--	--	202.4
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.1
Surinam	10.6	2.0	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	13.5
Venezuela	281.2	262.2	--	38.1	11.4	--	--	--	--	592.9
Western Area:										
Bolivia	134.5	--	--	18.8	--	10.4	--	--	--	163.7
Chile	187.5	2/	--	21.0	1.7	1.1	--	--	--	211.3
Ecuador	25.6	32.2	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	57.9
Peru	93.1	27.8	.2	314.5	--	.4	--	--	--	436.0
Eastern Area:										
Argentina	.1	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Brazil	1,107.8	--	--	961.9	--	3.9	--	--	20.8	2,094.4
Paraguay	34.4	--	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	54.8
Uruguay	1.0	--	--	21.4	--	--	--	--	--	22.4
Total South America	2,055.8	335.6	2.4	1,440.3	23.3	16.8	--	--	20.8	3,895.0
Europe:										
EEC countries:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	37.8	439.1	1.0	103.3	22.7	.2	--	--	1.1	605.2
France	178.1	152.2	--	233.2	3/ 2.3	1.3	--	--	72.3	639.4
Germany, Federal Republic of	93.0	589.4	--	173.8	107.1	--	--	--	151.6	1,114.9
Italy	147.8	106.2	--	302.8	335.1	--	--	--	7.1	899.0
Netherlands	339.8	153.2	--	545.1	131.4	--	--	--	30.5	1,200.0
Total EEC	796.5	1,440.1	1.0	1,358.2	598.6	1.5	--	--	262.6	4,458.5
Other Western Area:										
Austria	--	45.2	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	2/	48.0
Azores	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.6
Cyprus	2/	--	.1	9.9	9.8	.4	--	--	.6	20.8
Denmark	.1	.1	--	--	4.5	24.9	--	--	5.2	34.8
Finland	26.1	9.3	--	--	--	--	70.7	--	4.2	110.3
Gibraltar	.2	.1	.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.7	2.7
Greece	52.1	.5	--	--	--	.1	--	--	.6	53.3
Iceland	10.3	.1	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.1	10.8
Ireland	21.3	51.9	10.6	--	21.2	4.6	--	--	41.7	151.3
Malta and Gozo	.9	39.0	23.3	--	1.7	--	--	--	.5	65.4
Norway	.2	43.6	97.9	81.1	50.8	15.4	--	--	86.9	375.9
Portugal	145.1	3.2	--	39.3	83.9	.3	--	--	--	271.8
Spain	56.7	--	--	61.5	2.7	1.2	--	--	.1	122.2
Sweden	1.6	1.3	--	1.0	--	21.6	--	--	3.5	29.0
Switzerland	35.5	117.1	--	5.9	224.8	22.3	--	70.6	.1	476.3
Trieste	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Turkey	326.3	--	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	326.8
United Kingdom	244.0	2,228.5	598.6	498.4	256.0	19.1	--	--	371.9	4,216.5
Total Other Western Europe	934.4	2,539.9	731.2	697.1	655.7	113.2	70.7	70.6	517.1	6,329.9

Table 1.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1965 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Europe: (continued)										
Eastern Area:										
Albania	--	146.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146.9
Bulgaria	--	206.3	--	--	59.4	--	--	--	13.1	278.8
Czechoslovakia	--	714.3	--	--	18.8	39.4	360.0	--	--	1,132.5
Germany, East	--	253.3	--	57.6	723.0	--	300.0	--	--	1,333.9
Hungary	--	98.4	--	--	81.9	--	--	--	1.4	181.7
Poland	55.8	485.6	--	--	310.8	--	240.0	335.0	178.1	1,605.3
Romania	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
U.S.S.R.	45.6	970.3	787.3	16.1	98.3	1.2	--	--	.1	1,918.9
Yugoslavia	1,361.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.7	1,379.2
Total Eastern Europe	1,464.0	2,875.1	787.3	73.7	1,292.2	40.6	900.0	335.0	210.4	7,978.3
Total All Europe	3,194.9	6,855.1	1,519.5	2,129.0	2,546.5	155.3	970.7	405.6	990.1	18,766.7
Asia:										
Western Area:										
Aden	.4	1.3	105.5	--	3.5	5.0	--	--	.5	116.7
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c.	5.2	2/	.2	--	1.6	--	--	--	2/	7.0
Bahrein	12.2	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	.2	16.4
Iran	286.9	.1	244.5	--	188.7	--	60.0	--	3.3	783.5
Iraq	17.1	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	51.7	135.5
Israel	180.3	29.0	--	11.8	10.2	--	--	--	--	231.3
Jordan	92.1	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	93.1
Kuwait	23.1	9.9	27.4	--	4.7	10.1	--	--	13.7	88.9
Lebanon	47.2	7.7	53.3	7.0	10.9	22.7	--	--	146.3	295.1
Muscat and Oman	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	.1	1.0
Oman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.7	11.7
Qatar	--	--	3.7	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	3.9
Saudi Arabia	132.5	17.9	38.1	6.7	18.9	.3	--	--	4.1	218.5
Syria	1.5	--	--	--	55.6	23.5	--	--	11.2	91.8
Trucial States	--	--	14.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	14.2
Yemen	--	--	--	--	4.1	.5	--	--	2.6	7.2
Total Western Asia	798.5	66.2	557.6	25.5	299.2	62.2	60.0	--	246.1	2,115.3
Southern Area:										
Afghanistan	51.8	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	52.7
Brunei	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.5
Burma	2/	9.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	9.0
Cambodia	--	--	--	--	4.8	6.3	--	--	11.4	22.5
Ceylon	38.2	16.0	239.5	--	99.7	72.1	8.8	--	52.7	527.0
India	5,876.5	187.0	440.3	--	--	--	--	--	.2	6,504.0
Indonesia	1.1	3.9	15.9	--	2.9	--	--	--	22.0	45.8
Laos	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	3.4
Macao	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	4.4
Malaysia	3.4	35.1	221.7	--	11.8	8.6	--	--	122.1	402.7
Nepal	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Pakistan	1,758.3	71.5	59.3	--	--	--	--	--	2/	1,889.1
Philippines	218.7	171.8	33.1	--	25.7	.3	--	--	4.8	454.4
Sarawak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	5.8
Singapore	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	3.9	4.3
Southern and Southeastern, n.e.c.	--	.4	.9	--	--	--	--	--	.1	1.4
Thailand	2.6	10.1	22.9	--	.2	--	--	--	3.7	39.5
Timor	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Viet-Nam, Republic of	100.0	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	103.3
Total Southern Asia	8,056.9	508.0	1,034.7	.4	146.0	87.3	8.8	--	229.7	10,071.8
Eastern Area:										
Hong Kong	18.2	42.0	64.5	--	.6	--	--	--	22.4	147.7
Japan	1,653.7	1,406.0	443.0	2.2	27.3	--	--	--	--	3,532.2
Korea, Republic of	524.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	524.8
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	35.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	37.7
Taiwan (Formosa)	373.2	17.4	141.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	531.9
Total Eastern Asia	2,605.3	1,465.4	648.8	2.2	27.9	--	--	--	24.7	4,774.3
Sino-Bloc Area:										
China (Mainland)	--	1,758.2	2,252.5	598.1	381.3	--	--	--	--	4,990.1
Korea, North	--	--	45.3	--	71.0	13.2	--	--	2/	129.5
Total Sino-Bloc Asia	--	1,758.2	2,297.8	598.1	452.3	13.2	--	--	2/	5,119.6
Total All Asia	11,460.7	3,797.8	4,538.9	626.2	925.4	162.7	68.8	--	500.5	22,081.0
Africa:										
Northern Area:										
Algeria	127.1	--	--	--	228.3	--	--	--	--	355.4
Libya	.1	--	.7	--	4.9	80.8	--	--	99.3	185.8
Morocco	324.2	--	--	--	149.2	--	--	--	--	473.4
Sudan, Republic of	151.4	--	--	--	71.4	4.2	--	--	26.3	253.3
Tunisia	160.6	--	--	--	55.0	--	--	--	--	215.6
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	1,429.1	--	35.8	--	193.1	188.2	--	--	85.4	1,931.6
Total Northern Africa	2,192.5	--	36.5	--	701.9	273.2	--	--	211.0	3,415.1

Table 1.--WHEAT AND FLOUR: World exports by country of origin and destination, fiscal year 1965 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa: (continued)										
Western Area:										
Angola	24.3	.2	--	--	16.0	3.0	--	--	--	43.5
British West Africa	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	.8
Burundi and Rwanda	.3	--	.1	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.7
Cameroun, Republic of	2.3	1.0	--	--	22.8	--	--	--	1.7	27.8
Canary Islands	36.3	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	.1	39.0
Central African Republic	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	3.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	--	--	17.9	--	--	--	.8	18.7
Congo (Leopoldville)	57.0	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	61.0
Dahomey, Republic of	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	.1	3.0
Gabon, Republic of	.2	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	2.2	6.3
Gambia	--	1.7	--	--	.2	.4	--	--	--	2.3
Ghana	2.2	43.7	.7	--	--	6.0	.7	--	.3	53.6
Guinea, Republic of	18.2	2/	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	.3	19.9
Ivory Coast, Republic of	--	.5	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.8
Liberia	3.7	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.0
Madeira Islands	19.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	19.1
Mauitania, Islamic Fed. of	.1	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.4
Niger, Republic of	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2
Nigeria	75.1	16.4	--	3.8	.9	--	--	--	.3	96.5
Senegal, Republic of	.8	--	--	--	157.6	--	--	--	--	158.4
Sierra Leone	5.6	14.0	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	19.8
Spanish Africa, n.e.c.	2/	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3
Togo, Republic of	.3	3.8	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	5.5
Upper Volta, Republic of	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	6.8
Western Africa, n.e.c.	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	3.1
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	1.1	2.9	--	--	--	.1	--	--	1.0	5.1
Total Western Africa	247.4	90.5	.8	3.8	236.6	13.8	.7	--	10.0	603.6
Eastern Area:										
British East Africa	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Comores	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5
Ethiopia	1.1	--	--	--	.3	16.1	--	--	--	17.5
French Africa, n.e.c.	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
French Somaliland	1.1	--	.1	--	2.1	.1	--	--	--	3.4
Kenya	.2	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0
Malagasy Republic	1.3	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	18.3	21.7
Mauritius	--	--	21.7	--	--	1.4	--	--	3.7	26.8
Mozambique	.4	2.1	21.5	38.4	--	--	--	--	--	62.4
Reunion	--	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	10.7
Seychelles	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Somali Republic	1.2	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Tanzania	.3	.1	4.7	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	13.6
Zambia	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.2
Zanzibar	--	--	--	--	19.2	1.3	--	--	--	20.5
Total Eastern Africa	5.6	3.0	51.5	38.4	44.4	18.9	--	--	24.0	185.8
Southern Area:										
Malawi	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	1.6
Northern Rhodesia	32.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.6
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.	--	1.4	52.6	--	.2	--	--	--	.1	54.3
Southern Africa, Republic of	1.1	78.1	.2	12.0	--	--	--	--	.3	91.7
Total Southern Africa	33.7	80.2	52.8	12.0	.2	--	--	--	1.3	180.2
Total All Africa	2,479.2	173.7	141.6	54.2	963.1	305.9	.7	--	246.3	4,384.7
Oceania:										
Australia	.2	--	4/ .5	--	--	--	--	--	2/	.7
British Western Pacific Isl.	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Fiji	--	.2	17.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.5
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Nauru	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
New Caledonia	--	--	.7	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.8
New Hebrides	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Solomon Islands	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Tonga	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
French Pacific Islands	2/	2/	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
French Polynesia	--	--	.5	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	11.1
New Guinea	2/	--	17.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.6
New Zealand	.1	--	161.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	161.2
Trust Territory	2.2	5.4	5.1	--	--	--	--	--	.1	12.8
American Samoa	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Guam Island	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Western Samoa	--	--	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Total Oceania	2.9	5.6	216.3	--	17.7	--	--	--	.1	242.6
Others, Unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	141.1	141.1
Total World	19,572.0	11,822.5	6,430.6	4,254.0	4,594.5	668.3	1,505.7	405.6	1,899.5	51,152.7
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	719,149	434,404	236,284	156,306	168,820	24,517	55,323	14,904	69,793	1,879,500

1/ Based on actual imports from recipient countries, and IWC, FAO, and FAS estimates of exports. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ Shipments to French Territory (Andorra). 4/ Shipments to Australian Territories (Norfolk, Coco, and Christmas Islands).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 2.--WHEAT: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1965

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:										
Northern Area:										
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Miquelon and St. Pierre Isls.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	34.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34.6
Southern Area:										
Mexico	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Central America:										
British Honduras	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canal Zone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Costa Rica	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
El Salvador	26.5	22.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.4
Guatemala	49.6	9.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.2
Honduras	24.3	1.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25.7
Nicaragua	13.1	11.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.3
Panama	28.4	2.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	30.6
Bermuda and Caribbean:										
Bahamas	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Barbados	.4	.1	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.6
Bermuda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	--	229.8	--	--	--	--	179.5	--	--	409.3
Dominican Republic	24.3	24.4	--	4.2	--	--	--	--	--	52.9
French West Indies, n.e.s.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guadeloupe	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	48.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	48.1
Jamaica	2/	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Martinique	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Netherlands Antilles	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Trinidad and Tobago	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Total North America	216.4	336.4	--	4.3	--	--	179.5	--	--	736.6
South America:										
Northern Area:										
British Guiana	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.3
Colombia	135.4	10.0	--	44.1	--	--	--	--	--	189.5
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Surinam	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	274.7	262.2	--	38.1	11.4	--	--	--	--	586.4
Western Area:										
Bolivia	2/	--	--	18.8	--	--	--	--	--	18.8
Chile	139.1	--	--	21.0	--	--	--	--	--	160.1
Ecuador	23.1	32.2	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	55.4
Peru	81.9	25.6	--	314.5	--	--	--	--	--	422.0
Eastern Area:										
Argentina	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Brazil	1,083.9	--	--	961.9	--	--	--	--	20.8	2,066.6
Paraguay	33.7	--	--	20.4	--	--	--	--	--	54.1
Uruguay	--	--	--	21.4	--	--	--	--	--	21.4
Total South America	1,772.1	330.0	--	1,440.3	11.4	--	--	--	20.8	3,574.6
Europe:										
EEC countries:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	37.6	434.7	.9	103.3	22.6	.2	--	--	.9	600.2
France	177.8	152.2	--	233.2	--	1.2	--	--	72.3	636.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	92.8	589.4	--	173.8	86.1	--	--	--	151.2	1,093.3
Italy	86.6	106.0	--	302.8	335.1	--	--	--	6.7	837.2
Netherlands	316.6	153.0	--	545.1	131.4	--	--	--	30.0	1,176.1
Total EEC	711.4	1,435.3	.9	1,358.2	575.2	1.4	--	--	261.1	4,343.5
Other Western Area:										
Austria	--	45.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	45.2
Azores	13.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.6
Cyprus	--	--	--	9.9	9.8	--	--	--	--	19.7
Denmark	2/	--	--	--	4.5	.3	--	--	2.5	7.3
Finland	26.1	9.3	--	--	--	--	70.7	--	4.2	110.3
Gibraltar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	.1
Greece	21.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.5
Iceland	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	.3
Ireland	21.3	51.9	10.6	--	21.2	--	--	--	41.4	146.4
Malta and Gozo	--	39.0	23.2	--	1.0	--	--	--	--	63.2
Norway	--	43.6	97.9	81.1	50.4	3.8	--	--	86.8	363.6
Portugal	121.9	--	--	39.3	83.9	--	--	--	--	245.1
Spain	41.0	--	--	61.5	.5	--	--	--	--	103.0
Sweden	1.1	1.2	--	1.0	--	21.2	--	--	2.6	27.1
Switzerland	35.5	117.1	--	5.9	220.4	9.9	--	70.6	.1	459.5
Trieste	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Turkey	319.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	319.2
United Kingdom	231.6	1,952.5	535.8	498.4	252.6	18.0	--	--	364.2	3,853.1
Total Other Western Europe	833.1	2,259.8	667.5	697.1	644.3	53.2	70.7	70.6	501.9	5,798.2

Table 2.--WHEAT: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1965 (continued)

	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Europe: (continued)										
Eastern Area:										
Albania	--	146.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	146.9
Bulgaria	--	206.3	--	--	59.4	--	--	--	13.1	278.8
Czechoslovakia	--	714.3	--	--	18.8	39.4	360.0	--	--	1,132.5
Germany, East	--	253.3	--	57.6	723.0	--	300.0	--	--	1,333.9
Hungary	--	98.4	--	--	81.9	--	--	--	1.4	181.7
Poland	33.9	485.6	--	--	310.8	--	240.0	335.0	178.1	1,583.4
Romania	1.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1
U.S.S.R.	45.6	890.6	787.3	16.1	41.5	--	--	--	.1	1,781.2
Yugoslavia	1,305.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9	1,310.8
Total Eastern Europe	1,386.5	2,795.4	787.3	73.7	1,235.4	39.4	900.0	335.0	197.6	7,750.3
Total All Europe	2,931.0	6,490.5	1,455.7	2,129.0	2,454.9	94.0	970.7	405.6	960.6	17,892.0
Asia:										
Western Area:										
Aden	--	--	49.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	49.0
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.s.	1.5	--	--	--	1.6	--	--	--	2/	3.1
Bahrein	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Iran	281.4	--	244.5	--	188.7	--	60.0	--	3.3	777.9
Iraq	.9	--	66.7	--	--	--	--	--	51.7	119.3
Israel	176.2	29.0	--	11.8	10.2	--	--	--	--	227.2
Jordan	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7	.7
Kuwait	.7	9.5	10.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.4
Lebanon	17.0	--	53.3	7.0	10.6	--	--	--	121.7	209.6
Muscat and Oman	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	.9
Qatar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	16.1	17.8	19.3	6.7	.5	--	--	--	1.3	61.7
Syria	--	--	--	--	46.4	--	--	--	--	46.4
Trucial States	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Yemen	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Western Asia	493.8	56.3	443.6	25.5	258.0	--	60.0	--	179.6	1,516.8
Southern Area:										
Afghanistan	51.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51.8
Brunei	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burma	--	4.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.7
Cambodia	--	--	--	--	4.8	--	--	--	--	4.8
Ceylon	.1	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
India	5,867.8	187.0	440.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	6,495.0
Indonesia	.2	--	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.2
Laos	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Macao	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Malaysia	1.0	24.5	99.8	--	11.8	--	--	--	18.3	155.4
Nepal	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Pakistan	1,756.6	71.5	59.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,887.2
Philippines	205.3	171.8	--	--	24.2	--	--	--	--	401.3
Sarawak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Singapore	--	--	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Southern and Southeastern, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Thailand	--	--	12.3	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	14.6
Timor	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Viet-Nam, Republic of	3.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Total Southern Asia	7,885.9	459.5	615.9	.4	40.8	--	--	--	20.6	9,023.1
Eastern Area:										
Hong Kong	3.7	22.8	61.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	87.7
Japan	1,643.6	1,405.0	443.0	2.2	27.3	--	--	--	--	3,521.1
Korea, Republic of	417.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	417.0
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	20.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	20.5
Taiwan (Formosa)	355.8	17.4	141.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	514.5
Total Eastern Asia	2,440.6	1,445.2	645.5	2.2	27.3	--	--	--	--	4,560.8
Sino-Bloc Area:										
China (Mainland)	--	1,758.2	2,252.5	598.1	340.2	--	--	--	--	4,949.0
Korea, North	--	--	45.3	--	55.9	--	--	--	--	101.2
Total Sino-Bloc Asia	--	1,758.2	2,297.8	598.1	396.1	--	--	--	--	5,050.2
Total All Asia	10,820.3	3,719.2	4,002.8	626.2	722.2	--	60.0	--	200.2	20,150.9
Africa:										
Northern Area:										
Algeria	118.7	--	--	--	228.3	--	--	--	--	347.0
Libya	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.9	12.9
Morocco	226.2	--	--	--	149.2	--	--	--	--	375.4
Sudan, Republic of	77.0	--	--	--	71.4	--	--	--	--	148.4
Tunisia	149.7	--	--	--	55.0	--	--	--	--	204.7
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	900.6	--	19.8	--	71.5	--	--	--	--	991.9
Total Northern Africa	1,472.2	--	19.8	--	575.4	--	--	--	12.9	2,080.3

Table 2.--WHEAT: World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1965 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa: (continued)										
Western Area:										
Angola	21.6	--	--	--	16.0	--	--	--	--	37.6
British West Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Burundi and Rwanda	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cameroun, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Canary Islands	36.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.3
Central African Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	--	15.7
Congo (Leopoldville)	1.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7
Dahomey, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gabon, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guinea, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ivory Coast, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Liberia	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Madeira Islands	18.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18.2
Mauitania, Islamic Rep. of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Niger, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	74.4	16.2	--	3.8	.5	--	--	--	--	94.9
Senegal, Republic of	2/	--	--	--	157.6	--	--	--	--	157.6
Sierra Leone	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Spanish Africa, n.e.s.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Togo, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Upper Volta, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Western Africa, n.e.s.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Western Africa	152.3	16.2	--	3.8	189.8	--	--	--	--	362.1
Eastern Area:										
British East Africa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Commores	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ethiopia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
French Africa, n.e.s.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
French Somaliland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kenya	.1	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9
Malagasy Republic	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
Mauritius	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Mozambique	--	1.0	21.2	38.4	--	--	--	--	--	60.6
Reunion	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Seychelles	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Somali Republic	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	.3	--	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Zambia	--	.2	--	---	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Zanzibar	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Eastern Africa	.9	1.2	23.4	38.4	--	--	--	--	--	63.9
Southern Area:										
Malawi	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Northern Rhodesia	32.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	32.6
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of	--	1.3	40.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	42.0
Southern Africa, Republic of	--	78.1	.1	12.0	--	--	--	--	--	90.2
Total Southern Africa	32.6	79.4	40.8	12.0	--	--	--	--	---	164.8
Total All Africa	1,658.0	96.8	84.0	54.2	765.2	--	--	--	12.9	2,671.1
Oceania:										
Australia	--	--	3/ .1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
British Western Pacific Isl.	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Fiji	--	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Nauru	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Caledonia	--	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
New Hebrides	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	---
Solomon Islands	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Tonga	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
French Pacific Islands	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
French Polynesia	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
New Guinea	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
New Zealand	--	--	161.1	---	--	--	--	--	--	161.1
Trust Territory	--	5.2	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8
American Samoa	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guam Island	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Western Samoa	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
Total Oceania	--	5.2	163.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	169.1
Others, Unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	36.4	36.4
Total World	17,397.8	10,978.1	5,706.4	4,254.0	3,953.7	94.0	1,210.2	405.6	1,230.9	45,230.7
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	639,260	403,376	209,676	156,306	145,275	3,454	44,466	14,904	45,226	1,661,943

1/ Based on actual imports from recipient countries, and IWC, FAO, and FAS estimates of exports. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ Shipments to French Territory (Andorra). 4/ Shipments to Australian Territories (Norfolk, Coco, and Christmas Islands).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table 3.--WHEAT FLOUR (grain equivalent): World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1965

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:										
Northern Area:										
Canada	6.0	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	2/	6.2
Miquelon and St. Pierre Isls.	--	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6
United States	--	27.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	27.3
Southern Area:										
Mexico	24.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24.5
Central America:										
British Honduras	6.2	1.1	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	8.5
Canal Zone	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Costa Rica	26.0	23.6	--	--	5.4	1.4	--	--	--	56.4
El Salvador	3.8	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
Guatemala	2.7	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.7
Honduras	3.1	1.3	--	--	.9	.2	--	--	--	5.5
Nicaragua	3.7	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.8
Panama	4.5	2.1	--	--	5.9	--	--	--	--	12.5
Bermuda and Caribbean:										
Bahamas	.3	7.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.2
Barbados	2.4	5.1	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.7
Bermuda	2/	3.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.5
Cuba	--	123.3	--	--	--	--	286.0	--	--	409.3
Dominican Republic	9.1	2.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.2
French West Indies, n.e.s.	.1	.2	1.0	--	4.7	2.8	--	--	--	8.8
Guadeloupe	--	--	--	--	24.8	--	--	--	--	24.8
Haiti	2.0	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.7
Jamaica	29.1	44.8	.1	--	25.6	18.9	--	--	--	118.5
Leeward and Windward Islands	2.0	27.1	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	29.3
Martinique	--	--	--	--	28.7	--	--	--	--	28.7
Netherlands Antilles	8.0	7.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15.0
Trinidad and Tobago	28.5	39.5	7.2	--	1.3	4.3	--	--	.5	81.3
Total North America	162.1	318.3	11.9	--	98.5	27.6	286.0	--	.6	905.0
South America:										
Northern Area:										
British Guiana	31.4	1.4	2.2	--	6.2	1.0	--	--	--	42.2
Colombia	12.9	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.9
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	3.1	--	--	--	--	3.1
Surinam	10.6	2.0	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	13.5
Venezuela	6.5	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5
Western Area:										
Bolivia	134.5	--	--	--	--	10.4	--	--	--	144.9
Chile	48.4	2/	--	--	1.7	1.1	--	--	--	51.2
Ecuador	2.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5
Peru	11.2	2.2	.2	--	--	.4	--	--	--	14.0
Eastern Area:										
Argentina	.1	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Brazil	23.9	--	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	27.8
Paraguay	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.7
Uruguay	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0
Total South America	283.7	5.6	2.4	--	11.9	16.8	--	--	--	320.4
Europe:										
EEC countries:										
Belgium-Luxembourg	.2	4.4	.1	--	.1	--	--	--	.2	5.0
France	.3	--	--	--	3/ 2.3	.1	--	--	2/	2.7
Germany, Federal Republic of	.2	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	--	.4	21.6
Italy	61.2	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4	61.8
Netherlands	23.2	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5	23.9
Total EEC	85.1	4.8	.1	--	23.4	.1	--	--	1.5	115.0
Other Western Area:										
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	2.8
Azores	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cyprus	2/	--	.1	--	--	.4	--	--	.6	1.1
Denmark	.1	.1	--	--	--	24.6	--	--	2.7	27.5
Finland	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	2/
Gibraltar	.2	.1	.7	--	--	--	--	--	1.6	2.6
Greece	30.6	.5	--	--	--	.1	--	--	.6	31.8
Iceland	10.0	.1	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.1	10.5
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	4.6	--	--	.3	4.9
Malta and Gozo	.9	--	.1	--	.7	--	--	--	.5	2.2
Norway	.2	2/	--	--	.4	11.6	--	--	.1	12.3
Portugal	23.2	3.2	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	26.7
Spain	15.7	--	--	--	2.2	1.2	--	--	.1	19.2
Sweden	.5	.1	--	--	--	.4	--	--	.9	1.9
Switzerland	2/	--	--	--	4.4	12.4	--	--	--	16.8
Trieste	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Turkey	7.1	--	--	--	--	.5	--	--	--	7.6
United Kingdom	12.4	276.0	62.8	--	3.4	1.1	--	--	7.7	363.4
Total Other Western Europe	101.3	280.1	63.7	--	11.4	60.0	--	--	15.2	531.7

Table 3.--WHEAT FLOUR (grain equivalent): World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1965 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries: United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Europe: (continued)										
Eastern Area:										
Albania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, East	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Poland	21.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21.9
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	--	79.7	--	--	56.8	1.2	--	--	--	137.7
Yugoslavia	55.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12.8	68.4
Total Eastern Europe	77.5	79.7	--	--	56.8	1.2	--	--	12.8	228.0
Total All Europe	263.9	364.6	63.	--	91.6	61.3	--	--	29.5	874.7
Asia:										
Western Area:										
Aden	.4	1.3	56.5	--	3.5	5.0	--	--	.5	67.2
Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.s.	3.7	2/	.2	--	--	--	--	--	2/	3.9
Bahrein	12.2	--	3.8	--	--	--	--	--	.2	16.2
Iran	5.5	.1	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.6
Iraq	16.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.2
Israel	4.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.1
Jordan	92.1	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	92.4
Kuwait	22.4	.4	17.2	--	4.7	10.1	--	--	13.7	68.5
Lebanon	30.2	7.7	--	--	.3	22.7	--	--	24.6	85.5
Muscat and Oman	--	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	.1	1.0
Palestine	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.8	10.8
Qatar	--	--	3.7	--	.1	.1	--	--	--	3.9
Saudi Arabia	116.4	.1	18.8	--	18.4	.3	--	--	2.8	156.8
Syria	1.5	--	--	--	9.2	23.5	--	--	11.2	45.4
Trucial States	--	--	13.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	13.8
Yemen	--	--	--	--	4.1	.5	--	--	2.6	7.2
Total Western Asia	304.7	9.9	114.0	--	41.2	62.2	--	--	66.5	598.5
Southern Area:										
Afghanistan	2/	--	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	.9
Brunei	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	1.3	1.5
Burma	2/	4.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/	4.3
Cambodia	--	--	--	--	--	6.3	--	--	11.4	17.7
Ceylon	38.1	16.0	239.0	--	99.7	72.1	8.8	--	52.7	526.4
India	8.7	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.2	9.0
Indonesia	.9	3.9	11.9	--	2.9	--	--	--	22.0	41.6
Laos	3.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	3.4
Macao	2.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5	4.4
Malaysia	2.4	10.6	121.9	--	--	8.6	--	--	103.8	247.3
Nepal	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Pakistan	1.7	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	2/	1.9
Philippines	13.4	2/	33.1	--	1.5	.3	--	--	4.8	53.1
Sarawak	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.8	5.8
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9	3.9
Southern and Southeastern, n.e.c.	--	.4	.9	--	--	--	--	--	.1	1.4
Thailand	2.6	10.1	10.6	--	.2	--	--	--	1.4	24.9
Timor	--	--	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Viet-Nam, Republic of	97.0	3.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1	100.3
Total Southern Asia	171.0	48.5	418.8	--	105.2	87.3	8.8	--	209.1	1,048.7
Eastern Area:										
Hong Kong	14.5	19.2	3.3	--	.6	--	--	--	22.4	60.0
Japan	10.1	1.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	11.1
Korea, Republic of	107.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	107.8
Nansei and Nanpo Islands	14.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.3	17.2
Taiwan (Formosa)	17.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Total Eastern Asia	164.7	20.2	3.3	--	.6	--	--	--	24.7	213.5
Sino-Bloc Area:										
China (Mainland)	--	--	--	--	41.1	--	--	--	--	41.1
Korea, North	--	--	--	--	15.1	13.2	--	--	2/	28.3
Total Sino-Bloc Asia	--	--	--	--	56.2	13.2	--	--	2/	69.4
Total All Asia	640.4	78.6	536.1	--	203.2	162.7	8.8	--	300.3	1,930.1
Africa:										
Northern Area:										
Algeria	8.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.4
Libya	.1	--	.7	--	4.9	80.8	--	--	86.4	172.9
Morocco	98.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	98.0
Sudan, Republic of	74.4	--	--	--	--	4.2	--	--	26.3	104.9
Tunisia	10.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10.9
United Arab Republic (Egypt)	528.5	--	16.0	--	121.6	188.2	--	--	85.4	939.7
Total Northern Africa	720.3	--	16.7	--	126.5	273.2	--	--	198.1	1,334.8

Table 3.--WHEAT FLOUR (grain equivalent): World Exports by Country of Origin and Destination, Fiscal Year 1965 (continued)

Destination	Exporting countries									
	United States	Canada	Australia	Argentina	France	Germany, Fed. Rep. of	U.S.S.R. 1/	Mexico	Others	World Total
	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
Africa: (continued)										
Western Area:										
Angola	2.7	.2	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	5.9
British West Africa	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.6	.8
Burundi and Rwanda	.3	--	.1	--	--	.3	--	--	--	.7
Cameroun, Republic of	2.3	1.0	--	--	22.8	--	--	--	1.7	27.8
Canary Islands	--	--	--	--	--	2.6	--	--	.1	2.7
Central African Republic	--	--	--	--	3.0	--	--	--	--	3.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	--	--	--	--	2.2	--	--	--	.8	3.0
Congo (Leopoldville)	55.3	4.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	59.3
Dahomey, Republic of	--	--	--	--	2.9	--	--	--	.1	3.0
Gabon, Republic of	.2	--	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	2.2	6.3
Gambia	--	1.7	--	--	.2	.4	--	--	--	2.3
Ghana	2.2	43.7	.7	--	--	6.0	.7	--	.3	53.6
Guinea, Republic of	18.2	2/	--	--	--	1.4	--	--	.3	19.9
Ivory Coast, Republic of	--	.5	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.8
Liberia	3.6	2.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.9
Madeira Islands	.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9
Mauritania, Islamic Rep. of.	.1	--	--	--	.3	--	--	--	--	.4
Niger, Republic of	--	--	--	--	1.2	--	--	--	--	1.2
Nigeria	.7	.2	--	--	.4	--	--	--	.3	1.6
Senegal, Republic of	.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.8
Sierra Leone	5.6	14.0	--	--	.2	--	--	--	--	19.8
Spanish Africa, n.e.s.	2/	--	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	1.3
Togo, Republic of	.3	3.8	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	.1	5.5
Upper Volta, Republic of	--	--	--	--	6.8	--	--	--	--	6.8
Western Africa, n.e.s.	.6	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.5	3.1
Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	1.1	2.9	--	--	--	.1	--	--	1.0	5.1
Total Western Africa	95.1	74.3	.8	--	46.8	13.8	.7	--	10.0	241.5
Eastern Area:										
British East Africa	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Comores	--	--	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	1.5
Ethiopia	1.1	--	--	--	.3	16.1	--	--	--	17.5
French Africa, n.e.s.	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
French Somaliland	1.1	--	.1	--	2.1	.1	--	--	--	3.4
Kenya	.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Malagasy Republic	.8	--	--	--	2.1	--	--	--	18.3	21.2
Mauritius	--	--	21.7	--	--	1.4	--	--	3.7	26.8
Mozambique	.4	1.1	.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Reunion	--	--	--	--	10.7	--	--	--	--	10.7
Seychelles	--	--	1.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.5
Somali Relublic	1.2	--	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4
Tanzania	--	.1	4.3	--	8.5	--	--	--	--	12.9
Zambia	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0	2.0
Zanzibar	--	--	--	--	19.2	1.3	--	--	--	20.5
Total Eastern Africa	4.7	1.8	28.1	--	44.4	18.9	--	--	24.0	121.9
Southern Area:										
Malawi	--	.7	--	--	--	--	--	--	.9	1.6
Northern Rhodesia	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. of.	--	.1	11.9	--	.2	--	--	--	.1	12.3
Southern Africa, Republic of	1.1	--	.1	--	--	--	--	--	.3	1.5
Total Southern Africa	1.1	.8	12.0	--	.2	--	--	--	1.3	15.4
Total All Africa	821.2	76.9	57.6	--	217.9	305.9	.7	--	233.4	1,713.6
Oceania:										
Australia	.2	--	4/ .4	--	--	--	--	--	2/	.6
British Western Pacific Isl.	.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	.4
Fiji	--	.2	17.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Nauru	--	--	.5	--	--	--	--	--	--	.5
New Caledonia	--	--	.1	--	7.1	--	--	--	--	7.2
New Hebrides	--	--	1.3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.3
Solomon Islands	--	--	1.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8
Tonga	--	--	2.8	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8
French Pacific Islands	2/ --	2/ --	.2	--	--	--	--	--	--	.2
French Polynesia	--	--	--	--	10.6	--	--	--	--	10.6
New Guinea	2/	--	17.4	--	--	--	--	--	--	17.4
New Zealand	.1	--	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	.1
Trust Territory	2.2	.2	4.5	--	--	--	--	--	.1	7.0
American Samoa	--	--	.5	--	--	--	---	---	--	.5
Guam Island	--	--	2/	--	--	--	--	--	--	2/
Western Samoa	--	--	3.9	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.9
Total Oceania	2.9	.4	52.4	--	17.7	--	--	--	.1	73.5
Others, Unspecified	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	104.7	104.7
Total World	2,174.2	844.4	724.2	--	640.8	574.3	295.5	--	668.6	5,922.0
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	79,889	31,028	26,608	--	23,545	21,063	10,657	--	24,567	217,557

1/ Based on actual imports from recipient countries, and IWC, FAO, and FAS estimates of exports. 2/ Less than 50 metric tons. 3/ Shipments to French Territory (Andorra). 4/ Shipments to Australian Territories (Norfolk, Coco, and Christmas Islands).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD FLAXSEED/LINSEED OIL
EXPORTS ABOVE AVERAGE IN 1965

World exports of flaxseed and linseed oil in calendar year 1965 at 53 million bushels, seed equivalent basis, were somewhat above the average in 1955-59 or any year since. A slight drop in exports of flaxseed as such was more than offset by larger exports of linseed oil. Most of the increase was in exports from Argentina and Canada.

FLAXSEED AND LINSEED OIL: Exports to foreign countries from foreign producing countries and from all producing countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-65[1]
(In terms of flaxseed equivalent)

Source	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965[2]
	----------Million bushels----------						
Exports from foreign countries							
Argentina.....	17.1	21.8	27.2	30.7	25.5	23.8	26.5
Canada.....	14.7	14.9	14.9	11.7	12.0	15.8	17.3
India.....	4.0	.9	.1	.1	(3)	.2	.1
Uruguay.....	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.8	1.0	1.9
Others, excl. Europe.....	2.5	2.4	1.4	2.2	2.7	1.6	1.0
Total non-U.S.....	40.6	42.3	46.7	47.7	44.0	42.4	46.8
Less U.S. imports.....	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Exports to foreign countries from foreign sources.....	40.6	42.3	46.7	47.7	44.0	42.4	46.8
U.S. exports.....	11.5	7.0	5.6	4.3	4.3	8.0	6.1
Exports to foreign countries from all sources.....	52.1	49.3	52.3	52.0	48.3	50.4	52.9

[1] Excludes re-exports of flaxseed and exports of linseed oil produced from imported flaxseed. [2] Preliminary. [3] Less than 50,000 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Argentine oil exports, at the equivalent of 26.5 million bushels of seed, exceeded the 1964 volume by 11 percent and the 1955-59 average by more than 50 percent, and accounted for over half of the total world trade in flaxseed and linseed oil. This resulted from the above-average flaxseed production of late 1964 and early 1965. Almost 84 percent of Argentina's exports went to Europe and 15 percent went to the Soviet Union.

Exports from Argentina in 1966 will be considerably smaller than last year's, reflecting a sharp cut in flaxseed production from the 1965-66 crop.

Canada, the world's leading exporter of flaxseed as such, shipped the equivalent of 17.3 million bushels of seed in 1964 (16.1 million as seed and the remainder as oil). This was about 10 percent more than exports a year earlier and was the largest volume since 1957 when seed and oil exports reached a record 22.4 million bushels, seed equivalent basis. Normally about one-third of Canada's flaxseed exports and virtually all of the oil go to the United Kingdom. Unusually large supplies from the near-record production of 1965 may result in record exports in 1966.

The United States exported the equivalent of 6.1 million bushels of flaxseed in 1965, almost one-fourth less than the volume in 1964. The reduction reflected competition from larger Argentine and Canadian exports. Linseed oil exports, at 20,868 tons, were more than double the previous year's tonnage and were the largest since the 28,491-ton exports of 1960; flaxseed exports, at 3.9 million bushels, declined by about 45 percent. The bulk of the U.S. exports normally go to the Netherlands, but in 1965 exports of oil to Europe were about evenly divided between the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, and exports of seed, between the Netherlands and West Germany.

From the inception of the payment-in-kind (PIK) program in April 1965 through mid-May 1966, 5.2 million bushels of flaxseed and 103.5 million pounds of linseed oil had been contracted for export under the program.

India's exports of linseed oil, largely to Pakistan, totaled only 552 tons last year in contrast to the 1955-59 average of 37,899 tons. The sharp decline in recent years resulted from the disparity in Indian and overseas market prices. India has banned exports of flaxseed as such for many years in the interest of the domestic crushing industry. Little, if any, increase is foreseen in exports this year.

In Uruguay, government taxes on exports during the last two years have favored exports of oil rather than seed, and no flaxseed as such was exported in either 1964 or 1965. Linseed oil exports in 1965 at 18,295 tons were almost double the previous year's volume. The major portion went to the Netherlands and Italy.

(For a summary of world flaxseed production and trade, see Foreign Agriculture Circular FFO 5-66, April 1966).

FLAXSEED: Exports from specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:						
United States	7,299	4,527	3,942	3,408	6,947	3,925
Canada	14,062	13,854	11,515	11,537	14,844	16,100
Mexico	16	---	---	---	---	---
Total	21,377	18,381	15,457	14,945	21,791	20,025
South America:						
Argentina	---	3,511	155	815	2	---
Brazil	125	177	274	965	197	315
Uruguay	8	216	1,078	79	---	---
Total	133	3,904	1,507	1,859	199	315
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	286	797	729	1,002	1,153	1,463
Denmark	17	7	1	2	3	2
Germany, West	11	2	3	38	3	16
Netherlands	573	470	351	551	399	329
Sweden	8	---	---	---	---	---
Total	895	1,276	1,084	1,593	1,558	1,810
Africa:						
Algeria	9	---	---	---	---	---
Ethiopia 2/	3/ 654	646	1,020	1,463	1,181	1,100
Morocco	169	86	92	72	77	130
Tunisia	11	---	---	---	4/ 22	---
Total	843	732	1,112	1,535	1,280	1,230
Asia:						
China, Mainland 5/	649	146	500	---	---	---
India	6/1,121	7/	7/	7/	7/	7/
Iran 8/	118	52	---	---	---	---
Iraq	203	195	271	72	---	---
Turkey	158	23	---	39	62	25
Total	2,249	416	771	111	62	25
Grand total	25,497	24,709	19,931	20,043	24,890	23,405

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Year ending September 10. 3/ Year ending December 10. 4/ January-September. 5/ Unofficial estimates. 6/ 1950-52 average; exports in 1955-59 were negligible. 7/ Less than 500 bushels. 8/ Year beginning March 21.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

LINSEED OIL: Exports from specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States	40,343	10,257	3,165	8,181	9,552	20,868
Canada	5,803	9,900	2,233	4,020	9,498	11,259
Total	46,146	20,157	5,388	12,201	19,050	32,127
South America:						
Argentina	162,450	225,261	291,113	234,641	226,104	252,437
Uruguay	21,666	27,844	17,974	35,274	9,814	18,295
Total	184,116	253,105	309,087	269,915	235,918	270,732
Europe:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,505	6,162	1,891	1,676	2,719	1,691
Denmark	56	56	58	34	37	40
France	2,060	2,037	773	612	995	1,157
Germany, West	3,731	5,248	5,842	5,805	5,872	5,346
Italy	65	31	19	18	15	17
Netherlands	20,076	6,706	3,208	2,595	4,452	5,331
Sweden	88	46	25	23	46	107
Switzerland	1,653	2/ 700	2/ 639	2/ 474	2/ 469	2/ 392
United Kingdom	11,583	9,826	8,555	8,859	6,362	8,063
Total	48,817	30,812	21,010	20,096	20,967	22,144
Africa:						
Morocco	1,340	---	---	---	---	---
Asia:						
India	37,899	840	1,225	432	1,632	552
Japan	158	451	127	870	1,115	736
Total	38,057	1,291	1,352	1,302	2,747	1,288
Oceania:						
Australia 3/	210	39	59	16	28	25
Grand total	318,686	305,404	336,896	303,530	278,710	326,316

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes soybean oil. 3/ Year ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, related information.

UNITED STATES WHEAT EXPORTS INCREASE 21 PERCENT

United States exports of 618 million bushels of wheat and wheat flour during July-March 1965-66. This amount represented an increase of 21 percent over the amount exported during July-March 1964-65. The U.S. increased share is primarily a result of a reduced world supply and the ability of the United States to meet the needs of importing countries. During this period Argentina and Australia have not been major factors in the export market. Canadian commitments to Communist China and Bloc countries during the current year have made them less aggressive in free world trade.

Wheat exports of 567 million bushels during July-March 1965-66 exceeded the 452 million bushels shipped during the same period a year earlier by 25 percent. India continues to be the largest market and received approximately one third of the total amount exported. Most of the European countries showed substantial increases, particularly, the EEC countries and the United Kingdom. This was due partly to the poor crops harvested in Western Europe because of prolonged cold, wet weather. The United Kingdom importers are looking to the United States as a supplier for quality wheat as well as filler wheat. They increased their purchase of hard red winter wheat, as did importers in West Germany and the Netherlands. France purchased mostly durum wheat which had previously come from Argentina, Canada and Algeria. Switzerland also made a substantial purchase of spring wheat.

Shipments of United States flour (grain equivalent) for July-March 1965-66 were 13 percent less than those for July-March 1964-65. This decrease resulted mostly from smaller shipments to the African countries.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FEED GRAIN CONTINUE UP

United States feed grain exports totaled 18.8 million metric tons during July-March 1965-66 -- 51 percent above the same period of the preceding year. Japan continues to be the leading feed grain market with Netherlands second.

Table A shows exports of feed grain by country of destination, comparing July-March 1964-65 with July-March 1965-66. Shipments of feed grain to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of feed grain inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total to reflect transhipments during July 1965-66 as compared with July 1964-65. These inspections were 18 percent more than those during the same period a year earlier.

Corn exports totaled 12.7 million tons and were 34 percent over the 9.5 million shipped during July-March 1964-65. Greater shipments to the

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-March 1964-65 and July-March 1965-66

Country of Destination	July-March 1964-65			July-March 1965-66		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	3/	155	155	3/	108	108
Mexico	25	664	689	--	34	34
Central America	3,329	1,271	4,600	4,237	1,165	5,402
Dominican Republic	892	126	1,018	1,518	318	1,836
Haiti	1,329	59	1,388	1,637	42	1,679
Trinidad and Tobago	11	713	724	555	701	1,256
Jamaica	2	824	826	5	835	840
Bolivia	1	3,664	3,665	14	2,838	2,852
Brazil	38,519	654	39,173	28,948	690	29,638
British Guiana	11	827	838	--	850	850
Chile	5,096	1,452	6,548	7,404	677	8,081
Colombia	3,053	295	3,348	5,223	1,656	6,879
Ecuador	734	91	825	796	74	870
Peru	1,911	308	2,219	5,560	436	5,996
Venezuela	6,336	180	6,516	8,889	161	9,050
Others	1,254	671	1,925	41	743	784
Total	62,503	11,954	74,457	64,827	11,328	76,155
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	506	8	514	5,944	10	5,954
France	2,131	4	2,135	8,897	16	8,913
Germany, West	1,589	6	1,595	10,891	13	10,904
Italy	2,693	1,060	3,753	4,984	1,047	6,031
Netherlands	6,264	653	6,917	22,799	494	23,293
Total	13,183	1,731	14,914	53,515	1,580	55,095
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	785	575	1,360	605	640	1,245
Ireland	75	--	75	1,074	--	1,074
Norway	--	2	2	3,408	6	3,414
Portugal	3,107	701	3,808	3,571	431	4,002
Spain	1,023	408	1,431	--	350	350
Switzerland	586	4/	586	5,548	1	5,549
Turkey	7,638	191	7,829	3,576	737	4,313
United Kingdom	2,610	413	3,023	18,147	232	18,379
Sweden	20	11	31	120	11	131
Others	867	252	1,119	561	327	888
Total	16,711	2,553	19,264	36,610	2,735	39,345
Eastern Europe:						
East Germany	--	--	--	1,642	--	1,642
Poland	1,246	540	1,786	--	770	770
Romania	41	--	41	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	1,677	--	1,677	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	26,205	563	26,788	33,074	646	33,720
Total	29,169	1,123	30,292	34,716	1,416	36,132
Total Europe	59,063	5,407	64,470	124,841	5,731	130,572
Asia:						
India	167,723	240	167,963	206,118	213	206,331
Ceylon	--	1,034	1,034	--	537	537
Iran	7,477	104	7,581	8,956	643	9,599
Iraq	31	567	598	31	156	187
Israel	4,361	113	4,474	7,583	97	7,680
Japan	41,688	370	42,058	45,432	3	45,435
Jordan	--	2,073	2,073	5	2,033	2,038
Korea	11,233	3,494	14,727	11,803	4,435	16,238
Lebanon	--	695	695	5,865	799	6,664
Pakistan	42,972	56	43,028	32,406	25	32,431
Philippines	4,700	430	5,130	10,450	351	10,801
Saudi Arabia	239	2,975	3,214	542	3,450	3,992
Taiwan	8,844	427	9,271	9,834	326	10,160
Vietnam	111	2,451	2,562	--	2,768	2,768
Hong Kong	120	329	449	389	144	533
Others	1,450	1,908	3,358	2,924	1,597	4,521
Total	290,949	17,266	308,215	342,338	17,577	359,915
Africa:						
Algeria	3,176	290	3,466	3,792	792	4,584
Canary Islands	885	--	885	921	--	921
Congo, Leopoldville	63	1,418	1,481	35	2,504	2,539
United Arab Republic	25,788	18,135	43,923	19,070	8,739	27,809
Morocco	2,919	2,224	5,143	1,565	1,470	3,035
Nigeria	2,154	14	2,168	3,394	22	3,416
Sudan	1,911	1,588	3,499	973	1,455	2,428
Tunisia	1,646	250	1,896	2,254	200	2,454
Others	1,227	587	1,814	2,490	1,587	4,077
Total	39,769	24,506	64,275	34,494	16,769	51,263
Oceania	--	79	79	--	68	68
World Total	452,284	59,212	511,496	566,500	51,473	617,973

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Less than 500 bushels.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Common Market countries, the United Kingdom, Spain and Japan contributed largely to the increase. Shipments to Czechoslovakia and East Germany totaled 305,000 tons compared with 20 tons a year earlier. A sharp increase was noted in shipments to Portugal. Last summer's prolonged drought in Portugal reduced production of corn and for the first time in history United States is supplying sizeable quantities of corn and sorghum to help fill the feed grain deficit. A sharp increase was noted in exports to Kenya, which reflects a shortage of corn in the African market. The decline in acreage planted has been a major contributing factor.

Exports of oats totaled 346,000 tons compared with 43,000 tons for the same period last year. This huge increase was most predominant in the EEC.

Barley shipments totaled 1.1 million tons in July-March 1965-66 and showed an increase of 37 percent over the 828,000 shipped during the same period last year. Shipments were considerably larger to all the common market countries, Spain, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, Israel and India. However, these increases were partly offset by smaller exports to Poland and the Republic of Korea.

Sorghum exports totaled 4.6 million tons and more than doubled the 2.1 million tons for the same period a year earlier. This increase was attributed mostly to larger shipments to Belgium and Luxembourg, West Germany, Spain, the United Kingdom, India, Israel and Japan. Shipments to Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and East Germany totaled 399,000 tons compared with 18 tons for the same period a year ago.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS INCREASE 19 PERCENT

Argentine exports of food and feed grains for July-March 1965-66 totaled 8.1 million metric tons -- 19 percent more than July-March 1964-65. Wheat shipments continued upward while other grains showed a downward trend.

Wheat exports totaled 6.0 million tons and were nearly three times as great as those exported during the same period a year earlier. This huge increase was due largely to shipments to USSR and Communist China which totaled 3.3 million tons. Exports to Brazil and Chile also showed substantial increases. Shipments to Cyprus, Poland, Nationalist China, North Korea, Angola and Iran totaled 232,000 tons compared with none a year earlier.

Corn shipments totaled 1.7 million tons and showed a decrease of 30 percent from the 2.5 million shipped during July-March 1964-65. Exports declined to most countries. In contrast USSR received 21,000 tons compared to none during July-March 1964-65.

Exports of rye, oats, barley and sorghum totaled 384,000 tons and showed a sharp reduction from the 1.4 million tons shipped during the similar period a year earlier. This decrease reflects a smaller production of these grains.

Table A.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports to Principal Countries, July-March 1964-65 and July-March 1965-66

Destination	July-March 1964-65					July-March 1965-66				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	1,288,350	--	83,815	1,849	1,374,014	1,230,169	22	67,954	3,594	1,301,739
Mexico	19,008	548	56,316	44,399	120,271	8,916	7,990	57,693	31,920	106,519
Venezuela	30,851	426	--	158	31,435	35,432	274	--	57	35,763
Others	46,949	660	18	13,626	61,253	53,323	864	17,118	22,783	94,088
Total	1,385,158	1,634	140,149	60,032	1,586,973	1,327,840	9,150	142,765	58,354	1,538,109
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	555,740	5,410	7,532	275,023	843,705	741,481	31,369	33,870	619,262	1,425,982
France	95,421	--	--	13,886	109,307	67,503	620	--	8,202	76,325
Germany, West	737,316	8,559	146,769	60,435	953,079	874,274	74,793	268,479	278,893	1,496,439
Italy	1,319,331	--	77,663	391	1,397,385	2,009,234	51,162	157,607	7,350	2,225,353
Netherlands	1,276,286	25,081	50,859	635,432	1,987,658	1,679,382	157,744	87,850	765,079	2,690,055
Total	3,984,094	39,050	282,823	985,167	5,291,134	5,371,874	315,688	547,806	1,678,786	7,914,154
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	24,237	--	--	189	24,426	83,675	3,500	--	6,419	93,594
Denmark	16,199	--	14,184	5,207	35,590	2,706	--	33,330	213	36,249
Greece	148,563	--	21,642	--	170,205	192,295	--	20,322	--	212,617
Ireland	69,047	--	--	3,703	72,750	92,092	--	30	45,993	138,115
Norway	68,356	--	--	15,469	83,825	86,736	--	10,750	46,511	143,997
Portugal	48	--	--	--	48	67,575	--	--	15,944	83,519
Spain	389,473	--	13,926	2,860	406,259	1,182,474	--	38,508	96,595	1,317,577
Sweden	2,132	--	--	--	2,132	2,301	--	--	--	2,301
Switzerland	49,989	1,800	1,372	50,545	103,706	67,427	18,003	6,684	15,545	107,659
Turkey	--	--	10,992	--	10,992	1,000	--	--	--	1,000
United Kingdom	1,294,749	--	533	83,971	1,379,253	1,583,579	--	12,455	148,569	1,744,603
Others	3,549	--	12,370	--	15,919	17,112	14	1,301	17,154	35,581
Total	2,066,342	1,800	75,019	161,944	2,305,105	3,378,972	21,517	123,380	392,943	3,916,812
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	11,684	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	10,222	10,222
Czechoslovakia	20	--	--	8	28	220,191	--	47,500	322,110	589,801
Germany, East	--	--	5,455	--	5,455	85,358	--	--	45,149	130,507
Hungary	4	--	--	10	14	5	--	--	21,338	21,343
Poland	24,041	--	48,754	85,131	157,926	--	--	26,723	--	26,723
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	12,674	--	--	--	12,674
Total	35,749	--	54,209	85,149	175,107	318,228	--	74,223	398,819	791,270
Total Europe	6,085,185	40,850	412,051	1,232,260	7,771,346	9,069,074	337,205	745,409	2,470,548	12,622,236
Asia:										
India	62,968	--	--	--	62,968	54,469	--	--	441,434	495,903
Israel	132,585	--	--	77,519	210,104	126,586	--	42,675	140,392	309,653
Japan	1,584,031	--	161,019	684,407	2,429,457	1,697,812	--	173,590	1,272,173	3,143,575
Korea, Republic of	5,250	--	115,134	--	120,384	21	--	6,000	--	6,021
South Vietnam	36,318	--	--	--	36,318	15,827	--	--	700	16,527
Others	74,064	106	4	1,666	75,840	72,564	46	9	166,425	239,044
Total	1,895,216	106	276,157	763,592	2,935,071	1,967,279	46	222,274	2,021,124	4,210,723
Africa:										
United Arab Republic	110,666	--	--	3,998	114,664	2,332	--	--	1,748	4,080
Canary Islands	34,197	--	--	--	34,197	70,456	--	--	5,232	75,688
Ethiopia	2,046	--	--	3,316	5,362	255	--	--	12,100	12,355
Kenya	297	--	--	--	297	127,168	--	--	7,198	134,366
Senegal	1,052	--	--	7,298	8,350	2,080	--	--	2,400	4,480
Others	17,899	--	--	4,522	22,421	162,642	9	7,828	12,827	183,306
Total	166,157	--	--	19,134	185,291	364,933	9	7,828	41,505	414,275
Oceania:	130	--	--	--	130	1,815	--	16,765	5	18,585
World Total	9,532,846	42,590	828,357	2,075,018	12,478,811	12,730,941	346,410	1,135,041	4,591,536	18,803,928

1/ Excluding milled products.
2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from the reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports as Adjusted for Transhipments through Canadian Ports, July-March 1964-65 and July-March 1965-66

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports									
	July-March 1964-65					July-March 1965-66				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	32,918	--	--	--	32,918	77,292	--	1,807	--	79,099
France	3,404	--	--	--	3,404	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	70,993	--	20,335	--	91,328	14,402	653	12,977	--	28,032
Italy	21,896	--	59,266	--	81,162	97,104	--	48,815	--	145,919
Netherlands	325,196	--	4,899	--	330,095	349,733	--	4,878	--	354,611
EEC sub-total	454,407	--	84,500	--	538,907	538,531	653	68,477	--	607,661
British West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	178	--	--	--	178
Trinidad	--	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	330
Ireland	71,907	--	--	--	71,907	6,071	--	2,896	--	8,967
Spain	--	--	--	--	--	180,263	--	--	--	180,263
Trieste	12,167	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	241,910	--	--	--	241,910	229,412	--	9,515	--	238,927
Japan	14,402	--	--	--	14,402	1,372	--	--	--	1,372
Total	794,793	--	84,500	--	879,293	956,157	653	80,888	--	1,037,698
	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	588,658	5,410	7,532	275,023	876,623	818,773	31,369	35,677	619,262	1,505,081
France	98,825	--	--	13,886	112,711	67,503	620	--	8,202	76,325
Germany, West	808,309	8,559	167,104	60,435	1,044,407	888,676	75,446	281,456	278,893	1,524,471
Italy	1,341,227	--	136,929	391	1,478,547	2,106,338	51,162	206,422	7,350	2,371,272
Netherlands	1,601,482	25,081	55,758	635,432	2,317,753	2,029,115	157,744	92,728	765,079	3,044,666
EEC sub-total	4,438,501	39,050	367,323	985,167	5,830,041	5,910,405	316,341	616,283	1,678,786	8,521,815
British West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	178	--	--	--	178
Trinidad	--	--	--	--	--	330	--	--	--	330
Ireland	140,954	--	--	3,703	144,657	98,163	--	2,926	45,993	147,082
Spain	389,473	--	13,926	2,860	406,259	1,362,737	--	38,508	96,595	1,497,840
Trieste	12,167	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	1,536,659	--	533	83,971	1,621,163	1,812,991	--	21,970	148,569	1,983,530
Japan	1,598,433	--	161,019	684,407	2,443,859	1,699,184	--	173,590	1,272,173	3,144,947
Total	8,116,187	39,050	542,801	1,760,108	10,458,146	10,883,988	316,341	853,277	3,242,116	15,295,722

1/ Excluding milled products.
2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce

GRAIN: Argentine Exports by Country of Destination, July-March 1964-65 and July-March 1965-66

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-March 1964-65:							
United States	---	--	9,025	--	--	384	9,409
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	75	75
Barbados	--	--	1,363	--	--	1,283	2,646
Bolivia	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Brazil	727,815	--	--	9,506	8,148	--	745,569
Chile	2,500	--	--	--	--	--	2,500
Colombia	29,605	--	--	--	--	--	29,605
Cuba	--	--	35,763	--	--	--	35,763
Ecuador	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Paraguay	19,139	--	--	--	--	--	19,139
Peru	233,771	--	--	--	--	--	233,771
Trinidad	--	--	167	--	--	218	385
Uruguay	21,450	--	28,321	900	1,050	500	52,221
Venezuela	26,613	--	--	--	--	--	26,613
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	95,611	6,129	113,200	4,550	3,230	21,358	244,078
France	167,691	--	14,555	1,000	--	1,390	184,636
Germany, West	97,318	3,250	62,844	80,216	29,233	96,629	369,490
Italy	197,814	913	1,729,234	148,514	311,143	13,236	2,400,854
Netherlands	380,082	44,400	167,343	120,438	9,254	39,455	760,972
Total EEC	938,516	54,692	2,087,176	354,718	352,860	172,068	3,960,030
Austria	--	---	4,370	494	--	--	4,864
Denmark	--	--	90	17,652	--	--	17,742
Finland	--	3,413	--	--	--	2,760	6,173
Germany, East	57,575	--	1,634	--	--	--	59,209
Hungary	--	--	36,576	--	--	--	36,576
Norway	38,306	11,241	7,827	--	--	--	57,374
Portugal	22,935	--	--	--	-	--	22,935
Spain	31,042	--	99,092	--	3,000	45,567	178,701
Sweden	1,021	4,400	--	2,444	--	55	7,920
Switzerland	2,800	--	8,781	11,908	--	200	23,689
United Kingdom	330,244	65	94,530	--	--	89,955	514,794
Yugoslavia	--	--	1,962	--	--	1,350	3,312
China, Mainland	401,460	--	33,616	--	--	14,172	449,248
China, Nationalist	--	--	--	--	9,652	--	9,652
Japan	2,200	--	14,086	--	--	242,498	258,784
Israel	--	--	--	--	12,750	--	12,750
Lebanon	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Saudi Arabia	6,719	--	--	--	2,286	--	9,005
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	500	500
Mozambique	25,808	--	--	--	--	--	25,808
Malagasy Republic	--	--	390	--	--	--	390
Nigeria	3,760	--	--	--	--	--	3,760
South Africa, Republic of	11,989	--	--	--	--	432	12,421
Total	2,947,368	73,811	2,464,789	397,622	389,746	571,997	6,845,333
July-March 1965-66:							
United States	--	--	48	--	--	--	48
Barbados	261	--	557	--	--	357	1,175
Brazil	1,047,978	--	--	6,810	4,217	162	1,059,167
Bolivia	7,968	--	---	--	--	--	7,968
Chile	69,051	--	--	--	--	--	69,051
Mexico	--	--	--	100	--	--	100
Paraguay	21,549	--	--	--/	--	--	21,549
Peru	276,648	--	2,000	--	--	--	278,648
Trinidad	--	--	608	--	--	47	655
Uruguay	--	--	800	--	--	--	800
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	16,721	4,300	86,448	3,232	--	4,196	114,897
France	105,243	--	3,890	--	--	786	109,919
Germany, West	102,504	6,667	43,071	18,635	9,801	5,901	186,579
Italy	348,446	--	1,318,449	89,866	84,845	6,097	1,847,703
Netherlands	123,830	18,631	140,389	16,981	1,200	26,457	327,488
Total EEC	696,744	29,598	1,592,247	128,714	95,846	43,437	2,586,586
Austria	--	10,216	1,203	--	--	650	12,069
Czechoslovakia	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Cyprus	10,292	--	--	--	--	--	10,292
Denmark	--	1,300	75	--	--	615	1,990
Hungary	--	--	25,771	--	--	--	25,771
Norway	44,459	2,493	--	--	--	--	46,952
Poland	71,753	--	--	--	--	--	71,753
Spain	55,689	--	52,040	--	3,429	22,792	133,950
Switzerland	10,670	--	12,150	2,531	903	1,523	27,777
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	115	115
United Kingdom	270,713	51	11,222	--	--	3,190	285,176
U.S.S.R.	1,689,182	--	20,965	--	--	--	1,710,147
China, Communist	1,569,583	--	--	--	--	--	1,569,583
China, Nationalist	32,446	--	--	--	--	--	32,446
Japan	--	5,294	2,500	--	--	19,645	27,439
North Korea	20,072	--	--	--	--	--	20,072
Israel	--	--	--	200	--	--	200
Mozambique	22,820	--	--	--	--	--	22,820
Angola	26,277	--	--	--	--	--	26,277
Iran	61,200	--	--	--	--	--	61,200
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	7,108	--	--	25	7,133
Tanzania	10,271	--	--	--	--	--	10,271
Total	6,020,626	48,952	1,729,294	138,355	104,395	92,558	8,134,180

Compiled from El Cerealista.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5625, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1.9
St2F
Suppl.
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

JUL 15 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

June 1966

Page

WORLD SUMMARIES
Production:
World Lard Production Up Slightly---------- 8
Milk Production and Utilization in Principal Producing Countries in 1965---------- 10
1965-66 World Sugar Crop Below Expectations--------- 13
Record 1965 World Corn Crop Confirmed---------- 19
1965 Hop Crop Same as 1964---------- 19
1965-66 World Coffee Crop Was Record; 1966-67 Production Down---------- 23
World Rice Production Sharply Below Two Preceding Bumper Crops---------- 26

Trade:
World Tobacco Exports Down Slightly---------- 3

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 2918 South, Du 8-2445

CIRCULARS

FC 8-66	Record World Cotton Crop Reflects Larger Output in Communist Countries
FFO 6-66	World Soybean Production and Exports at Record High
FG 5-66	Exports of U.S. Coarse Grain Products Decrease 6 Percent
FLM 3-66	U.S. Exports of Dairy Breeding Cattle, 1965
FLM 5-66	World Cattle Numbers Continue Upward
FLM 6-66	Hog Numbers Increase in 1966
FT 3-66	Tobacco Harvest in First Half of 1966 Down 4 Percent
FVF 2-66	U.S. Specified Vegetable Fiber Imports Up in Quantity, Down in Value in 1965
FFVS 4-66	Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. Exports, February 1966, With Comparisons

REPORTS

FAR 129	Citrus Industry of Greece
FAS M-176	Canada's Meat and Livestock Industry
FAS M-177	Changes in Import Duties on Tobacco in Free World Countries

NOTE:

"World Grain Trade" covering all grains will be published in July or August under FAS-M series. There will be no trade tables for grains published in the statistical report within the next few months.

WORLD TOBACCO EXPORTS
DOWN SLIGHTLY

Tobacco exports from Free World countries totaled 1,828 million pounds in 1965--down 3 percent from the record 1,880 million for 1964. The 1965 total still was the second-largest of record.

The high-level exports of 1965 reflect steadily rising cigarette output in most countries, and ample supplies available in producing areas at attractive prices. World exports in 1966 are likely to be somewhat below those of last year. But stocks in most importing countries are large enough to provide for all manufacturing needs even with smaller purchases.

The biggest exporting countries in 1965 included the United States 468 million pounds, Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi 297, Greece 157, Turkey 151, India 137, and Brazil 123. Combined exports from those countries accounted for nearly three-fourths of total export trade in 1965.

Principal Exporting Countries

United States: U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1965, 468 million pounds, were 9 percent below 1964. Sharply smaller exports of flue-cured tobacco to the United Kingdom, which reduced stocks of U.S. leaf in line with lower usings, accounted for a major part of the decline. In addition, large supplies were available at attractive prices in competing exporting areas, such as Rhodesia.

Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi: Tobacco exports from the three countries formerly comprising the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland totaled an estimated 297 million pounds in 1965. At that level, exports were 18 percent above those of 1964. This estimate is based in part on official export data and in part on data reported by importing countries. It includes a substantial carryover of 1964-crop Rhodesian leaf on hand on January 1, 1965, plus exports from the 1965 harvest. No export statistics have been published by Rhodesia since those for October 1965, the month prior to the Declaration of Independence on November 11, 1965. The United Kingdom, West Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Belgium were major purchasers of Rhodesian tobacco last year.

Lack of Rhodesian statistics leaves a large gap in the current world tobacco export trade picture. If present economic sanctions on Rhodesian trade are continued, exports from that country this year will be sharply below 1965.

Greece: Exports of Greek tobacco were again at a high level in 1965. West Germany, which purchased 48 million pounds, was Greece's best customer in 1965. The United States took 25 million. Total shipments to the Soviet Union and other East European Communist countries were 35 million pounds--up 10 million from 1964. Members of the European Economic Community took 70 million pounds of Greek leaf in 1965--the same as in 1964.

Turkey: Turkey had a good tobacco export year in 1965, with 151 million pounds going abroad, compared with 126 million in 1964. Larger shipments to the United States, Belgium-Luxembourg, Japan and Czechoslovakia accounted for most of the gain. U.S. purchases, at 95 million pounds (63 percent of the total) were up 21 percent from 1964.

India: India's unmanufactured tobacco exports dropped from 158 million pounds in 1964 to 137 million last year. Shipments of flue-cured in 1965 totaled some 115 million pounds, with purchases by the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom being 59 million and 33 million, respectively. Flue-cured exports to Yugoslavia, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Japan were below those of 1964.

Brazil: Exports from Brazil in 1965 totaled about 123 million pounds--down 10 million from 1964. As usual, most of the exports were Bahia cigar-type tobaccos. Data by country of destination are not yet available. It is likely that Brazil's exports will continue to drop this year.

Canada: Canadian exports of tobacco dropped from 52.5 million pounds in 1964 to 41.5 million in 1965. Nearly 39 million was flue-cured tobacco. The United Kingdom took 32.5 million of Canadian flue-cured last year. Other important markets included Hong Kong, the Benelux countries, Malaysia, and West Germany.

Other Exporters: Countries exporting a substantial volume of tobacco in 1965 included the Philippines 81 million pounds, Yugoslavia 43, Indonesia 41, the Dominican Republic 32, Paraguay 33, Argentina 26, and Colombia 22.

Principal Importing Countries

West Germany: West Germany was the largest tobacco-importing country in 1965. Declared imports totaled 301 million pounds--nearly 8 percent larger than in 1964. Increased purchases from the United States, Greece, Rhodesia, and Bulgaria more than offset smaller imports from Turkey, Japan, and Italy. Declared imports from the United States, at 95 million pounds were 7.4 percent larger than the 88 million of 1964. Takings of Greek leaf rose about 24 percent and those from Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi 23 percent.

United Kingdom: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco into the United Kingdom in 1965 totaled about 286 million pounds--a drop of 8 percent from 1964. A slight increase in purchases from Commonwealth countries in 1965 was more than offset by a sizable drop in takings of U.S. leaf. Commonwealth areas--largely Rhodesia, Canada, and India--supplied nearly 184 million pounds, compared with 181 million in 1964. Their share of the total was 64 percent in 1965, compared with 58 percent in 1964. The U.S. share was only 32 percent in 1965, against 39 percent in 1964. The drop in purchases of U.S. tobacco--91 million pounds in 1965, compared with 123 million in 1964--reflects the U.K.'s desire to bring stocks down to a level in line with declining use of U.S. tobacco.

United States: U.S. imports of unmanufactured tobacco for consumption (duty-paid) in 1965 totaled a record 183 million pounds. Imports of cigarette leaf for the same period, at 138 million pounds, accounted for 74 percent of the total. Turkey and Greece, combined, supplied about 120 million pounds of cigarette leaf--all oriental-type tobacco. Imports of cigar filler tobacco and scrap amounted to about 43 million pounds. Of this total, 39 million was scrap originating primarily in the Philippines, Dominican Republic, Colombia, and Brazil.

France: French tobacco purchases in 1965 were 109 million pounds--only a little above the 108 million imported in 1964. Major sources of imports last year, in order of importance and million pounds were; Argentina 21.7, Brazil 15.6, Bulgaria 8.3, Greece 8.3, Paraguay 7.8, Malagasy Republic 7.0, and the United States 6.0.

The Netherlands: Gross imports of tobacco reached 105 million pounds in 1965, compared with 100 million in 1964. Major suppliers in 1965 included the United States 33.6 million pounds, Rhodesia-Zambia-Malawi 16.7 million, West Germany (largely Indonesian tobacco) 14.1 million, and Brazil 9.0 million. The U.S. share of the total was 31.9 percent in 1965, compared with 30.1 percent in 1964, and 28.3 percent in 1963.

Belgium-Luxembourg: Imports were 73 million pounds in 1965, compared with 69 million in 1964. Larger purchases from the United States, Rhodesia, and Brazil more than offset smaller takings from Greece, Bulgaria and Turkey. The United States supplied 19.6 million pounds in 1965, or 27 percent of the total, compared with 17.1 million, or 25 percent of 1964's total.

Spain: The Spanish Tobacco Monopoly's import of tobacco rose to a record 65 million pounds in 1965, from 59 million the year before. The stepped-up imports reflect rising factory use of leaf as well as smaller availabilities from domestic production. Brazil and the Philippines were the major sources of imports, supplying 26 million and 19 million, respectively. Imports from the United States were 4.4 million in 1965, and have risen each year since 1962, but the volume is still well below that of the late 1950's.

Japan: Japan's 1965 imports of unmanufactured tobacco (mostly flue-cured) were about 55 million pounds, with the United States furnishing half. In 1964, when imports were about 64 million pounds, the U.S. share also was about half. Other principal suppliers to the Japanese market last year included Rhodesia, Greece and Thailand.

TOBACCO, UNMANUFACTURED: International trade 1/, 1955-59 average, annual 1963, 1964, 1965

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59		1963		1964 2/		1965 2/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:								
Canada	37,223	2,100	39,309	2,614	52,475	3,392	41,500	4,335
United States	499,795	129,304	505,484	168,121	514,484	168,748	468,074	182,558
Costa Rica	5	155	54	129	34	113	65	160
El Salvador	163	3,126	32	3,077	33	3,631	30	3,500
Guatemala	--	718	122	248	288	466	260	492
Honduras	3,325	169	3,267	89	4,351	85	4,705	120
Mexico	955	4,804	27,509	5,717	19,808	5,998	11,398	5,581
Nicaragua	--	817	--	540	--	465	--	625
Cuba	53,228	--	3/ 35,000	--	3/ 30,000	--	3/ 30,000	--
Dominican Republic	27,389	465	36,914	--	55,684	--	32,372	--
Jamaica	106	1,524	987	2,070	636	2,186	899	2,718
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,719	--	1,691	--	1,532	--	1,489
Total	622,189	144,901	648,678	184,296	677,793	186,616	589,303	201,578
South America:								
Argentina	3,084	155	29,472	240	24,056	372	25,802	184
Brazil	63,618	78	97,694	10	132,862	4	122,726	4
British Guiana	--	712	--	700	--	696	--	700
Chile	91	685	--	3,926	--	2,285	--	2,472
Colombia	11,059	13	24,631	10	35,824	77	22,191	55
Paraguay	4/ 5,692	5	4/ 22,128	--	4/ 27,906	--	4/ 32,513	15
Peru	1,343	575	--	--	2	--	2,205	--
Surinam	--	159	--	269	--	210	--	225
Uruguay	--	9,007	--	6,056	--	9,361	--	5,639
Venezuela	--	597	43	590	25	330	27	335
Total	84,887	11,986	173,968	11,801	220,675	13,335	205,464	9,629
Europe:								
EEC:								
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,008	54,264	4,458	63,873	4,534	68,649	4,385	73,489
France	4,740	73,042	5,077	104,467	3,000	108,001	3,131	108,987
Germany, West	1,661	164,528	2,914	5/ 262,311	3,307	5/ 279,395	5,308	5/ 300,774
Italy	25,547	17,073	24,599	62,856	11,309	49,685	8,508	22,564
Netherlands	6/ 7,522	71,773	6/ 6,228	87,364	6/ 9,215	99,855	6/ 11,788	105,380
Total, EEC	40,478	380,680	43,276	580,871	31,365	605,585	33,120	611,194
Austria	1,677	23,985	551	24,081	886	22,308	1,077	26,934
Denmark	6/ 131	25,304	6/ 1,038	27,553	6/ 866	34,295	6/ 1,023	34,572
Finland	--	11,290	--	15,342	22	13,402	--	12,797
Greece	127,743	3	136,511	4	157,523	4	157,453	77
Ireland	--	11,872	--	14,026	--	13,999	--	11,690
Malta	--	738	--	903	--	983	--	900
Norway	6/ 263	9,504	6/ 324	12,864	6/ 340	11,351	6/ 294	9,363
Portugal	6/ 8	11,992	--	13,650	6/ 7	13,626	--	13,693
Spain	2,445	47,106	169	44,333	1	58,808	220	65,000
Sweden	55	17,657	22	19,198	79	30,986	280	16,627
Switzerland	--	27,377	103	38,205	80	39,566	32	45,382
United Kingdom	6/ 2,680	319,435	6/ 3,073	324,634	6/ 3,970	312,652	6/ 4,480	286,440
Yugoslavia	39,723	1,224	37,537	22,196	50,176	7,534	43,437	250
Total, Europe	215,203	888,167	222,604	1,137,860	245,315	1,165,099	241,416	1,134,919

Africa:							
Algeria	19,048	15,009	3/ 1,000	3/ 10,000	3/ 7,000	3/ 15,400	3/ 3,500	3/ 7,500
Morocco	558	4,876	259	8,954	405	10,520	117	8,342
Tunisia	720	5,548	45	4,821	441	9,962	400	1,045
United Arab Republic	--	25,564	--	27,355	--	29,447	--	31,651
Angola	825	665	2,921	586	3,702	712	5,000	1,100
Cameroon	2,153	1,952	2,315	1,653	2,690	1,521	2,650	2,500
Canary Islands	--	6,108	--	13,761	5	20,744	10	20,000
Congo, Brazzaville	1,318	1,004	840	1,764	550	1,614	1,000	1,700
Congo, Leopoldville	148	9,869	34	8,292	100	5,392	100	5,600
Ghana	--	2,180	1	2,119	--	2,463	--	2,500
Malagasy Republic	8,804	1,256	8,204	1,130	11,029	1,212	8,760	1,470
Mozambique	772	462	1,960	686	1,257	1,704	2,400	1,955
Nigeria	--	5,568	8	3,684	142	5,956	140	3,630
Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi	149,496	4	213,404	49	252,195	--	297,000	--
Sierra Leone	--	1,670	--	2,142	--	2,494	--	2,500
South Africa, Republic of	2,144	8,489	18,711	5,202	15,358	4,738	15,286	5,472
Total	185,986	90,224	249,702	92,198	294,874	113,879	336,363	96,965
Asia:								
Aden	6/ 5,461	9,332	3/6/ 4,700	7,500	3/6/ 6,500	3/ 10,000	3/6/ 6,500	3/ 10,000
Cyprus	1,409	1,123	2,116	1,244	1,626	1,667	938	1,392
Lebanon	1,745	572	5,690	476	3,413	574	4,431	739
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	146,417	--	98,332	--	125,642	--	150,920	--
Syria	1,156	601	3,278	176	4	1,069	9	935
Burma	290	835	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cambodia	1,291	1,445	--	700	--	600	--	600
Ceylon	554	1,932	180	2,571	1	1,358	--	1,730
China, Taiwan	177	2,213	2,978	4,852	4,118	2,580	5,790	4,640
Hong Kong	6/ 1,428	9,531	6/ 281	18,334	6/ 394	18,735	6/ 480	18,099
India	92,265	3,195	149,838	1,215	158,073	2,304	136,685	172
Indonesia	33,116	15,430	28,461	1,973	35,715	--	41,006	--
Japan	6,274	11,816	15,303	34,885	15,327	64,134	16,026	55,022
Laos	--	--	--	1,549	--	1,289	--	1,300
Malaysia 7/	6/ 2,590	4,673	6/ 406	18,084	6/ 101	14,854	6/ 40	18,470
Pakistan	196	1,531	3/ 218	2,500	3/ 300	940	3/ 410	1,082
Philippines	22,192	8,238	54,608	4,994	76,321	1,132	81,000	1,560
Thailand	8,333	10,292	8,337	8,098	13,552	10,928	11,277	12,519
Vietnam, South	299	8,023	222	5,534	--	5,736	--	8,200
Total	325,193	90,782	374,948	114,685	441,087	137,900	455,512	136,460
Oceania:								
Australia	179	42,802	331	27,474	278	28,487	358	29,644
New Zealand	2	6,994	224	4,712	101	4,732	--	6,519
Total	181	49,796	555	32,186	379	33,219	258	36,163
Total world	1,433,639	1,275,856	1,670,455	1,573,026	1,880,123	1,650,048	1,828,416	1,615,714

1/ Does not include trade of Sino-Soviet bloc countries. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Includes manufactured products. 5/ Data not comparable with previous years due to method of recording imports. 6/ Re-exports. 7/ Includes States of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak, Brunei, and Sabah.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Switzerland: Swiss tobacco imports totaled 45 million pounds in 1965--up nearly 15 percent from 1964. Larger purchases from the United States, Rhodesia, and Greece accounted for the rise. The United States supplied 22 million pounds last year--48 percent of the total, compared with 18.4 million or 47 percent of the 1964 total.

Australia: Imports of unmanufactured tobacco in 1965 were 29.6 million pounds--up 4 percent from those of 1964. Purchases of U.S. leaf, at 19.5 million, accounted for 66 percent of the total, compared with 14.8 million, or 52 percent of the total in 1964. Other important sources of leaf in 1965 were Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa.

Total imports reported in the accompanying table are consistently smaller than exports for several reasons: (1) Some tobacco exports may appear twice in world trade, i.e., as exports from the country of growth and as re-exports from the country of original destination; (2) some countries whose imports greatly exceed their exports are not included in the table; (3) imports shown for most countries are declared, duty-paid imports, and actual arrivals of leaf may be somewhat larger; (4) shipments from Free World countries to the Communist areas are included in the export figures, but Communist countries' imports of these shipments are not shown in the table.

To insure valid comparisons with previous data, trade of Communist-dominated areas has been excluded from the table. Statistics on this trade, especially for some recent years, are not available. The data shown, however, do include Free World exports to, and imports from, the Communist areas.

WORLD LARD PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY

Output of lard in 1965 in the major producing countries increased about 3 percent over 1964, but remained slightly below the level of 1963.

In Western Europe the pork production cycle (and thus the output of lard) has been on the upswing since the low point was passed in early 1964.

The great variation shown in USSR lard production parallels the herd reduction of 1963, the rebuilding in 1964 and the return to more normal production in 1965.

Partially offsetting the continuing rise in production in Europe as a whole and the USSR, has been the sharp drop in U.S. production as hog slaughter contracted in 1965.

Lard production in Western Europe is expected to level off or decline slightly in 1966, while some increase in U.S. output is in prospect later in the year.

Lard 1/: Estimated production in specified countries average 1956-60, annual 1963-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1963	1964	1965 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:				
Canada	140	125	133	122
United States	2,615	2,476	2,476	2,050
Mexico 3/	80	95	99	101
Total North America 4/	2,890	2,750	2,760	2,330
South America:				
Argentina 5/	61	53	59	69
Brazil	191	181	189	209
Chile	24	31	34	35
Colombia	28	30	29	29
Total South America 4/	350	340	350	390
Europe:				
Western				
EEC				
Belgium and Luxembourg	34	38	37	43
France	164	138	150	172
Germany, West 6/ 7/	478	562	593	595
Italy 8/	34	35	44	46
Netherlands	28	32	35	39
Total EEC	738	805	859	895
Austria	79	80	77	73
Denmark	59	79	84	92
Portugal	22	22	21	21
Spain	21	29	29	25
Sweden	18	14	12	13
United Kingdom	22	22	23	23
Total Western Europe 4/	990	1,090	1,150	1,190
Eastern:				
Bulgaria 5/ 7/	59	60	67	---
Czechoslovakia 5/ 7/	179	191	205	212
Germany, East 5/ 7/	196	188	217	---
Hungary 5/ 7/	116	117	---	---
Poland 5/ 7/	480	464	465	---
Yugoslavia 5/ 7/	241	261	273	289
Total Eastern Europe 4/	1,270	1,280	1,330	1,450
Total Europe 4/	2,260	2,370	2,480	2,640
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 4/	1,000	1,330	870	1,270
Africa:				
South Africa, Rep. of 5/ 7/	22	22	20	22
Total Africa 4/	30	30	20	30
Asia:				
Japan 7/	58	111	118	141
Total Asia 4/	110	180	190	210
Total 4/	6,650	7,010	6,680	6,880

1/ Estimates of rendered lard except where otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial. 4/ Includes an allowance for any missing data from countries shown and minor producing countries not shown. 5/ Calculated from pork production. 6/ Includes Saarland. 7/ Includes unrendered pork fat in terms of lard. 8/ Series revised according to EEC instructions.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

MILK PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION IN
PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN 1965

Production: Milk production in 18 major producing countries in 1965 increased about 1 percent over 1964. Production in these countries, which represent approximately 60 percent of total world output, was 402 billion pounds, compared with 398 billion pounds in 1964.

In Western Europe, the principal producing area, production in 14 countries was up 3 percent, due to an increase in cow numbers and sufficient feed supplies in most countries, improvements in average yields per cow, and generally favorable weather.

In Australia, milk production was 4 percent less than a year ago. Cow numbers were down, because of drought conditions in some areas and movement out of dairying in others. In New Zealand, dairy herds were larger, pasture growth was good, and milk production was well above that of the past several years.

In Canada, cow numbers continued the downward trend begun in 1957. Yields also were somewhat smaller, due to poor pasture conditions which prevailed over much of the dairy area during the months of heaviest production. In the United States, milk production in 1965 was less than that of the preceding year, attributed largely to smaller cow numbers.

Use: Moderately larger quantities of milk were consumed in fluid form in 1965 than in 1964. In Western Europe, milk used for this purpose exceeded that of the earlier year, despite smaller consumption in Austria, Belgium, Finland, West Germany, the Netherlands and Switzerland. Fluid use increased in Australia, but decreased in New Zealand. It was somewhat higher in both Canada and the United States.

Milk for butter production was up 1 percent. In Western Europe as a whole, considerably more milk went into butter-making in 1965 than in 1964, but in the Western Hemisphere, slightly less. Practically the same quantity was used for butter in both years in the Southern Hemisphere.

Cheese production took about 2 percent more milk, compared with 1964. Only Denmark and Australia reported less milk for this use in 1965 than in the preceding year.

Milk for canning was down 3 percent. Increases in Western Europe were offset by sharp declines in the Southern and Western Hemispheres.

Larger supplies went into dried whole milk and other products, except in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and New Zealand.

More milk was fed to livestock in Western European and Oceanic countries, less in those in the Western Hemisphere.

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1965 (preliminary) and 1964

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.
1965									
Canada	2,885	6,351	18,322	6,121	7,977	1,898	726	825	775
United States	15,477	8,080	125,061	59,400	29,354	15,750	4,668	13,761	2,128
Austria	1,103	6,426	7,088	2,619	2,095	617	33	423	1,301
Belgium	1,007	8,630	8,690	2,129	4,858	477	127	531	568
Denmark	1,355	8,735	11,836	1,909	7,165	1,609	3/	3/ 712	441
Finland	1,138	7,388	8,408	2,632	4,759	589	0	302	126
France	8,954	6,465	57,885	11,577	20,248	11,010	3/	3/ 3,473	11,577
Germany, West	5,816	8,029	46,693	11,841	24,733	2,998	4/ 2,578	4/ 493	4,050
Greece	452	2,874	1,299	707	188	189	0	0	215
Ireland	1,547	4,498	6,959	1,453	3,512	371	0	593	1,030
Italy 5/	3,250	6,330	21,730	6,611	3,245	6,970	3/	55	4,849
Netherlands	1,692	9,303	15,745	2,390	4,991	4,625	2,216	906	617
Norway	517	7,139	3,691	1,952	853	679	3/	3/ 50	157
Sweden	1,005	8,000	8,040	3,022	3,682	802	2	245	287
Switzerland 6/	920	7,416	6,872	2,432	1,168	2,044	3/	3/ 214	1,014
United Kingdom 7/	4,204	5,972	25,106	18,278	1,954	2,703	1,049	1,122	--
Australia	3,012	5,102	15,368	3,421	9,548	1,333	396	588	82
New Zealand 8/	2,068	6,352	13,137	1,076	9,477	2,001	3/	3/ 212	371
Total of above countries	56,402	--	401,930	139,570	139,807	56,665	11,795	24,505	29,588
1964									
Canada	2,906	6,368	18,506	6,040	8,346	1,778	732	787	823
United States	16,061	7,907	127,000	59,200	31,868	15,635	5,044	13,049	2,204
Austria	1,117	6,173	6,896	2,670	2,019	602	26	355	1,224
Belgium	996	8,460	8,426	2,166	4,613	456	145	397	649
Denmark	1,370	8,421	11,537	1,905	6,742	1,755	3/	3/ 694	441
Finland	1,185	7,116	8,432	2,639	4,773	590	0	304	126
France	8,909	6,243	55,615	11,123	19,454	10,578	3/	3/ 3,337	11,123
Germany, West	5,835	7,875	45,945	12,173	23,642	2,888	4/ 2,518	4/ 495	4,229
Greece	439	2,788	1,224	679	188	155	0	0	202
Ireland	1,400	4,715	6,601	1,438	3,361	321	0	472	1,009
Italy 5/	3,221	6,137	20,941	6,428	2,643	6,966	3/	3/ 55	4,849
Netherlands	1,665	9,211	15,335	2,484	4,405	4,533	2,286	966	661
Norway	552	6,658	3,675	1,920	1,012	534	3/	3/ 45	164
Sweden	1,055	7,598	8,016	3,016	3,686	774	2	231	307
Switzerland 6/	897	7,408	6,698	2,434	1,039	1,920	3/	3/ 203	1,102
United Kingdom 7/	4,126	5,837	24,085	18,074	1,266	2,624	945	1,176	--
Australia	3,078	5,200	16,005	3,387	10,104	1,449	443	540	82
New Zealand 8/	2,011	6,267	12,603	1,131	8,986	1,830	3/	3/ 318	338
Total of above countries	56,823	--	397,540	138,907	138,147	55,388	12,141	23,424	29,533

COWS' MILK: Production and utilization in specified countries, 1956-60

Country	Production			Utilization					
	Milk cows	Production per cow	Milk production	Fluid milk 1/	Butter	Cheese	Canned milk	Other uses 2/	Feed
	1,000 head	Pounds	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.	Million lb.
Canada	3,041	5,724	17,407	6,157	7,714	1,211	715	912	698
United States	18,889	6,538	123,500	58,960	31,011	13,180	5,861	11,679	2,809
Austria	1,144	5,287	6,048	2,392	1,855	389	8	281	1,123
Belgium	997	8,345	8,320	2,035	5,219	169	108	77	712
Denmark	1,437	8,095	11,633	1,734	7,349	1,447	3/	3/ 603	500
Finland	1,137	6,254	7,118	2,797	3,600	476	0	51	194
France	9,402	4,896	46,037	9,774	17,853	8,230	3/	3/ 1,304	8,876
Germany, West	5,624	7,042	39,604	12,346	18,915	2,248	4/ 1,798	4/ 212	4,085
Greece	357	2,219	801	448	112	84	0	0	157
Ireland	1,246	4,794	5,973	1,256	3,431	74	3/	3/ [illegible]	849
Italy 5/	3,584	5,459	21,167	5,835	3,605	6,200	3/	3/ [illegible]	5,445
Netherlands	1,540	8,982	13,833	2,622	4,161	3,946	1,573	[illegible]	710
Norway	618	5,770	3,566	1,643	713	661	3/	3/ [illegible]	281
Sweden	1,366	6,377	8,657	3,175	4,039	847	8	148	440
Switzerland 6/	910	7,089	6,518	2,364	1,280	1,637	3/	3/ 155	1,082
United Kingdom 7/	3,886	5,738	22,295	16,283	1,623	2,418	940	1,031	--
Australia	2,528	5,540	14,005	2,992	9,156	960	3/	3/ 815	82
New Zealand 9/	1,956	5,961	11,660	1,054	8,306	1,825	3/	3/ 149	326
Total of above countries	59,662	--	368,142	133,867	129,942	46,002	11,011	18,951	28,369

1/ Includes milk used for cream. 2/ Includes milk used for ice cream, dried whole milk, minor products, waste and balance, unless otherwise indicated. 3/ Canned milk included with other uses. 4/ Dried milk included with canned milk. 5/ Production and utilization include sheep and goat milk. 6/ Production and utilization include goat milk. 7/ Under Milk Marketing Schemes only. 8/ Years ending May 31. 9/ Years ending June 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

1965-66 WORLD SUGAR CROP
BELOW EXPECTATIONS

The Foreign Agricultural Service now estimates the 1965-66 world sugar crop at 68.7 million short tons, raw value, 5.4 percent below the record outturn of 72.6 million tons for the 1964-65 crop. This compares with an estimate of 70 million tons made in November 1965.

The primary reason for a lower crop for 1965-66 than for 1964-65 was less favorable weather in several producing areas. Dry weather or drought considerably reduced the crops in Cuba, Australia, and the Republic of South Africa. Also contributing to a much lower crop in 1965-66 in Cuba is the fact that more cane was harvested at a younger stage than usual in 1964-65, thereby reducing the succeeding crop.

Sugar production this year was significantly lower in several major producing countries. Among these were Western Germany, the Philippines, the USSR, as well as the United States. Both sugarbeet yield and sucrose content declined this year in Western Germany. The Philippines had expected a significant increase for 1965-66 but the outturn will be lower due to unfavorable weather conditions. Acreage was down slightly for the USSR, but yields declined even more. The 1965-66 United States crop declined from the record of 1964-65. The primary change for 1965-66 occurred for sugarbeets.

Sizeable increases for the 1965-66 crop were recorded for Argentina, Brazil, and India. Argentina's cane had a very high sucrose content, and Brazil had a big increase in acreage. India continues to divert more sugarcane that would normally go into production of noncentrifugal sugar to the production of centrifugal.

The reduction in the 1965-66 world crop is entirely for sugarbeets, as cane production was slightly higher. Sugar made from sugarcane accounts for 57.7 percent of total world sugar production. Therefore, sugar processed from sugarbeets accounts for 42.3 percent of the total. Free-world production of sugar for 1965-66 amounted to 47.5 million tons, while that for Communist Bloc countries accounted for 21.2 million tons.

World molasses (industrial) production for 1965-66 is now estimated at 3.45 billion gallons--down slightly from the high level of 1964-65. The 1965-66 production is 41 percent above the 1955/56 - 1959/60 average. Brazil surpassed the production of the United States (Mainland) in 1965-66. The United States is the largest producer when Hawaii and Puerto Rico are included; however, imports amount to about as much as production.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Canada (beet)	151	159	160	145
Mexico	1,380	2,097	2,280	2,448
United States				
Continental (beet)	2,088	3,086	3,332	2,880
Continental (cane)	572	1,184	1,147	1,104
Hawaii	1,013	1,179	1,218	1,200
Puerto Rico	1,036	989	897	860
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	11	16	4	8
British Honduras	12	31	43	48
Costa Rica	44	100	110	118
El Salvador	51	86	109	126
Guatemala	70	159	145	165
Honduras	17	30	36	44
Nicaragua	61	105	110	76
Panama	25	54	54	63
Cuba	5,883	4,400	6,600	5,000
Dominican Republic	883	874	640	857
Guadeloupe	146	184	204	205
Haiti	61	68	70	67
Jamaica	419	532	567	576
Martinique	83	68	77	66
Trinidad and Tobago	205	255	281	272
West Indies: Barbados	183	180	220	187
Leeward & Windward Islands 4/	94	72	59	59
Total North America	14,488	15,908	18,363	16,574
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Argentina	906	1,157	1,074	1,422
Bolivia	11	101	90	90
Brazil	3,110	3,620	4,152	5,329
Guyana	330	290	347	370
Chile (beet)	40	119	114	126
Colombia	297	399	488	560
Ecuador	93	198	215	222
Paraguay	30	41	57	44
Peru	800	864	848	893
Surinam	10	13	15	17
Uruguay (beet and cane)	27	44	84	81
Venezuela	205	392	415	435
Total South America	5,859	7,238	7,899	9,589
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):				
Austria	282	355	365	259
Belgium and Luxembourg	393	405	632	461
Denmark	353	403	470	265
Denmark 5/	-	65	50	24
Finland	38	57	50	43
France	1,571	2,218	2,648	2,582
Germany, West	1,590	2,228	2,310	1,719
Greece 6/ 7/	0	42	74	114
Ireland	126	160	157	130
Italy	1,271	1,023	1,121	1,360
Netherlands	490	461	707	655
Portugal				
Azores and Madeira	13	18	18	18
Spain (cane and beet)	470	448	577	622
Sweden	314	272	295	217
Switzerland	40	50	60	67
United Kingdom	818	900	1,130	1,030
Total West Europe	7,769	9,105	10,664	9,566

- continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued				
Albania 7/	12	12	12	12
Bulgaria 7/	137	170	270	121
Czechoslovakia 7/	860	1,191	1,201	853
Germany, East 7/	804	822	883	864
Hungary	332	512	540	495
Poland	1,152	1,570	1,975	1,558
Roumania	214	343	420	456
Yugoslavia	219	375	395	402
Total East Europe	3,730	4,995	5,696	4,761
Total Europe	11,499	14,100	16,360	14,327
USSR (Europe and Asia)	5,632	6,475	11,270	9,700
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Ethiopia	35	73	72	76
United Arab Republic	340	421	478	501
Congo, Leopoldville	31	42	33	44
Kenya 7/	29	44	51	34
Tanzania 7/ 8/	28	66	72	80
Uganda 7/	89	145	147	137
Malagasy Republic	55	127	120	125
Mauritius	612	756	732	756
Mozambique	165	200	167	181
Reunion	219	280	230	255
Rhodesia 9/	9	140	172	254
South Africa, Republic of 10/	989	1,265	1,395	1,003
Swaziland	-	94	115	140
Other Africa 11/	93	234	214	216
Total Africa	2,694	3,887	3,998	3,802
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):				
Iran (beet and cane)	119	222	230	235
Turkey (Europe and Asia) (beet)	408	565	875	625
China: Mainland (cane and beet)	836	1,180	1,650	1,750
Taiwan	963	916	1,200	1,080
Burma	38	72	74	76
India 12/	2,737	3,470	4,285	4,515
Indonesia	903	725	715	770
Japan (beet; incl. cane beginning 1959-60)	86	258	307	417
Pakistan	174	333	281	300
Philippines	1,356	1,856	1,767	1,669
Ryukyu Islands 13/	23	151	302	245
Thailand	102	194	374	315
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/	33	127	140	175
Total Asia	7,778	10,069	12,200	12,172
Oceania (cane):				
Australia	1,428	1,883	2,132	2,132
Fiji	210	359	345	375
Total Oceania	1,638	2,242	2,477	2,507
World total (cane)	29,324	34,492	39,348	39,595
World total (beet)	20,264	25,427	33,219	29,076
World total (cane and beet)	49,588	59,919	72,567	68,671

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ Danish beets exported to Finland, Sweden and West Germany, in terms of sugar, not included in the production for those countries. 6/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 7/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 8/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 9/ Prior to 1964-65 included Malawi and Zambia. 10/ Beginning 1962-63 Swaziland reported separately. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia and Tunisia. 12/ Includes Khandsari. 13/ Prior to this issue, included in "Other Asia". 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon and Nepal.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1955-56 through 1959-60, annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 2/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:				
Costa Rica	58	90	44	47
El Salvador	30	28	20	18
Guatemala	70	32	32	32
Mexico	147	132	132	132
Nicaragua	25	23	21	18
Panama	4	5	5	4
Total	334	310	254	251
Asia:				
Burma	160	157	160	160
China: Mainland	545	600	660	700
Taiwan	24	24	24	24
India	3,950	6,063	6,614	5,512
Indonesia	303	330	330	330
Japan	26	25	13	7
Pakistan	1,258	672	650	616
Philippines	70	52	69	79
Ryukyu Islands	12	12	27	15
Thailand	50	165	165	165
Vietnam	21	36	40	40
Total	6,419	8,136	8,752	7,648
South America:				
Colombia	486	715	716	695
Ecuador	26	40	40	40
Peru	30	16	17	17
Venezuela	71	42	42	42
Total	613	813	815	794
Total of above countries	7,366	9,259	9,821	8,693

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery, gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.
2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.
3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60 annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North America:				
Canada 3/	8,655	11,907	13,169	11,470
Costa Rica	1,927	3,977	3,933	3,821
Cuba 4/	297,324	169,063	267,849	221,958
Dominican Republic	(25,338)	55,969	39,666	58,065
El Salvador	1,925	4,424	5,547	8,220
Guatemala	3,615	8,000	8,000	9,100
Haiti	(4,053)	4,525	3,842	4,090
Jamaica	(15,520)	30,909	33,000	35,588
Mexico	86,937	136,122	161,605	173,029
Nicaragua	5/ 3,140	6,093	5,612	5,656
United States, Mainland	169,104	286,816	308,150	278,415
Hawaii	53,084	57,688	58,299	50,947
Puerto Rico	57,106	64,563	57,200	61,811
Other North America	(45,500)	(56,113)	(58,000)	(62,000)
Total North America	773,228	896,169	1,023,872	984,170
South America:				
Argentina	39,331	85,617	85,617	97,565
Brazil	(202,600)	230,762	245,184	291,449
Guyana	(14,840)	23,211	21,290	23,712
Chile	1,127	4,006	4,351	4,814
Peru 3/	40,864	47,014	45,422	48,700
Venezuela 3/	N.A.	28,119	29,871	31,252
Other South America	(36,400)	(21,750)	(28,000)	(29,000)
Total South America	335,162	440,479	459,735	526,492
Europe:				
Austria	11,638	15,659	15,977	10,957
Belgium and Luxembourg	17,502	17,794	18,356	19,480
Denmark	16,014	17,981	21,540	13,673
Finland	2,453	4,121	3,933	3,746
France	76,473	88,409	109,574	106,203
Germany, West	82,541	97,587	114,070	71,177
Greece	-	3,003	4,543	6,105
Ireland	4,638	6,855	5,874	4,889
Italy	66,517	59,938	68,554	74,923
Netherlands	21,635	17,794	26,223	24,350
Spain	24,627	25,970	31,063	33,616
Sweden	13,310	11,613	13,861	10,115
Switzerland	1,726	2,060	2,965	1,866
United Kingdom	45,109	44,500	57,886	53,669
Total West Europe	384,183	413,284	494,419	434,769

-continued

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1955-56 through 1959-60 annual 1963-64 through 1965-66 1/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1955-56 through 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe - continued:				
Hungary	(16,504)	28,460	30,488	29,596
Poland	(46,614)	71,045	83,333	70,240
Roumania	-	20,229	24,350	20,604
Yugoslavia	10,462	15,814	16,258	14,610
Other East Europe	(83,800)	(105,950)	(110,000)	(90,000)
Total East Europe	157,380	241,498	264,429	225,050
Total Europe	541,563	654,782	758,848	659,819
USSR (Europe and Asia)	(241,800)	(328,600)	(500,000)	(460,000)
Africa:				
Angola	2,423	2,775	3,034	2,810
United Arab Republic 6/	27,665	33,715	29,068	32,779
Mauritius	21,274	28,018	21,604	27,159
Mozambique	-	13,111	10,714	11,238
South Africa, Republic of	(38,400)	60,621	63,892	45,880
Other Africa	(39,800)	(54,550)	(55,000)	(55,000)
Total Africa	129,562	192,790	183,312	174,866
Asia:				
China, Taiwan	32,321	31,320	56,379	45,141
India	149,218	180,564	206,037	220,085
Indonesia	(36,292)	34,652	33,341	39,334
Japan 3/	-	5,057	6,368	7,118
Philippines	(57,540)	101,480	100,239	94,590
Thailand	5/ 10,849	24,350	43,642	37,461
Turkey	(16,359)	22,481	34,933	26,223
Other Asia	(55,000)	(74,500)	(85,000)	(88,000)
Total Asia	357,579	474,404	565,939	557,952
Oceania:				
Australia	51,654	81,944	77,721	75,000
Fiji	(9,120)	14,985	12,560	11,613
Total Oceania	60,774	96,929	90,281	86,613
Total world	2,439,668	3,084,153	3,581,987	3,449,912

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 4/ Includes hi-test molasses. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RECORD 1965 WORLD CORN CROP CONFIRMED

World corn production in 1965 is estimated at a record 8.2 billion bushels, according to latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. The 1965 total is 5 percent above the 1964 crop and 2 percent above the previous record of 1963.

The United States produced 4,171 million bushels, 2 percent above the 1963 record, with a record yield of 73.1 bushels per acre. The Canadian crop was also a record, at 59.6 million bushels, a result of a 14 percent increase in acreage. Mexico's production was 7 percent lower at 276 million bushels.

The European corn crop totaled 1,010 million bushels in 1965, 100 million bushels or 9 percent below the 1964 outturn. West European production gained 6 percent. The French outturn recovered sharply from the poor crop of the previous year, but most other countries in the region showed declines. In Eastern Europe, the crop was reduced by 15 percent because of drought, with all countries sharing in the decline.

The area of corn planted for grain in the Soviet Union was cut sharply in 1965, and the outturn, estimated at 190 million bushels, was 47 percent below that of 1964.

In Asia, corn production is estimated at 1,050 million bushels, up 4 percent, with a large crop in Indonesia as the most notable factor. Thailand produced 43 million bushels to continue an upward trend. Turkey's crop was off by 20 percent.

In Africa, corn production is estimated at 550 million bushels, 2 percent lower than in 1964. The crop in the Republic of South Africa survived early season drought to surpass the poor 1964 harvest by 7 percent.

South American production, at 810 million bushels, was 4 percent higher than a year earlier. The Argentine crop, estimated at 283 million bushels, up 40 percent, is the largest since 1943 and compares with the record production of 452 million bushels in 1934. Increased acreage and excellent growing conditions were responsible for the gains. The Brazilian estimate of 408 million bushels is down 12 percent.

1965 HOP CROP SAME AS 1964

The 1965 world hops crop is now estimated at 204.8 million pounds, or virtually the same as the 1964 crop. Downward revisions of the preliminary estimates for eastern Europe and West Germany accounted for most of the reduction from the previous world estimate for 1965 of 212.4 million pounds. Substantial upward revisions occurred only for United States and Australia.

At 204.8 million pounds, the 1965 crop was considerably above average and only slightly below the record-large 1964 crop. The U.S. crop of over 56 million pounds, was the largest since 1952 when a 61.3 million-pound crop was harvested.

CORN: Agreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre 3/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushles	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	514	553	660	752	59.8	65.5	80.2	79.3	30,718	36,184	52,965	59,648
United States	66,409	60,549	57,291	57,049	48.7	67.6	62.6	73.1	3,234,891	4,091,685	3,583,780	4,171,100
El Salvador	431	425	410	477	14.5	19.2	18.4	16.8	6,240	8,150	7,540	7,990
Guatemala	1,549	1,700	1,724	1,700	11.3	13.6	14.7	14.3	17,500	23,170	25,310	24,290
Honduras	822	997	1,027	--	11.7	12.1	13.7	--	9,630	12,050	14,030	15,000
Mexico	14,292	16,780	17,790	17,300	13.3	15.1	16.6	15.9	190,630	252,900	295,300	275,580
Nicaragua	369	343	391	424	12.5	13.8	13.6	13.0	4,620	4,720	5,310	5,510
Cuba	432	--	--	--	15.7	--	--	--	6,800	--	--	--
Total 5/	85,810	82,760	80,700	80,170	41.0	53.8	49.6	57.1	3,515,000	4,449,000	4,003,000	4,577,000
Europe:												
Austria	125	123	124	123	47.0	62.2	67.3	60.0	5,870	7,650	8,340	7,340
France	1,455	2,352	2,206	2,157	41.8	64.8	37.6	62.0	60,770	152,390	82,880	133,740
Greece	537	478	389	376	19.1	25.7	29.4	32.4	10,270	12,280	11,440	12,200
Italy	3,272	2,769	2,649	2,538	42.6	49.0	58.8	51.4	139,280	135,650	155,790	130,540
Norway	1,187	1,205	1,201	1,186	15.0	17.0	19.6	13.3	17,770	20,490	23,480	15,750
Spain	940	1,203	1,270	1,191	34.2	38.3	37.3	37.6	32,180	46,100	47,360	44,800
Total Western Europe 5/	7,540	8,170	7,890	7,650	35.5	46.5	41.8	45.8	268,000	380,000	330,000	350,000
Albania	357	376	380	--	19.0	20.0	17.1	--	6,780	7,500	6,500	--
Bulgaria	1,841	1,631	1,626	1,549	27.4	41.8	50.0	35.6	50,500	68,190	80,940	55,100
Czechoslovakia	435	526	460	395	40.1	43.3	39.1	34.5	17,440	22,750	18,300	13,620
Hungary	3,193	3,185	2,987	3,032	35.9	43.9	46.2	40.9	114,720	139,800	138,140	124,000
Romania	8,775	8,350	8,201	8,152	22.9	28.4	32.1	28.3	200,660	237,100	263,450	230,460
Yugoslavia	6,182	5,955	6,005	6,362	31.1	35.6	45.6	36.8	185,420	211,800	274,000	233,060
Total Eastern Europe 5/	20,930	20,040	19,680	19,860	27.7	34.4	39.6	33.2	580,000	690,000	780,000	660,000
Total All Europe 5/	28,470	28,210	27,570	27,510	29.8	37.9	40.3	36.7	848,000	1,070,000	1,110,000	1,010,000
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	11,925	17,300	12,600	7,900	26.8	19.4	28.6	24.1	296,700	335,000	360,000	190,000
Asia:												
Turkey	1,737	1,656	1,680	1,542	17.7	19.6	23.4	20.4	30,690	32,480	39,370	31,490
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	435,000	--	--	--
India	9,949	11,328	11,345	11,081	12.9	15.8	15.8	16.4	128,100	179,260	179,440	181,250
Indonesia	5,611	7,416	9,390	--	14.8	14.2	17.2	--	82,850	105,110	161,400	204,000
Japan	121	95	88	74	32.2	42.9	37.5	39.1	3,900	4,075	3,300	2,890
Pakistan	1,097	1,249	1,212	1,349	16.4	16.7	17.3	15.8	18,020	20,880	20,920	21,360
Philippines	3,889	4,689	4,751	4,785	9.8	10.9	10.9	10.6	38,190	50,890	51,680	50,650
Thailand	275	1,033	1,073	1,131	21.7	32.6	34.9	38.3	5,960	33,770	37,400	43,300
Total 5/	46,390	54,940	57,310	60,060	16.9	17.3	17.7	17.6	785,000	950,000	1,015,000	1,055,000

Africa:												
Morocco	1,147	1,143	1,122	1,112	10.1	13.7	11.2	9.6	11,620	15,620	12,590	10,630
United Arab Republic	1,921	1,786	1,723	1,661	33.3	41.2	44.2	49.8	63,920	73,500	76,140	82,670
Angola	1,453	--	--	--	10.3	--	--	--	15,000	15,750	14,750	15,000
Congo, (Leopoldville)	837	--	--	--	16.7	--	--	--	13,980	--	--	--
Former French West Africa	1,705	--	--	--	9.6	--	--	--	16,320	--	--	--
Kenya 6/	500	--	--	--	26.2	--	--	--	13,110	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic	204	255	247	--	12.9	14.7	15.1	--	2,640	3,740	3,740	3,700
Rhodesia, Zambia, and Malawi	2,960	--	--	--	17.6	--	--	--	52,000	69,000	75,000	70,000
South Africa, Republic of	11,440	13,074	13,087	--	13.8	12.9	13.5	--	157,540	168,450	176,760	190,000
Total 5/	31,030	36,870	35,020	35,180	14.6	15.1	16.0	15.6	458,000	555,000	560,000	550,000
South America:												
Argentina	5,855	7,340	7,567	8,597	29.7	28.7	26.7	33.0	173,710	210,620	202,350	283,450
Brazil	15,152	20,032	21,060	18,948	19.7	18.7	22.1	21.5	299,000	370,370	464,950	408,210
Chile	169	184	180	190	28.2	43.8	44.4	45.8	4,760	8,060	7,990	8,700
Colombia	1,585	1,809	2,026	1,977	19.0	17.0	17.5	17.3	30,170	30,790	35,430	34,250
Ecuador	481	494	519	519	12.3	10.8	12.5	12.9	5,900	5,320	6,500	6,690
Peru	605	857	890	939	19.1	23.1	23.4	23.9	11,530	19,790	20,870	22,440
Uruguay	777	413	473	568	8.9	8.7	5.2	10.0	6,920	3,585	2,470	5,700
Venezuela	702	1,054	1,095	1,112	19.1	16.1	17.1	18.4	13,380	16,940	18,700	20,510
Total 5/	26,140	33,100	34,760	33,720	21.6	20.8	22.4	24.0	565,000	690,000	780,000	810,000
Oceania:												
Australia	180	215	213	213	31.7	31.3	32.9	21.1	5,700	6,720	7,000	4,500
New Zealand	6	10	9	10	55.0	74.0	83.3	75.0	330	740	750	750
Total 5/	186	225	222	223	32.1	33.2	34.9	23.5	6,030	7,460	7,750	5,250
World Total 5/	229,950	253,400	248,180	244,760	28.2	31.8	31.6	33.5	6,474,000	8,060,000	7,835,000	8,200,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1965 is combined with preliminary estimates for the Southern Hemisphere harvest beginning early in 1966. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Revised estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary estimates. 5/ Estimated totals, which in the case of production are rounded to millions, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Production on European holdings only. Allowances for native cultivation, now shown, are included in estimated total for Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

HOPS: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963-66 1/

Country	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	Revised 1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada	1,375	1,455	1,523	1,432	---
United States	43,581	51,422	53,378	56,060	---
Argentina	221	274	269	251	287
Austria	123	342	331	320	---
Belgium	3,015	3,317	2,965	3,086	---
France	4,398	5,104	5,351	4,511	---
Germany, West	33,960	39,808	40,456	40,450	---
Spain	728	2,576	2,927	2,690	---
United Kingdom	27,663	30,955	28,269	28,977	---
Bulgaria	2/	1,014	1,300	1,323	---
Czechoslovakia	12,491	19,859	15,186	15,858	---
Germany, East	1,524	5,852	5,764	5,765	---
Hungary	3/ 273	856	1,089	1,102	---
Poland	2,827	5,710	6,724	4,621	---
Romania	3/ 882	794	1,213	1,213	---
Yugoslavia	6,332	10,406	13,470	11,288	---
U.S.S.R.	10,108	13,200	15,432	15,400	---
South Africa, Republic of	254	201	133	153	200
Japan	2,045	4,392	6,047	5,935	---
Australia	3,670	3,767	2,224	3,211	3,800
New Zealand	1,059	664	662	1,036	1,050
Other 4/	146	145	141	141	---
Total	156,675	202,113	204,854	204,823	---

1/ Production shown by calendar year of harvest for both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
2/ Not available.
3/ 1959 only.
4/ Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

The European hops market was again strong. About 90 percent of the West German crop had been covered by advance sales contracts, and when it became apparent that the crop was not as large as had been estimated, prices were bid up for the limited free stocks.

According to preliminary estimates, the 1966 Southern Hemisphere crop--already harvested--is larger than in 1965 in all four producing countries, Argentina, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand. However, Southern Hemisphere accounts for only a minor proportion of world production.

U.S. imports and exports, thus far this season, are each ahead of last year's pace. Imports for the period September 1965 through April 1966 amounted to 6,740,000 pounds, up 4.6 percent over the 6,445,000 pounds imported in the same period of 1964-65. Imports for the entire 1964-65 season of 6,467,000 pounds have already been surpassed. U.S. exports in the same months of 1965-66 amounted to 20,703,000 pounds, also up 4.6 percent over the 19,798,000 pounds exported in the corresponding months of 1964-65. Exports totaled 22,613,000 pounds in 1964-65.

1965-66 WORLD COFFEE CROP WAS RECORD; 1966-67 PRODUCTION DOWN

A larger-than-expected coffee crop in Brazil in 1965-66 has resulted in a total world crop of 80.6 million bags (60 kgs. or 132.3 lbs.) which surpasses the previous record crop of 78.9 million bags in 1959-60. On the other hand, total exportable production (total production minus domestic consumption) is estimated to be less in 1965-66 than in 1959-60 because of increased domestic consumption in the producing countries.

The Foreign Agricultural Service's first estimate (June) for the 1966-67 world coffee crop is for a total production of 71.5 million bags, of which 56.0 million bags are estimated to be exportable production. The latter figure will be more than enough to meet the world's import needs, so an increase in coffee stocks is in prospect.

The smaller crop in 1966-67 will be due to reduced output in Brazil. Total production in Brazil is expected to be down almost 25 percent but exportable production is expected to be sufficient to meet Brazil's export quota and also add to stocks in that country.

In Africa, Angola is expected to have a very large crop (up 20 percent from 1965-66) while this will be a "down" year in the Ivory Coast's production cycle. Total African production is expected to make up 24 percent of the world total in 1966-67 as compared with 22 percent in 1965-66. During 1964-65, Africa accounted for 31 percent of the world total, largely due to Brazil's very small crop.

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for the marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1st estimate 1966-67
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,100	825	1,000	1,100
Cuba	713	475	600	460	550
Dominican Republic	549	690	675	700	675
El Salvador	1,436	2,000	2,060	1,800	2,100
Guatemala	1,357	1,790	1,630	2,000	1,900
Haiti	600	530	550	605	575
Honduras	321	395	450	460	500
Mexico	1,716	2,855	2,680	3,000	2,900
Nicaragua	376	450	575	550	610
Panama	3/ 27	80	75	70	75
Trinidad & Tobago	44	75	75	60	65
Other 4/	427	314	325	316	335
Total North America	8,300	10,754	10,520	11,021	11,385
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	28,200	10,000	37,000	28,000
Colombia	7,360	8,200	7,600	8,000	7,900
Ecuador	521	700	935	1,000	1,000
Peru	324	815	880	880	920
Venezuela	835	890	790	825	825
Other 5/	63	128	128	148	115
Total South America	37,403	38,933	20,333	47,853	38,760
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	3,400
Burundi 6/	7/	250	200	225	200
Cameroon 8/	405	800	870	980	925
Central African Republic	3/ 41	210	150	175	200
Congo, Leopoldville	1,195	1,100	950	1,000	1,000
Ethiopia	1,100	1,600	1,650	1,600	1,700
Guinea	9/ 114	175	150	140	150
Ivory Coast	2,130	4,350	3,375	4,600	3,600
Kenya	415	740	660	850	800
Malagasy Republic	902	835	1,050	885	1,000
Rwanda 6/	7/	145	175	200	200
Tanzania 10/	375	545	590	615	600
Togo	122	230	200	225	200
Uganda	1,508	2,900	2,450	2,650	2,700
Other 11/	332	429	432	439	439
Total Africa	10,082	17,109	16,002	17,384	17,114
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	1,240	1,100	1,150	1,100
Indonesia	1,343	1,900	2,200	2,000	2,000
Philippines	199	655	735	735	735
Yemen	88	80	90	75	60
Other 12/	179	319	337	337	352
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	4,194	4,462	4,297	4,247
World total production	58,306	70,990	51,317	80,555	71,506

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for the marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1st estimate 1966-67
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	970	685	855	950
Cuba	207	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	540	525	545	515
El Salvador	1,327	1,885	1,935	1,670	1,965
Guatemala	1,158	1,580	1,420	1,785	1,680
Haiti	435	365	385	435	400
Honduras	262	320	365	375	415
Mexico	1,369	1,855	1,580	1,800	1,600
Nicaragua	334	405	525	495	550
Panama	3/ 10	26	20	15	15
Trinidad & Tobago	37	68	65	50	55
Other 4/	171	55	59	50	45
Total North America	6,389	8,069	7,564	8,075	8,190
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	21,200	3,000	29,800	20,600
Colombia	6,550	7,200	6,500	6,800	6,660
Ecuador	422	525	750	810	805
Peru	251	630	680	675	710
Venezuela	472	395	275	300	285
Other 5/	44	77	72	92	59
Total South America	31,099	30,027	11,277	38,477	29,119
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,750	3,045	2,740	3,340
Burundi 6/	7/	245	195	220	195
Cameroon 8/	396	775	840	950	895
Central African Republic	3/ 37	205	145	170	195
Congo, Leopoldville	1,164	1,050	900	950	945
Ethiopia	850	1,250	1,300	1,245	1,335
Guinea	9/ 105	160	135	125	135
Ivory Coast	2,063	4,300	3,325	4,550	3,545
Kenya	399	720	640	830	775
Malagasy Republic	812	735	950	785	895
Rwanda 6/	7/	140	170	195	195
Tanzania 10/	369	530	575	600	585
Togo	121	225	195	220	195
Uganda	1,454	2,885	2,440	2,635	2,685
Other 11/	308	396	398	405	405
Total Africa	9,505	16,366	15,253	16,620	16,320
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	620	460	540	485
Indonesia	1,120	1,600	1,850	1,650	1,640
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	70	80	65	50
Other 12/	63	139	147	147	162
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,429	2,537	2,402	2,337
World exportable production	48,473	56,891	36,631	65,574	55,966

1/ The coffee marketing season begins during the second half of the calendar year starting in some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and in other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior to 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior to 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior to 1959-60. Combined exports for Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior to 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and its production was included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Prior to 1964-65 year was shown as Tanganyika. Now includes Zanzibar as well. 11/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 12/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD RICE PRODUCTION SHARPLY
BELOW TWO PRECEDING BUMPER CROPS

World rice production suffered a sharp reversal in 1965-66. Unlike the two preceding years, when weather generally favored bumper harvests, this season's crop conditions have been adverse in a majority of countries.

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates world production of rough rice in 1965-66 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, at 156 million metric tons compared with the record 169 million tons of 1964-65, and a near-record 165 million tons in 1963-64. During the 5 years ended 1963-64, an average of 153 million tons were produced annually.

Output declined in Asia, Europe, and Africa. Preliminary estimates indicate South America's production is about the same as in the preceding year. Harvests were larger than in 1964-65 only in North America, the USSR and Oceania (Australia).

The principal decrease was due to a sharp decline in the crop of India, where production declined from the bumper harvest of the preceding season to the lowest yielding crop in eight years. Lack of rainfall reduced both the acreages and paddy yields in important rice states. The Indian preliminary forecast of rough rice production was 46 million tons, a reduction of 12 million from 1964-65, and nearly 5 million below the 1959-60/63-64 average.

Crops in most other countries of Asia were not seriously below those of 1964-65. In South Korea, drought caused a sharp reduction in output, and the acreage and production of South Vietnam declined. Less favorable conditions caused moderate decreases in the crops of Thailand, Japan, and the Malay States. But Burma, Cambodia, Ceylon, and Taiwan had increases in production, and Pakistan's crop was close to the 1964-65 record harvest. Again the Philippines planted more rice, and improved yields resulted in a new record crop.

Production decreased in all the rice-producing countries of West Europe. Acreage declined in all except Italy, where dry weather sharply reduced yields. Per acre yields of France and Portugal were also well below average. In Spain and Greece, reduced acreages resulted in smaller crops, even though record yields per acre were harvested. Acreage of East Europe continued below the average of the late 1950's, and estimated production is only slightly higher than in 1964.

Africa's rice acreage approximated the preceding year's record level, but production declined by 240,000 metric tons of rough rice. This was due largely to less favorable weather in Egypt than in 1964.

South America's crop is now estimated at approximately the same level as in 1964-65. A reduction in Brazil's crop is reported, though substantial estimates are not yet available. An upward trend in rice cultivation continued in most of the other countries. Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Uruguay and Venezuela had further increases in acreage, and larger crops were harvested. However, lack of rain reduced the crops of Argentina and Chile.

Good crops were produced generally in North America. Although U.S. acreage increased less than 1 percent, the continued improvement in per acre yields resulted in 172,000 metric tons more rough rice being harvested than in 1964. Mexico increased acreage and production. Central America put 5 percent more acreage into rice, and there was a corresponding increase in production.

The USSR and Australia had significant increases in rice acreage, and good crops were harvested. USSR acreage increased 25,000 acres, or 5 percent, and above average yields resulted in a sharp gain in production. Australia continued the gradual expansion in acreage of the last 10 years and harvested another record crop.

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1955-56/59-60, annual 1963-64 to 1965-66 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65 2/	1965-66 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65 2/	1965-66 2/	Average 1955-56 to 1959-60	1963-64	1964-65 2/	1965-66 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:												
Mexico	285	334	309	395	1,854	1,954	1,962	1,618	239.6	296.0	275.0	290.0
United States	1,547	1,771	1,786	1,793	3,189	3,968	4,095	4,291	2,238.1	3,187.4	3,317.7	3,489.6
Costa Rica	112	134	136	145	835	969	1,146	1,140	42.4	58.9	70.7	75.0
El Salvador	37	37	37	36	1,751	1,830	1,973	2,011	29.4	30.7	33.1	33.0
Guatemala	22	28	32	33	1,141	1,414	1,469	1,445	11.4	18.0	21.3	21.6
Honduras	29	34	34	35	1,517	1,471	1,468	1,214	20.0	22.7	22.6	19.3
Nicaragua 3/	55	53	56	61	1,222	1,211	1,189	1,266	30.5	29.1	30.2	35.0
Panama	224	255	298	--	1,018	975	958	--	103.5	112.7	129.5	139.6
Cuba	314	--	--	--	1,720	--	--	--	245.0	--	--	--
Total North America	2,861	3,075	3,229	3,357	2,421	2,934	2,938	2,985	3,142.0	4,091.8	4,303.2	4,544.6
South America:												
Argentina	138	133	168	--	2,956	3,150	3,512	--	185.0	190.0	267.6	174.2
Bolivia	53	79	70	78	1,338	1,411	1,401	1,410	32.2	48.0	44.5	50.0
Brazil 3/	6,527	9,940	9,800	9,600	1,370	1,369	1,417	1,424	4,057.3	6,174.0	6,300.0	6,200.0
Chile 3/	84	81	77	81	2,130	2,343	2,627	2,390	81.2	86.1	91.7	87.8
Colombia	485	628	747	926	1,646	1,931	1,771	1,600	361.2	550.0	600.0	672.0
Ecuador	268	272	222	247	1,226	1,329	1,718	1,785	149.1	164.0	173.0	200.0
Guyana	166	200	311	--	1,912	1,929	1,871	--	144.0	175.0	264.0	--
Peru	175	203	173	200	3,481	3,801	3,619	3,307	276.4	350.0	284.0	300.0
Surinam	67	68	75	72	2,334	2,426	2,587	2,750	70.9	74.8	88.0	89.8
Uruguay	43	51	68	81	2,884	2,037	2,918	2,928	56.3	47.1	90.0	107.6
Venezuela	78	182	224	260	1,096	1,588	1,631	1,695	38.8	131.1	165.8	199.9
Total South America	8,113	11,875	11,975	12,045	1,489	1,489	1,547	1,539	5,479.4	8,018.1	8,405.1	8,409.3
Europe:												
France	66	73	74	73	3,786	3,545	3,631	3,029	113.4	117.4	121.9	100.3
Greece	39	47	61	55	3,359	3,887	4,079	4,205	59.4	82.9	112.9	104.9
Italy	347	284	296	312	4,666	4,381	4,648	4,169	734.4	564.3	624.0	590.0
Portugal	91	90	93	88	3,960	4,073	4,299	3,652	163.5	166.3	181.4	145.8
Spain	159	155	158	143	5,403	5,670	5,555	5,812	389.6	398.6	398.1	377.0
Total Western Europe	702	649	682	671	4,586	4,516	4,649	4,330	1,460.3	1,329.5	1,438.3	1,318.0
Bulgaria	35	29	28	28	2,974	3,217	2,439	2,993	47.2	42.3	31.0	38.0
Hungary	98	47	44	41	1,592	2,255	1,748	--	70.8	48.1	34.9	--
Romania	47	34	49	--	1,864	3,326	2,420	--	39.7	51.3	53.8	--
Yugoslavia	15	15	16	16	3,280	3,427	3,488	3,435	22.3	23.3	25.3	25.0
Total Eastern Europe	202	132	144	142	2,033	2,856	2,312	2,375	186.3	171.0	151.0	153.0
Total Europe	904	781	826	813	4,016	4,236	4,242	3,989	1,646.6	1,500.5	1,589.3	1,471.0
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	299	370	470	495	1,674	2,264	2,158	2,539	227.0	380.0	460.0	570.0

Africa:												
United Arab Republic	679	988	999	1,000	4,496	4,938	4,493	4,189	1,384.8	2,213.0	2,035.8	1,900.0
Chad	43	--	--	--	1,328	--	--	--	25.9	34.0	--	--
Congo (Leopoldville)	383	--	--	--	959	--	--	--	166.6	--	--	--
Ghana	60	80	105	106	990	904	894	853	26.9	32.8	42.6	41.0
Guinea	960	1,000	1,000	1,000	677	551	728	661	295.0	250.0	330.0	300.0
Ivory Coast	487	600	680	600	570	735	713	827	125.9	200.0	220.0	225.0
Malagasy Republic	2,031	1,915	1,853	1,900	1,210	1,497	1,582	1,566	1,115.1	1,300.0	1,330.0	1,350.0
Mali	380	460	500	500	961	971	728	661	165.5	190.0	165.0	150.0
Nigeria	614	--	--	--	1,107	--	--	--	308.4	330.0	400.0	350.0
Portuguese Guinea	125	--	--	--	1,760	--	--	--	100.0	--	--	--
Senegal	152	185	185	210	990	1,263	1,263	1,260	68.3	106.0	106.0	120.0
Sierre Leone	753	756	--	--	805	1,142	--	--	259.6	391.0	330.0	310.0
Tanzania 3/	181	--	--	--	1,130	--	--	--	92.8	--	--	--
Upper Volta	50	86	86	86	776	866	872	872	17.6	33.8	34.0	34.0
Total Africa	7,[illegible]7	8,474	8,635	8,618	1,259	1,521	1,482	1,423	4,554.3	5,848.0	5,804.7	5,563.6
Asia:												
Iran	800	900	900	950	1,750	2,110	2,100	2,042	635.0	860.0	860.0	925.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	121	136	86	124	2,474	2,844	3,460	2,934	135.8	180.0	135.0	165.0
Burma	11,100	12,600	12,500	12,100	1,387	1,435	1,429	1,492	6,985.0	8,200.0	8,100.0	8,200.0
Cambodia	4,900	5,673	5,600	5,600	990	1,073	1,024	1,063	2,200.0	2,760.0	2,600.0	2,700.0
Ceylon	1.021	1,295	1,148	1,200	1,544	1,765	1,663	1,745	715.1	1,036.5	865.9	950.0
China, Taiwan	1,926	1,894	1,884	1,900	2,774	3,371	3,498	3,481	2,423.8	2,895.8	2,990.0	3,000.0
India 3/	80,601	88,026	89,148	--	1,188	1,387	1,438	--	43,434.5	55,388.4	58,156.6	46,000.0
Indonesia	17,261	18,300	18,500	--	1,545	1,613	1,668	--	12,094.0	13,100.0	14,000.0	--
Japan 3/	8,055	8,085	8,055	8,043	4,054	4,386	4,305	4,252	14,810.5	16,015.0	15,730.0	15,511.0
Korea, South	2,725	2,855	2,954	3,035	2,450	2,908	2,969	2,542	3,028.7	3,766.1	3,978.6	3,500.0
Laos	1,643	1,600	1,600	1,650	1,033	1,033	734	1,002	770.0	750.0	730.0	750.0
Malaysia:												
Malaya States	743	796	860	--	1,956	2,067	2,361	--	659.3	745.7	921.0	915.0
Sabah (North Borneo)	75	92	93	--	1,643	1,797	1,927	--	55.9	75.0	81.3	--
Sarawak	240	280	290	--	827	811	846	--	90.0	103.0	111.4	--
Pakistan 3/	22,767	25,437	26,155	26,900	1,242	1,537	1,500	1,451	12,827.8	17,739.4	17,795.9	17,700.0
Philippines	7,562	7,629	7,906	7,988	1,006	1,110	1,115	1,172	3,499.3	3,842.8	3,992.4	4,200.0
Thailand	12,778	15,782	14,773	14,880	1,209	1,420	1,439	1,434	7,004.7	10,168.4	9,640.0	9,625.0
Vietnam, South	--	6,271	6,331	6,001	--	1,758	1,806	1,771	4,100.0	5,000.0	5,185.0	4,821.7
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 4/	1[illegible]4,297	202,756	204,011	200,810	1,406	1,577	1,602	1,481	117,538.5	1[illegible]5,066.2	148,273.3	134,938.6
Oceania:												
Australia	50	61	63	65	4,762	5,205	5,424	5,766	108.0	144.0	155.0	170.0
Fiji Islands	35	--	--	--	1,534	--	--	--	24.4	--	--	--
Total Oceania	90	96	99	101	3,268	3,856	3,984	4,233	133.4	167.9	178.9	193.9
World Total 4/	204,500	227,400	229,200	226,200	1,431	1,600	1,625	1,517	132,700.0	165,100.0	169,000.0	156,000.0

1/ Crops harvested in Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are availabe. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. 20250.

1.9
St2F
Suppl.
Cop.2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

AUG 18 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

CONTENT

July 1966

WORLD SUMMARIES — Page

Production:

Record World Filbert Crop Foreseen for 1966..... 1
Large World Almond Crop Forecast..... 3
Sunflowerseed Production Down in 1965: Increase Indicated in 1966..... 10
Citrus Output Continues To Increase..... 12
Butter and Cheese Production Up in 1965..... 16

Trade:

Exports of Palm Oil and Palm Kernels Down in 1965.... 6
Fish Oil Exports at Record High in 1965..... 9
Vanilla Trade Increases..... 21

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

CIRCULARS

FC 9-66	U.S. Cotton Exports by Customs Districts; Mexican Cotton Transshipments Through U.S. Ports
FC 10-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480
FCAN 2-66	U.S. Trade in Canned Fruits and Vegetables
FFO 7-66	U.S. Exports of Soybeans, Cakes and Meals Continue at Record Rates; Edible Oils Lag
FFVS 6-66	Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. Exports, April 1966, with comparisons
FLM 4-66	U.S. Exports of Beef Breeding Cattle, Calendar Year 1965
FT 4-66	World Tobacco Exports Down Slightly
FTEA 2-66	1966 Tea Crop To Break Record; Trade Increases

REPORTS

FAR 128	Cotton and Manmade Fibers Competition in Japan By Bernice M. Hornbeck and Horace Porter, 55 pages, Illus. This report is primarily concerned with the situation in the segment of the Japanese textile industry producing yarn on the cotton spinning system and in various markets for its products.
FAS M-173	World Beef Trends, By Robert H. Wuhrman. The purpose of this first-time publication is twofold: first, to serve as a statistical reference and recording of significant developments in the international beef picture and second, to provide a basis upon which forecasters and policymakers can agree or disagree in plotting the course ahead.

RECORD WORLD FILBERT CROP
FORESEEN FOR 1966

If the preliminary forecast proves accurate, the commercial filbert harvest in the four main producing countries will be a record 296,100 short tons in-shell basis. This would exceed the record 1964 crop by about 22,000 tons and the 1960-64 average crop by 61 percent. There are also substantial unsold stocks of 1964 crop and some 1965 crop Turkish filberts which are estimated to total 20,000 tons.

Turkey is expected to produce about 200,000 tons--nearly double the 1960-64 average and nearly three times as large as last year's crop. However, it will be slightly smaller than the record 1964 crop which is now estimated at 215,000 tons. Italy, Spain and the United States are also expected to harvest above average crops and all except Spain to have a larger crop than last year.

Exports from the Mediterranean countries during the 1965-66 marketing year are forecast at 174,000 tons--down from last year but well above average. This drop from the record 188,600 tons shipped in 1964-65 reflects the smaller 1965 Turkish crop although Turkey certainly had plenty of supplies to export. Italy with a record 1965 crop is expected to export an all-time high of 46,000 tons while Spain with only a moderate 1965 crop may ship about the same as the 18,000 tons sold in 1964-65.

U.S. imports of shelled filberts totaled 1,933 tons during the 8 months ending May 31, 1966 as compared with 1,874 tons shipped during an identical period in 1964-65 and 2,723 tons during the full marketing year. As usual imports of in-shell filberts were negligible.

Prices of 1965 crop shelled Kerassundes (f.o.b. Turkish port) have held fairly firm in spite of the heavy stocks of 1964 crop nuts left unsold and indications of a big 1966 crop. During the first week in April, they were quoted at 56.5 cents per pound--the highest they have been since November 1963. Although no recent spot f.o.b. prices are quoted for 1965 crop Kerassundes, a comparison of spot prices (duty paid basis) shows that 1965 crop nuts rose slightly from 64.1 cents during the first week of March to 64.8 cents during the first week of July. On the other hand, 1964 crop kernels had fallen during the same period from 57.8 cents to 57.1 cents per pound (duty paid basis). This reflects the growing scarcity of 1965 crop nuts and the relative abundance of 1964 crop nuts. In mid-May, the Turkish filbert Coop Fiskobirlik abolished minimum export prices for 1964 nuts and raised the 1965 crop minimum from 53.1 to 56.7 cents per pound to help clear the 1964 crop. Since this is well above recent offers of up to 53.5 cents, this is probably the reason for the lack of current quotations mentioned above. No pricing policy has been established yet for the 1966 crop of Turkish filberts but the European trade expects an announcement by the end of July.

FILBERTS, IN SHELL: Estimated commercial production in specified countries, average 1960-64 and 1964-66 crop years

Country	Average 1960-64	1964	Preliminary 1965	Forecast 1966
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Italy	46,400	33,000	64,000	65,000
Spain	17,000	18,000	24,000	20,000
Turkey	111,800	215,000	75,000	200,000
Total foreign	175,200	266,000	163,000	285,000
United States	8,700	8,000	7,700	11,100
Grand total	183,900	274,000	170,700	296,100

FILBERTS: Exports from selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1962-65 marketing years 1/

Type and Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
In-Shell					
Italy	13,600	13,300	14,300	12,800	2/
Spain	1,000	700	1,300	600	2/
Turkey	800	300	700	3,200	2/
Total	15,400	14,300	16,300	16,600	2/
Shelled					
Italy	8,500	8,100	7,100	5,900	2/
Spain	5,700	4,300	5,900	7,900	2/
Turkey	46,700	46,800	52,600	70,800	2/
Total	60,900	59,200	65,600	84,600	2/
In-Shell Equivalent					
Italy	32,300	31,100	29,900	25,800	46,000
Spain	13,500	10,200	14,200	18,000	18,000
Turkey	94,200	103,300	105,900	144,800	110,000
Total	140,000	144,600	150,000	188,600	174,000

1/ Marketing year beginning September 1 for Spain and October 1 for Turkey and Italy.

2/ No separation into shelled and in-shell available yet.

FILBERTS, SHELLED, KERASSUNDES: Prices, f.o.b. Turkish port
first week each month 1961-65 marketing seasons

First week of	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
October	53.7	62.5	60.3	45.1	54.6
November	59.4	64.1	58.1	45.7	53.3
December	59.7	62.9	53.3	44.8	54.9
January	63.8	62.5	55.2	45.1	54.9
February	64.8	61.6	52.7	46.7	56.5
March	63.5	61.0	50.8	44.8	56.5
April	64.8	60.6	48.9	44.1	56.5
May	58.4	58.4	46.4	43.5	1/
June	57.5	57.2	48.3	47.0	1/
July	54.3	57.8	47.6	48.3	1/
August	57.8	57.5	46.7	48.9	--
September	57.2	60.3	45.7	51.1	--

1/ No f.o.b. quotations available for immediate shipment but the mid-May quotation for May - June shipment was 54.9 cents per lb. f.o.b.

LARGE WORLD ALMOND CROP FORECAST

The 1966 world commercial crop of almonds to be harvested this fall is forecast at 132,900 short tons shelled basis. This would be slightly above last year's large 128,800 ton crop and well above the 1960-64 average crop of 112,200 tons. However, total supplies for the 1966-67 season (including carry-over stocks) are expected to total 146,400 tons--virtually the same as the 146,600 tons available last season but well above the 131,900 ton average.

If the forecast proves accurate, foreign production will total 88,900 tons--nearly the same as last year's level. All areas except Spain have prospects for smaller crops than a year ago with Iran's and Portugal's output down very sharply. The record Spanish crop, however, should make up for most of this decline. If the U.S. harvest reaches the 44,000 tons forecast, this would exceed the previous record of 42,200 tons produced in 1959.

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1959-63 and 1962-65 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1959-63	1962	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	4,600	6,600	1,800	2,900	3,600
Italy	31,000	20,500	33,400	28,300	35,000
Morocco	1,900	1,200	2,700	3,100	4,900
Portugal	3,100	3,900	2,600	2,500	3,500
Spain	26,600	15,000	23,100	27,400	22,000
Total foreign	67,200	47,200	63,600	64,200	69,000
United States	6,800	4,700	9,500	9,500	11,500
Grand total	74,000	51,900	73,100	73,700	80,500

1/ Iranian series revised to a September 23 - September 22 crop year basis: Morocco--calendar year following year shown; all others--year beginning August 1.

ALMONDS, SHELLED, UNSELECTED: Monthly average prices f.o.b. Bari, Italy marketing seasons 1961-65

Month	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
September	38.7	65.2	64.4	64.7	64.5
October	38.2	66.0	69.3	63.7	62.9
November	39.4	69.6	66.6	61.9	62.0
December	41.9	68.5	62.6	62.0	63.8
January	45.0	69.0	64.9	63.1	64.2
February	45.8	67.0	63.2	63.2	64.2
March	49.4	60.9	62.5	62.5	63.9
April	47.3	58.9	61.2	61.2	63.9
May	61.3	62.3	63.5	63.0	65.5
June	63.7	65.0	65.2	65.2	65.4
July	60.7	61.9	65.1	66.3	--
August	62.8	61.1	66.2	67.9	--

ALMONDS, SHELLED BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1964-66 crop years

Country	Average 1960-64	1964	Preliminary 1965	Forecast 1966
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Iran	6,600	6,600	7,700	2,500
Italy	35,100	39,000	40,000	40,000
Morocco	3,300	4,400	6,600	4,500
Portugal	3,400	3,500	4,100	1,900
Spain	30,800	35,000	31,000	40,000
Total foreign	79,200	88,500	89,400	88,900
United States 1/	33,000	41,300	39,400	44,000
Grand total	112,200	129,800	128,800	132,900
Beginning stocks	19,700	10,100	17,800	13,500
Total supplies	131,900	139,900	146,600	146,400

1/ Source: Almond Control Board.

Carryover stocks in producing countries on August 1, 1966 are estimated at 13,500 tons. This is well below last year's 17,800 tons and the 1960-64 average level of 19,700.

Exports from the six major producing countries (including the United States) during the 1965-66 season ending July 31 totaled 80,500 tons according to preliminary estimates. This is second only to the 99,900 tons shipped in 1961-62. Exports for these six countries during 1959-63 averaged 74,000 tons.

U.S. exports during the year ending July 31, 1966 may have totaled a record 11,500 tons according to early estimates. The previous record of 9,500 tons was shipped in 1963-64 with an identical amount exported in 1964-65; the 1959-63 average overseas sales were only 6,800 tons. While no full season data are available on the proportions of exports which were shelled or in-shell, during the 10 months ending May 31, 9,928 tons of shelled and 639 tons of in-shell almonds were shipped. During the entire 1964-65 season, these totals were 9,199 and 516 tons respectively.

U.S. imports of almonds were again negligible with 149 tons of shelled and 48 tons of blanched almonds entering during the first 10 months of the season. In 1964-65, only 140 tons of shelled, 73 tons of blanched, and 1 ton of in-shell almonds were imported during the entire season.

Prices of foreign almonds have remained fairly strong, with unselected Baris averaging 65.4 cents a pound during June. This is slightly higher than in the past few seasons at that time. The monthly average has remained above 60 cents since April 1963.

WORLD EXPORTS OF PALM OIL AND
PALM KERNELS DOWN IN 1965

World exports of palm oil in 1965 are estimated at 531,400 metric tons, a decline of 5 percent from 1964. The decline principally reflected a substantial reduction in movements from the Congo (Kinshasa) formerly (Leopoldville) and Indonesia offset in part by larger exports from Nigeria and Malaysia.

Aggregate exports of palm kernels and palm kernel oil, on an oil equivalent basis, declined to 351,800 tons--4 percent below the 368,200 tons exported in 1964 and 15 percent below annual average exports during 1955-59. Exports of palm kernels, as such, declined mainly because of reduced movements from Dahomey, the Republic of Guinea and Indonesia. Movement from Nigeria was larger. Exports of palm kernel oil, despite a decline from the Congo (Kinshasa), were larger than in 1964 due to substantial exports from Dahomey's new crushing mill.

Exports of palm oil from the Congo (Kinshasa) in 1965 were one-third less than the 1964 volume, representing the sixth consecutive year of decline. Palm kernel exports have declined from the 1955-59 average of 41,000 tons to virtually nil in the last 2 years. Kernel oil exports have maintained a relatively high level in recent years, but in 1965 they were down one-fourth from a year earlier. The severe drop-off in production and exports of these and other agricultural commodities was due to unstable internal conditions and the disruption of the economy, particularly the labor sector, following independence. Since palm trees do not deteriorate significantly from lack of cultivation, production in stabilized areas could resume without much delay. However, plantation owners state that costs are rising and labor is scarce. There appears little likelihood of a significant recovery in the Congolese palm oil industry in the immediate future but restored order and current devaluation would brighten prospects considerably.

Although Dahomey's exports of palm kernels declined significantly in 1965; a substantial volume of palm kernel oil was exported. The shift reflected shipment of oil from the plant near Cotonou, which was completed in February 1965. The crushing capacity of this plant is estimated at about 41,000 tons of palm kernels annually or roughly four-fifths of present production. New plantings of oil palms were scheduled to have been made particularly in the southwest section.

Exports of palm kernels from the Ivory Coast, continued to increase in 1965 as a result of expanded output from increased acreage financed by the European Development Fund. Although less than 10,000 acres of oil palms have been currently established, there are plans for a sizable increase in acreage by 1970.

Nigerian exports of both palm oil and palm kernels are estimated to have increased somewhat in 1965. Through May 26 of this year purchases for export amounted to about 192,000 tons of palm kernels and 90,000 tons of palm oil against 169,000 tons and 97,000 in the like period of 1965. However, because of the palm kernel crushing plant at Ikeja, near Lagos, which began operations in late November 1965, production of palm kernel oil could exceed 30,000 tons against only 4,800 tons in 1965. Crushing capacity of this plant is reported to be 120,000 tons annually with possibilities of capacity increases to 200,000 tons annually through the installation of additional solvent extraction equipment. Since the change in government in January 1966, it is believed that increased emphasis is being placed on agriculture there. Expansion of work in research, and rehabilitation of oil-bearing palm trees, together with further consolidation of Nigeria's marketing system could result in further increases in production and exports.

Exports of palm kernels from Sierra Leone, moving largely to the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, declined in 1965 slightly from the previous year. Some shift toward exports of palm kernel oil is anticipated since a crushing mill having an estimated capacity of 40,000 tons of palm kernels will soon be completed. However, present objectives call for increased oil palm production in order to maintain annual export availabilities of kernels at the current level. Currently about four-fifths of the palm kernel exports (approximating 60,000 tons annually) are produced on plantations managed by the Marketing Board. The remainder are from unmanaged wild groves.

Malaysia's exports of palm oil, which move chiefly to the United Kingdom and Iraq, increased significantly in 1965 from the previous year. In Malaysia, oil palm cultivation continues to expand under the efforts of the Federal Land Development Authority (FLDA). Acreage in 1965 was estimated at 200,000 compared with 135,000 in 1960 when the first FLDA oil palm project began. In addition, the FLDA plans to develop another 110,000 acres of jungle land for oil palm production during the next five years. The increasing popularity of oil palms over other crops such as coconuts and rubber, reflects their higher profitability and quicker maturity. The upward trend in palm oil exports from the states of Malaya and Singapore is expected to continue, with the Commonwealth countries and Iraq the major destinations. Output of palm kernels in Malaysia has continued to expand. Malaysian exports of palm kernels move largely to Japan, the United Kingdom and Greece.

Reliable sources indicate that shipments of palm oil from Indonesia, which were at a rather high volume in 1964 are believed to have declined in 1965 to about the 1963 volume. Major destinations included the Netherlands, Japan, West Germany, Belgium, Italy and Mainland China. Exports of palm kernels are also believed to have declined significantly from those in 1964. Most of these exports moved to Japan, West Germany and the Netherlands.

PALM KERNELS: World exports, by principal producing countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	1,000 Metric tons					
Africa:						
Angola	10.7	10.2	11.6	18.0	16.7	14.3
Cameroon, Rep. of	21.5	19.4	16.8	19.4	18.7	15.0
Congo (Brazzaville)	7.0	6.1	7.7	9.7	6.4	6.0
Congo (Kinshasa) 4/	41.1	12.8	18.9	2.8	1.1	--
Dahomey	49.8	48.5	43.9	50.6	56.2	16.7
Guinea, Portuguese	16.1	16.7	17.6	12.4	9.1	8.0
Guinea, Rep. of	21.3	18.7	22.7	23.0	21.5	14.0
Guinea, Spanish	3.8	4.0	2.9	2.6	2.2	3/ 3.0
Ivory Coast	13.4	12.5	10.7	10.4	12.8	15.0
Liberia 5/	12.1	12.9	8.5	6.6	6.9	7.0
Nigeria 6/	434.3	417.2	372.5	404.7	400.5	421.6
Sao Tome & Principe	4.7	4.2	4.3	3.5	3/ 4.0	3/ 4.0
Senegal	2.3	4.9	5.6	4.0	4.3	3/ 3.0
Sierra Leone	57.0	58.7	62.0	53.6	53.4	3/ 50.0
Togo	9.6	11.1	10.4	12.7	14.5	15.3
Others	10.6	5.2	4.4	4.9	6.4	3/ 5.3
Total	715.3	663.1	620.5	638.9	634.7	598.2
Asia:						
Indonesia	37.5	32.6	31.1	31.3	32.8	3/ 25.0
Malaysia 5/	15.6	19.4	14.3	16.0	11.6	12.6
Total	53.1	52.1	45.4	47.3	44.4	37.6
World total	768.4	715.1	665.9	686.2	679.1	635.8

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data formerly included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, Kivu, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Net exports. 6/ 1955-60 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

PALM KERNEL OIL: World exports, by principal producing countries, average 1955-59, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	1,000 Metric tons					
Angola	.2	3.4	2.6	1.6	2.2	1.3
Cameroon, Rep. of	.6	.4	.8	.6	1.5	2/ 1.0
Congo (Kinshasa)	50.1	50.0	41.9	32.0	44.3	32.9
Dahomey	--	--	--	--	--	16.7
Malaysia	--	.3	.1	.4	2/ .1	2/ .1
Nigeria	--	--	.1	3.2	.9	1.0
Total	50.9	54.0	45.5	37.8	49.0	53.0

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PALM OIL: Exports from principal exporting countries, average 1955-59, annual 1959-65

Continent and Country	Average 1955-59	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	1,000 Metric tons							
Africa:								
Angola	8.8	8.7	13.0	14.6	15.1	16.7	17.8	14.6
Cameroon 2/	6.6	8.0	8.9	9.8	7.1	9.8	5.7	3/ 5.0
Congo, Brazzaville	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.4	3.9	3.2	2.6	3/ 2.0
Congo, Kinshasa 4/	160.2	183.9	167.2	154.4	151.1	143.0	123.9	81.0
Dahomey	12.3	5.9	10.7	9.0	9.2	9.3	12.7	13.3
Guinea, Portuguese	.6	.6	.2	5/	.1	.1	---	---
Guinea, Spanish	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	3.2	1.8	2.8	3/ 3.0
Ivory Coast 6/	.5	-1.7	-1.2	-4.8	-4.5	-3.3	-.8	-.3
Nigeria 7/	174.2	179.3	178.0	167.2	120.6	127.7	136.4	161.7
Sao Tome and Principe	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	3/ 1.0	3/ 1.0
Togo	.9	.1	.7	.9	.3	.2	.1	5/
Total	371.0	391.6	385.0	358.4	307.2	309.5	302.2	281.3
Asia:								
Indonesia	121.0	103.1	108.5	117.7	100.3	109.8	3/ 133.2	3/ 110.0
Malaysia 6/	61.3	70.2	91.5	89.2	98.6	108.2	126.2	140.1
Total	182.3	173.3	200.0	206.9	198.9	218.0	259.4	250.1
Grand Total	553.3	564.9	585.0	565.3	506.1	527.5	561.6	531.4

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Including West Cameroon data which had been included in Nigerian statistics prior to October 1960. 3/ Estimated. 4/ From July 1960 excludes production from Katanga, Rwanda, and Burundi; in 1961 excluding production from South Kasai, Kivu, and Oriental Province as well. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Net exports. 7/ 1955-60 data adjusted on basis of West Cameroon purchases.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD SUNFLOWERSEED PRODUCTION DOWN IN 1965:
INCREASE INDICATED IN 1966

In 1965 world production of sunflowerseed--estimated at 8.2 million short tons--declined by 3 percent from the record 8.5 million tons produced in 1964. The decline primarily reflected (1) a substantial drop in production in the USSR despite a significant increase in plantings; and (2) a sharp reduction in Hungary because of reduced plantings and yields. These declines were largely offset by increased production due to increase plantings and yields in Argentina and higher yields in Romania.

Overall prospects indicate the possibility of a substantial increase in world sunflowerseed output in 1966, perhaps exceeding the 1964 record. The expected increase largely reflects anticipation of increased harvests in the USSR and South Africa. Also, production in South America, may have registered some increase according to preliminary estimates.

Production in Canada, the major source of U.S. imports, was virtually unchanged in 1965 from 1964 with some improvement in yields. Despite higher prices, no significant acreage expansion occurred because of below-average yields due to unfavorable weather in the past two years.

Argentina's output of sunflowerseed increased by 327,300 short tons in 1965 from the previous year because of increased plantings as well as significantly higher yields. This has resulted in a sharp increase in exports of oil compared with recent years. The crop just harvested in the first half of 1966 was estimated at 837,700 short tons, slightly above the 1965 output. However, heavy rains during harvesting may have cut yields significantly below this provisional estimate.

Uruguayan production dropped to the smallest volume in recent years. The decline reflected a further cut in acreage accented by disappointing yields. However, the 1966 crop, is estimated to approximate the volume produced in 1964.

In Europe sunflowerseed production was estimated to have declined slightly below the record 1964 volume. Romania registered a significant increase because of high yields although acreage has not changed significantly since 1963. The 1965 harvest in Hungary was down sharply, reflecting reduced acreage as well as lower yields due to excessive moisture. Although acreage increased in both Bulgaria and Yugoslavia there was no significant change in 1965 output from the previous year since yields were lower. In 1966 Yugoslavia, because of further acreage expansion, is expected to produce a record sunflowerseed crop and perhaps triple average crops in the 1955-59 period. Production in France, which reached its high in 1963, has since declined, reflecting increased plantings of corn and rapeseed.

SUNFLOWERSEED 1/: Production in specified countries and estimated world total, average 1955-59, annual 1957-65

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 2/	1965 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:										
Canada	9.7	6.0	11.1	16.2	14.6	12.1	8.7	19.9	15.4	15.1
South America:										
Argentina	618.9	688.9	836.2	426.6	884.0	644.8	948.0	509.3	507.1	834.4
Chile	47.3	38.2	54.7	60.5	55.6	36.6	35.3	43.6	49.7	51.9
Uruguay	93.1	86.7	144.1	53.3	79.8	62.8	87.9	96.1	69.9	42.6
Other 3/	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	--	--
Total	760.6	815.1	1,036.3	541.7	1,020.7	745.5	1,072.5	650.3	626.7	928.9
Europe:										
France	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.6	6.9	13.4	28.3	48.7	24.2	13.8
Italy	5.5	6.0	6.2	4.9	6.4	6.8	4.9	4.9	4.1	2.4
Bulgaria	254.7	230.5	244.4	307.3	378.8	332.2	393.5	370.4	371.5	363.8
Hungary	142.0	99.4	110.1	126.8	74.6	116.2	144.7	139.1	125.3	82.7
Romania 4/	346.2	281.0	315.4	583.3	575.1	530.6	495.5	557.7	571.1	622.6
Yugoslavia	100.0	102.2	87.7	125.7	108.4	129.0	177.5	254.6	286.6	292.1
Other 3/	23.4	23.9	23.0	25.6	23.3	22.7	25.5	29.1	35.3	35.0
Total	876.6	747.1	790.2	1,177.2	1,173.5	1,150.9	1,269.9	1,404.5	1,418.1	1,412.4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	3,713.0	2,859.0	4,721.0	3,081.0	4,049.0	4,851.0	4,868.0	4,341.0	6,075.0	5,486.0
Africa:										
Ethiopia	11.2	11.0	12.1	11.0	13.2	27.6	28.1	28.7	33.1	33.1
Morocco	1.3	0.6	1.7	2.0	4.3	0.2	2.5	9.6	6.5	6/ 11.0
Kenya	2.6	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.4	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.1
Mozambique	2.2	3.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.8	1.7	6/ 1.7
Tanzania 7/	10.0	14.2	9.9	5.3	8.3	7.0	14.0	8.5	6.0	7.6
South Africa, Republic of	80.2	82.2	75.7	110.4	100.0	123.7	108.4	108.8	85.6	83.1
Other 3/	1.3	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.4	2.5
Total	108.8	114.9	105.2	135.0	131.6	166.1	158.4	163.1	136.4	140.1
Asia:										
Turkey	122.9	104.7	104.7	140.7	135.6	82.7	66.1	95.9	181.9	176.4
Other 8/	57.3	68.0	81.4	77.0	72.9	76.7	76.0	78.1	80.6	84.0
Total	180.2	172.7	186.1	217.7	208.5	159.4	142.1	174.0	262.5	260.4
Oceania:										
Australia	2.0	2.9	1.7	2.5	3.1	2.2	1.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
World total	5,650.9	4,728.2	6,851.6	5,171.3	6,600.9	7,087.2	7,520.6	6,755.7	8,537.1	8,245.9

1/ Southern Hemisphere sunflower crops which are harvested early in the calendar year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere which are harvested in the latter months of the same year. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries. 4/ Includes production from intercropping. 5/ Unofficial estimates; that is, official Soviet data ("barn yields") less 8 percent dockage. 6/ Estimated. 7/ Commercial crop only. 8/ Includes estimates for Mainland China as well as for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Sunflowerseed production in the USSR, concentrated largely in the Ukraine and North Caucasus, declined by an estimated 589,000 short tons from the record harvest of 1964. The decline reflected insufficient moisture in the New Lands area which sharply reduced yields. Planted acreage in 1966, as reported on June 5, was somewhat above planned acreage but 2 percent below last year. Plantings of higher oil yielding varieties now account for over 90 percent of the total. This, together with increased use of solvent extraction (roughly four-fifths of the total) has resulted in an improved oil extraction rate, which now approximates 40 percent.

Fair weather during planting with adequate ground moisture and more generally favorable growing conditions could result in a significant increase in this year's output. This would probably be reflected in a sizable increase in net export availabilities both as seed and oil in 1967.

The Republic of South Africa in 1965 produced slightly less sunflowerseed than the low volume of the previous year, reflecting reduced acreage and drought conditions. Production in 1966 is expected to rise substantially, perhaps approximating the volume of 1963. This reflects re-planting of some drought-ruined corn land to sunflowerseed resulting in a rise in total plantings of about one-fifth from 1965. According to Oilseed Board officials, there has been a marked shift toward the use of new varieties of seed which contain a significantly higher percentage of oil. It is reported that seed grading standards are also being revised with special regulations for new high oil content varieties.

Turkish sunflowerseed production declined slightly following a sharp rebound in 1964 output to about the volume produced in the late 1950's. Use of new Russian varieties continues to provide resistance to the parasite Orobanche and oil production from those higher yielding varieties could yet expand further.

WORLD CITRUS OUTPUT CONTINUES TO INCREASE

The world production of citrus fruits continued its upward trend in 1965-66. The crops of oranges and tangerines, grapefruit, and lemons were once again in a record high position. The United States, Spain, Israel, and the Republic of South Africa were among the more prominent producing countries registering sizable increases over a year earlier. As a result of the overall production gains, world trade in citrus fruits is expected to reach an alltime high in 1965-66.

Oranges.--World orange and tangerine production from the bloom of 1965 is estimated at 497 million boxes, 8 percent above 1964 and 40 percent larger than the 1955-59 average. The largest single gain was in the United States where production increased approximately 18 million boxes over a year earlier. All countries within the important producing area of the Mediterranean Basin, registered increases, with the exception of Italy, Algeria, and Cyprus. In the Southern Hemisphere, the combined production gains in the Republic of South Africa, Argentina, and Australia more than offset the smaller Brazilian crop.

(Cont. on page 16)

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59 annual 1963-65 1/

Area	Oranges, including tangerines			
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
North America:				
British Honduras	247	1,089	1,115	1,652
Jamaica	525	1,995	2,816	3,221
Mexico	20,340	25,207	27,085	27,243
Trinidad and Tobago	281	360	406	450
United States	129,673	96,355	125,008	143,370
Total	151,066	125,006	156,430	175,936
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	11,122	10,960	12,409	10,141
Cyprus	1,034	1,900	2,000	1,750
Egypt	9,317	12,569	12,998	13,000
Greece	5,645	7,024	10,105	10,525
Iran	1,380	1,102	1,260	1,417
Israel	12,914	19,393	21,308	24,156
Italy	23,950	33,570	37,270	36,691
Lebanon	2,375	3,370	3,146	3,836
Morocco 3/	10,215	19,200	16,070	19,400
Spain	35,384	58,286	54,888	58,926
Syria	89	183	237	268
Tunisia	1,750	2,299	2,488	2,740
Turkey	5,106	10,683	8,958	10,511
Total	120,281	180,539	183,137	193,361
Far East:				
Japan	25,608	38,788	48,365	51,000
Taiwan	1,121	2,343	3,083	3,000
Total	26,729	41,131	51,448	54,000
Northern Hemisphere total	298,076	346,67	391,015	423,297
South America:				
Argentina 4/	18,879	22,525	16,409	22,109
Brazil 4/	19,600	24,000	28,000	25,000
Chile	1,133	1,339	1,301	1,379
Surinam	186	237	160	162
Uruguay	1,076	1,669	638	661
Total	40,874	49,770	46,508	49,311
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia 5/	4,716	7,873	6,480	8,228
New Zealand	12	21	27	24
South Africa, Republic of	10,061	16,000	15,600	16,500
Southern Hemisphere total	55,663	73,664	68,615	74,063
Total specified countries	353,739	420,340	459,630	497,360

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Grapefruit

Area	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
North America:				
British Honduras	210	317	317	374
Jamaica	412	690	686	700
Mexico	166	198	207	215
Trinidad and Tobago	687	599	980	800
United States	43,074	34,210	41,030	46,200
Total	44,549	36,014	43,220	48,289
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	150	331	331	441
Cyprus	218	540	670	600
Israel	1,718	3,689	4,380	5,451
Morocco 3/	244	329	338	440
Spain	43	69	116	179
Total	2,373	4,958	5,835	7,111
Northern Hemisphere total	46,922	40,972	49,055	55,400
South America:				
Argentina 4/	708	1,667	1,992	1,841
Surinam	109	133	84	110
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia	181	249	244	262
New Zealand	68	89	93	86
South Africa, Republic of	482	1,507	1,541	1,544
Southern Hemisphere total	1,548	3,645	3,954	3,843
Total specified countries	48,470	44,617	53,009	59,243

Limes (Acid)

Egypt	1,152	1,364	1,350	1,400
Mexico	2,347	2,997	3,362	3,390
United States	334	450	560	415
Total specified countries	3,833	4,811	5,272	5,205

CITRUS FRUIT: Production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 1/

Lemons

Area	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes	1,000 Boxes
North America:				
United States	16,334	19,040	14,210	16,460
Mediterranean Area:				
Algeria	420	406	377	400
Cyprus	278	693	667	567
Egypt	82	63	58	60
Greece	1,563	2,426	2,562	3,095
Israel	398	881	813	841
Italy	10,189	14,115	16,230	15,664
Lebanon	504	1,102	1,115	1,334
Morocco 3/	226	256	218	253
Spain	1,526	1,717	3,200	2,683
Tunisia	405	392	397	421
Turkey	1,107	1,716	1,078	1,595
Total	16,698	23,767	26,715	26,913
Northern Hemisphere total	33,032	42,807	40,925	43,373
South America:				
Argentina 4/	2,590	2,292	2,031	2,213
Chile	780	1,305	1,291	1,340
Uruguay	288	392	319	325
Total	3,658	3,989	3,641	3,878
Other Southern Hemisphere:				
Australia 5/	444	539	442	537
New Zealand	44	46	47	47
South Africa, Republic of	219	506	415	461
Southern Hemisphere total	4,365	5,080	4,545	4,923
Total specified countries	37,397	47,887	45,470	48,296

1/ Northern Hemisphere harvests begin in the fall of year shown and Southern Hemisphere in the spring following the year shown. Production in foreign countries converted to boxes of the following weights: oranges, 70 pounds; grapefruit and limes, 80 pounds; lemons, 76 pounds.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Excludes production in areas formerly known as Spanish Morocco and Tangier.
4/ Includes unharvested production and fruit not of export variety or grade.
5/ Production from the bloom of indicated years is harvested the two following years, i.e., crop from the bloom of 1962 is harvested 1963-64.

Source: Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Grapefruit.--The world production of grapefruit is estimated at 59 million boxes in 1965, a 12 percent increase over 1964 and slightly over one-fifth larger than the 1955-59 average. The crop in the United States, which normally accounts for three-fourths or more of the world output, was up about 5 million boxes from last season.

Lemons.--World lemon production in 1965 is estimated at a record 48.3 million boxes, exceeding the previous record established in 1963 by about 1 percent. The crop in the United States was nearly 16 percent larger than in 1964. Production in Italy, the second largest producer, fell slightly below its output of a year ago.

Limes.--Lime production for the specified countries--Egypt, Mexico, and the United States--was only fractionally below that of 1964. The 1965 crop is estimated at 5.2 million boxes, one percent smaller than the preceding season but 36 percent larger than the 1955-59 average.

WORLD BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCTION UP IN 1965

Total world butter production in 1965 is estimated at 11.7 billion pounds, an increase of 6 percent compared with 1964, and up 16 percent compared with the 1956-60 average.

In Western Europe, the largest producing area, production increased 5 percent to 3.9 billion pounds. Output was up in all countries except Finland and Norway. Total butter production in Eastern Europe is estimated at 3.5 billion pounds, compared with 3.0 billion pounds in 1964.

In Oceania, output declined slightly below the preceding year. In South America, production was down 6 percent. In North America, it was down 7 percent.

Creamery butter production in 33 countries in 1965 was 9.6 billion pounds, 6 percent above 1964 and 24 percent above the 1956-60 average.

In Western Europe, output was up 5 percent. West Germany, the largest producer of creamery butter in that area, reported a record production of 1,067 million pounds. Other Western European countries in which 1965 output exceeded 1964 were France, Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Ireland, and the United Kingdom.

Production in the U.S.S.R., the world's largest producer of creamery butter, at 2.4 billion pounds, was 27 percent above 1964 when unfavorable weather reduced milk production, and in turn, butter production.

Australia's production declined 5 percent; New Zealand's output increased 5 percent.

Canada and the United States reported the lowest production in several years. In Canada, the decrease was 10 percent; in the United States, 7 percent.

Total cheese production in 32 countries in 1965 was 7.8 billion pounds, 3 percent above 1964 and 23 percent above the 1956-60 average.

Butter: World Production, Average 1956-60, Annual 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1964		1965 1/	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	320	332	356	361	342	346
United States	1,385	1,484	1,442	1,468	1,337	1,357
South America:						
Argentina 2/	130	130	112	112	96	96
Brazil 3/	67	111	71	115	65	109
Chile	7	14	12	16	12	17
Colombia	14	24	20	34	22	37
Peru	--	5	--	7	--	7
Uruguay	5	12	7	16	5	13
Venezuela 2/	9	9	8	8	10	10
Europe:						
Austria	65	82	76	89	81	94
Belgium	107	195	110	164	130	178
Denmark	367	367	344	344	366	366
Finland	169	181	226	231	219	224
France	509	760	763	961	3/ 794	3/ 981
Germany, West	773	836	1,041	1,083	1,067	1,105
Greece 4/	--	23	--	28	--	29
Ireland	100	143	122	143	129	148
Italy	--	143	--	118	--	146
Luxembourg 2/	10	10	11	11	12	12
Netherlands	187	187	198	198	228	228
Norway	33	41	41	45	39	43
Portugal	6	6	5	5	5	5
Sweden	184	186	175	175	175	175
Switzerland	68	68	67	67	76	76
United Kingdom	63	85	52	58	81	86
Bulgaria 2/	16	16	26	26	3/ 26	3/ 26
Czechoslovakia 2/	120	120	180	180	3/ 180	3/ 180
Germany, East 2/	349	349	381	381	3/ 381	3/ 381
Hungary 2/	33	33	42	42	38	38
Poland 2/	184	184	193	193	231	231
Romania 2/	20	20	42	42	3/ 42	3/ 42
U.S.S.R. 2/	1,460	5/ 1,777	1,865	2,099	2,365	2,610
Africa:						
Kenya 2/	12	12	12	12	10	10
South Africa, Rep. of 6/	85	93	84	87	83	86
Oceania:						
Australia	424	431	475	477	450	452
New Zealand	471	478	527	534	550	557
Total	7/ 7,752	8/10,100	7/ 9,086	8/11,000	7/ 9,647	8/11,700

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Creamery butter only. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 5/ Less than a 5-year average. 6/ Years ending September 30. 7/ Total factory production in above countries. 8/ World total butter production estimated on basis of change in production in countries shown, which represents about 92 percent of total production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Cheese:[1] Production in Specified Countries, Average 1956-60, Annual 1964 and 1965

Continent and country	Average 1956-60		1964		1965 2/	
	Factory	Total	Factory	Total	Factory	Total
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:						
Canada	109	110	162	163	173	174
United States	1,411	1,411	1,726	1,726	1,743	1,743
South America:						
Argentina 3/	263	263	300	300	306	306
Brazil 4/	86	132	88	145	97	154
Chile	20	28	20	33	20	33
Colombia	75	107	94	134	103	147
Peru	--	19	--	22	--	23
Uruguay	8	19	8	17	9	18
Europe:						
Austria	44	48	66	70	70	74
Belgium	39	42	67	69	79	82
Denmark	229	229	273	273	253	253
Finland	58	58	77	77	83	83
France 5/	816	900	1,054	1,107	4/ 1,111	4/ 1,162
Germany, West 3/	342	342	320	320	332	332
Greece 6/	--	170	--	216	--	223
Ireland 3/	7	7	33	33	36	36
Italy 5/	--	821	--	850	--	926
Netherlands	386	411	451	469	470	485
Norway 7/	79	80	92	93	99	100
Portugal 3/	5	5	8	8	8	8
Sweden	115	115	125	125	129	129
Switzerland 7/	136	140	161	161	171	171
United Kingdom	214	226	227	246	232	252
Bulgaria 3/ 8/	84	84	4/ 141	4/ 141	4/ 141	4/ 141
Czechoslovakia 3/	82	82	111	111	4/ 111	4/ 111
Germany, East 3/	71	71	90	90	4/ 90	4/ 90
Hungary 3/	21	21	39	39	35	35
Poland 3/	33	33	52	52	4/ 52	4/ 52
Romania 3/	70	70	122	122	4/ 122	4/ 122
Africa:						
South Africa, Rep. of 3/9/	28	28	31	31	32	32
Oceania:						
Australia	95	95	141	141	130	130
New Zealand	211	211	224	224	230	230
Total of above countries	5,137	6,378	6,303	7,608	6,467	7,857

1/ Whole milk cheese made from cows' milk, unless otherwise noted. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Factory production only. 4/ Estimated. 5/ Made from the milk of cows, sheep and goats. 6/ Made from the milk of cows, buffalos, sheep and goats. 7/ Made from the milk of cows and goats. 8/ Made from the milk of cows and sheep. 9/ Years ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Output in Western Europe, which accounts for more than half of total cheese production, was up 5 percent. All countries except Denmark reported increased output.

In Oceania, production was down 1 percent. In South America, it was up 5 percent. Output in North America was almost 2 percent higher.

Factory cheese production in 1965 in 29 countries, estimated at 6.5 billion pounds, was 3 percent above 1964 and 27 percent above the 1956-60 average.

In Western Europe, output increased 4 percent. In Eastern Europe, production is believed to have declined slightly below the 1964 level.

Output in Oceania was somewhat less than that of 1964. In both South America and North America, it increased; in South America, the increase was 5 percent; in North America, it was about 2 percent.

WORLD FISH OIL EXPORTS AT RECORD HIGH IN 1965

World gross exports of fish oil, including fish liver oil, established a new record high of 520,400 short tons in 1965. This was 12 percent above the revised total for 1964 and slightly above the previous high in 1963. Indicating a rather rapid rate of expansion, the volume of exports in 1965 was nearly two and one-half times average annual exports in 1955-59. Most of this expansion reflected increased output in Peru, Iceland, Norway and Denmark, which in aggregate accounted for about 70 percent of total exports compared with less than 30 percent in the 1955-59 period.

Exports from the United States, the world's leading supplier of fish oil prior to 1960, declined for the second consecutive year as a result of a reduced catch. The 1965 volume was one-fifth below annual exports in 1955-59 and only about two-fifths as much as the record volume exported in 1963.

Chile's fish reduction industry had severe difficulties in 1965 caused by a prolonged period when anchovy were scarce along the northern coast. Although fishing improved markedly in December with the return of the anchovy, conservation has become of great concern in Chile and the Government has issued regulations on the minimum length of anchovies that may be caught. The industry, which is export minded, has apparently been over-expanded and the extent to which the fish return will influence the industry's response.

According to customs data, Peru, the world's major producer and exporter of fish oil, expanded 1965 exports by nearly one-fourth to 151,300 tons--the highest since 1962 when exports reached a record 166,000 tons. The increase is estimated to have resulted in some reduction in stocks from the high level of January 1965. Output in 1965 declined sharply from the record 1964 output estimated at 220,000 tons. Because of conservation controls on anchovy fishing, Peruvian fish oil production in 1966 may decline further. Consequently, exports may also be expected to decline. However, owing to heavy production in recent months Peruvian fish oil prices have declined somewhat.

FISH OIL (INCLUDING FISH LIVER OILS) 1/: World gross exports, average 1955-59 annual 1960 - 1965

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965 2/
	1,000 Short tons						
North America:							
Canada	8.5	15.2	4.4	3.2	.6.4	15.8	7.6
Mexico	.7	3/	.8	.3	.3	.5	.3
United States	64.1	71.8	61.2	61.5	131.2	75.7	51.9
Total	73.3	87.0	66.4	65.0	137.9	92.0	59.8
South America:							
Argentina	.5	1.0	.6	.4	.5	.8	.4
Chile	4/ .1	6.6	5.1	12.0	12.7	15.1	9.9
Peru	5.5	38.6	112.8	166.0	138.3	121.9	151.3
Total	6.0	46.2	118.5	178.4	151.5	137.8	161.6
Europe:							
Denmark	12.5	7.4	10.5	16.8	22.9	33.5	57.1
France	1.1	2.4	2.7	2.8	4.0	2.8	2.1
Germany, West	17.9	26.2	25.3	22.9	22.7	22.2	15.2
Iceland	21.1	54.5	35.2	72.5	71.2	68.6	97.6
Netherlands 5/ 6/	10.4	7.8	5.2	2.6	2.8	2.7	1.7
Norway	21.3	18.4	24.0	18.6	21.2	22.3	59.4
Portugal	5.1	4.9	7.4	6.7	10.5	7.5	10.3
Sweden	2.5	2.5	3.4	2.0	3.4	4.0	3.3
United Kingdom	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.9
Others(incl. USSR) 7/	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.8
Total	97.4	129.8	119.7	150.4	164.0	168.6	251.4
Africa:							
Angola	8.1	7.3	3.3	2.9	3.4	8.1	5.2
Morocco	2.7	5.7	4.5	4.9	5.7	5.8	1.4
South Africa, Rep. of 8/	15.2	37.4	50.3	50.4	35.3	49.2	38.9
Total	26.0	50.4	58.1	58.2	44.4	63.1	45.5
Asia and Oceania:							
Japan	5.8	3.8	2.7	3.2	2.0	2.3	1.3
Others 7/	1.2	1.0	.8	.7	.8	.8	.8
Total	209.7	4.8	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.1	2.1
World total	209.7	318.2	366.2	455.9	500.6	464.6	520.4

1/ Hardened fish oils have been included wherever separately classified in export statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Under 50 tons. 4/ 1959 only. 5/ May include some whale oil prior to 1960. 6/ Excludes sizeable quantities of hardened fish oils exported annually which are not separately classified in trade returns. 7/ Includes estimates for minor exporting countries. 8/ Including the territory of South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Gross exports of fish oil from European countries increased markedly in 1965 from recent years, but this area in aggregate remains a net importer. Exports from Denmark in 1965 reached a new high, substantially above 1964 principally because of an increased herring catch.

Iceland's exports of fish oil in 1965 increased by more than two-fifths from 1964 reflecting a record catch. Herring is estimated to have accounted for an above-average percentage--roughly two-thirds of the total. An official of the Fisheries Association attributed the large herring catch to the use of modern boats and fish-finding equipment, as well as to the fact that more boats were engaged in herring fishing at the expense of ground fish operations. Norwegian herring fishing also experienced a good season, and exports pushed to a new high. In the first quarter of 1966 the herring and capelin catch were nearly double that for the same period in 1965. Fishmeal and oil plants absorbed all of the capelin and about four-fifths of the herring. Plans for building herring plants in southern Norway are under consideration.

Fish oil exports from the Republic of South Africa and Southwest Africa declined in 1965, but some increase is anticipated in 1966 according to industry sources. Reportedly, the entire 1966 production in the Republic of South Africa has been sold to the United Kingdom at about the same price as last year. The first shipment was to have been made from Walvis Bay in April. Since the start in that area of the pilchard season on January 31, the Walvis Bay Fishing Boat Owners Association requested higher prices for pilchards because of higher costs.

WORLD VANILLA TRADE INCREASES

World exports of vanilla beans during 1965 approximated 3.2 million pounds, an increase of 35 percent over the previous year and 73 percent over 1963. The sharp rise in trade is reflecting higher export quota arrangements between the Malagasy Republic and the United States. Exports from Reunion and Mexico also increased in 1965.

Vanilla bean prices (New York Spot Bourbon) has risen from $4.75-$5.00 per pound during early 1965 to $5.25-$5.50 by the close of the year. Prices during 1966 has risen further to $5.35-$5.65 per pound. The higher prices are responding to the discontinuance of the advertising rebate formerly allowed under the Malagasy Republic-U.S. trade agreement. Vanillin (the most widely used synthetic) prices were increased on July 1, 1966 by 25 cents per pound to $3.25 (for 500 pound drums), the first price advance in approximately 6 years.

Exports from the Malagasy Republic--the world's largest producer--during 1965 were a near-record 2.2 million pounds valued at $9.9 million, up 57 percent over 1964 shipments of 1.4 million pounds valued at $6.4 million. The United States was the largest recipient, taking 1.8 million pounds. Most of the remainder went to France, West Germany, and the United Kingdom. Exports during the first quarter of 1966 have amounted to only 104,000 pounds, compared with 298,000 pounds shipped during the corresponding 1965 period.

VANILLA BEANS: Exports by major producing countries, 1965 with comparisons

Country	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965 1/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Malagasy Republic	855	1,065	644	1,384	2,169
French Polynesia 2/...	349	440	492	364	4/
Mexico	257	131	49	38	3/ 66
Comores	129	264	456	386	4/
Reunion	117	93	132	97	126
Others	58	82	74	104	148
Total	1,765	2,075	1,847	2,373	5/3,200

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Includes the islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora. 3/ Estimated on basis of U. S. imports. 4/ Not available. 5/ Estimated total.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

VANILLA BEANS: United States imports by country of origin, 1965 with comparisons

Origin	Average 1955-59	Average 1960-64	1965	January-May 1965	January-May 1966
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Malagasy Republic 1/..	830	1,051	1,742	674	582
Indonesia	22	74	131	51	26
French Polynesia 2/...	73	47	20	2	13
Mexico	219	108	66	20	--
France	10	20	60	47	11
Others	24	35	139	58	50
Total	1,178	1,335	2,158	852	682

1/ Includes Reunion and Comores. 2/ Includes the islands of Tahiti, Moorea, Raiatea, Tahaa, Huahine, and Bora Bora.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of U. S. Department of Commerce.

Under the agreement between the Malagasy Republic, Comores, Reunion, and the U.S. Vanilla Bean and Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, a quota of 948,000 pounds was set for shipment to the United States during the February-July 1966 period. The price involved remained at $10.20 per kilogram ($4.63 per pound) as in previous quota arrangements; however, the advertising rebate was discontinued. Comores and Reunion's share of the quota was 44,000 and 11,000 pounds, respectively.

In an effort to stabilize the Malagasy Republic vanilla industry, the Government, on April 12, 1966, issued a decree for the creation of an interprofessional grouping of vanilla planters, processors, and exporters, to which all persons within the industry must belong. The objective is to discipline all phases of the industry within the framework set by the government and to advise on pricing and needed government action.

United States imports of vanilla beans during 1965 amounted to 2.2 million pounds, up 32 percent over 1964 and the highest since 1950 when a record 2.3 million pounds were imported. The significant rise in imports was attributed to the finalization of the Food and Drug Administration's Standards of Identity for Frozen Desserts, which became effective December 31, 1965. Vanilla traders have been building inventories in anticipation of increased consumption as a result of the new labeling regulations that require vanilla flavored ice cream to be labeled "artificial vanilla," if the amount of natural vanilla used accounts for less than 50 percent of the total flavoring power.

Vanilla flavored ice creams are divided into three categories under the new regulations: Category I, covering ice cream flavored only with natural vanilla; Category II, in which the vanilla flavor may be extended with a synthetic, but the natural must predominate; Category III, comprising purely synthetic flavoring. Flavoring under Category II has become the most widely accepted among manufacturers; however, a sharp increase in vanilla been prices would undoubtedly result in a shift to Category III usage which comprises purely synthetic flavoring.

PRODUCTION OF TALLOW AND GREASE DOWN SLIGHTLY IN 1965

Total output of tallow and greases in the world's major producing countries dropped slightly in 1965 compared with the record production of the previous year.

The drop in total production was almost entirely the result of reduced production in the United States. U.S. pork production was off sharply, while the average slaughter weight of cattle was below the previous year.

There were no other major fluctuations in meat production during the year that significantly influenced production of tallow and greases. Argentine production rose slightly as cattle slaughter began to recover. European production remained fairly constant, while the upward trend continued in Oceania. Australian production increases likely reflect drought losses.

Tallow and greases: Estimated production, specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1962-65 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1962	1963	1964	1965 2/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:					
Canada	180	206	222	254	259
United States	3,507	4,175	4,586	5,241	4,893
Mexico 3/	42	47	50	46	49
Total North America 4/	3,760	4,460	4,890	5,570	5,230
South America:					
Argentina	275	288	310	249	260
Brazil	122	115	113	114	111
Chile	33	35	36	36	37
Colombia	63	72	81	80	81
Uruguay	47	47	52	59	63
Total South America 4/	560	580	620	560	580
Europe:					
Western					
EEC					
Belgium and Luxembourg	37	42	43	39	38
France	197	254	254	252	295
Germany, West	92	147	182	199	180
Italy	72	95	117	106	101
Netherlands	65	84	95	77	84
Total EEC	463	622	691	673	698
Denmark	56	72	78	86	95
Sweden	25	51	53	51	60
United Kingdom	276	269	291	291	302
Total Western Europe 4/	910	1,140	1,230	1,230	1,270
Total Eastern Europe 4/	120	160	160	160	160
Total Europe 4/	1,030	1,300	1,390	1,390	1,430
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	370	440	480	470	490
Africa:					
South Africa, Rep. of	59	66	76	69	73
Total Africa 4/	70	80	90	90	90
Asia:					
Iran	49	52	52	53	53
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	11	13	13	14	14
Japan	24	26	33	39	39
Total Asia 4/	90	100	110	110	110
Oceania:					
Australia 5/	317	345	390	417	437
New Zealand 6/	145	185	202	199	200
Total Oceania	460	530	590	620	640
Total World 4/	6,340	7,490	8,170	8,810	8,570

1/ Includes edible and inedible tallow and greases. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Commercial. 4/ Includes an allowance for minor producing countries not shown. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

June 29, 1966.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. 20250.

1.9
St2F
Suppl.
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

SEP 13 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

CONTENT

August 1966

WORLD SUMMARIES

Page

Production
Tobacco Harvest Expected to Increase Slightly in Last Half of 1966 1
Antarctic Production of Whale and Sperm Oil Declining. 16
Wool Production Up Slightly in 1966. 23
Trade
Sugar Trade Up in 1965 4
Poultry Meat Trade Higher in 1965. 7
Exports of Copra and Coconut Oil Decline in 1965 Increase Indicated in 1966. 9

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

U.S. Import of Vegetable Fibers (Hard and Miscellaneous Increase in Early 1966. 7
U.S. Exports of Flaxseed Down, Oil and Meal Exports Up Sharply . . 14
U.S. Exports of Wheat Up in 1965-66. 19
U.S. Feed Grain Exports Set New Record 19
Argentine Grain Exports Larger in 1965-66. 23

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

CIRCULARS

FC 11-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480
FC 12-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480
FD 2-66	U.S. Dairy Exports Down; Imports Up in 1965
FD 3-66	Milk Production and Utilization in Principal Producing Countries in 1965
FPE 1-66	U.S. Trade in Poultry and Eggs, 1965
FFO 8-66	World Peanut Production in 1965 Down 4 Percent; Increase Indicated in 1966
FCF 4-66	The Summer Citrus Marketing Scene
FCOF 3-66	1966-67 World Coffee Crop to Be Down from 1965-66 Record
FS 2-66	1965-66 World Sugar Crop Below Expectations; Molasses Down Slightly
FR 1-66	World Rice Production Sharply Below Two Preceding Bumper Crops
FFVS 7-66	Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. exports, May 1966, with comparisons
FLM 7-66	Record World Meat Output: Up 3 Percent in 1965
FLM 8-66	World Lard Production Up Slightly

REPORTS

FAS-M-174	The Almond Industry of Italy By Harry C. Bryan, 32 pages, Illus. Italy is the world's largest producer and exporter of almonds and therefore a main competitor of California's growing almond export business.
FAS-M-175	Cotton in Syria By Vernon L. Harness, 8 pages, Illus. Syria has raised its cotton production and sales sufficiently to place the country among the top ten world producers and exporters.

TOBACCO HARVEST EXPECTED TO INCREASE
SLIGHTLY IN LAST HALF OF 1966

World tobacco harvest in the last half of calendar 1966 is forecast at 6,878 million pounds--up 4.1 percent from the 6,607 million harvested in the same period last year.

Record harvests in Canada, Bulgaria, and South Korea in conjunction with larger crops in the United States, Poland, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Japan more than offset the smaller harvests in France, Greece, Spain, and Iran.

Recurrence of blue mold in Turkey and Spain this season has reduced final outturns in both of these countries. Also, isolated incidences of blue mold have been reported in Greece, Italy, and West Germany this year but actual crop damage in these countries is believed to have been negligible. Yields per acre in most Southwest Asian countries this year were adversely affected by prolonged drought conditions. Drought also affected certain types grown in Canada and the United States.

Production by Continent and Area

North America: Larger plantings of flue-cured tobaccos in both the United States and Canada caused this area's production to rise to 2,099 million pounds from 2,024 million for last season.

Total U.S. production (August estimate) is tentatively placed at 1,868 million pounds--up slightly from the 1965 harvest of 1,855 million. The larger flue-cured crop - the result of increased plantings this year due to undermarketings in 1965 - more than offset slight declines forecast for all other types, except One Sucker and Ohio filler. All types of tobacco except Maryland, Pennsylvania Seedleaf, cigar wrapper, and Perique are under quotas this year. Basic allotments (except small ones covered by special provisions) were cut 15 percent for burley, but were continued unchanged for other types under allotments.

The Canadian crop is forecast at a record 230 million pounds. Larger harvests of all kinds are expected this season. The 1966 Ontario flue-cured crop is currently forecast at 211.5 million pounds from 117,500 acres, compared with the 1965 harvest of 154.0 million from 86,870 acres.

Europe: Both smaller plantings and the recurrence of blue mold reduced the harvest in Western Europe this season. Smaller plantings of oriental types in Greece and blue mold damage to the Spanish crop this season caused this area's production to decline. Larger harvests are forecast for all Eastern European countries (including the USSR) resulting from increased plantings.

Africa: Harvest in latter half of 1966 is forecast at 42 million pounds, compared with 39 million last year. Increases are forecast for all countries in this area.

Asia: Area harvest for the last half of 1966 is forecast at 2,786 million pounds, compared with 2,695 million for the same period last year. The record harvest in South Korea along with near record crops in Mainland China, Japan, Turkey, Lebanon, and Iran accounted for the increase. Blue mold reduced the oriental crop in the Aegear region of Turkey significantly from earlier forecasts and the prolonged drought adversely affected yields per acre in most other Southwest Asian countries.

LEAF TOBACCO: Production by kinds, estimated harvest in second half of 1966, with comparisons--farm sales weight[1]

Kinds	Average 1955-59	1964[2]	1965[2]	1966[2]
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Flue-cured	2,298,579	2,730,642	2,392,469	2,628,806
Burley	575,757	767,142	745,215	675,005
Other light air-cured	74,258	60,965	53,601	51,100
Light sun-cured	654,875	627,970	642,922	648,691
Oriental and semi-oriental	1,098,486	1,810,872	1,575,914	1,646,216
Dark air-cured	1,180,526	1,079,364	1,021,277	1,043,679
Dark sun-cured	107,052	91,965	91,901	92,341
Fire-cured	106,231	108,445	83,787	92,020
Total	6,095,764	7,277,365	6,607,086	6,877,858

[1] Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight normally reported in trade statistics. [2] Preliminary.

Production by Kinds

Increases are forecast for all kinds of tobacco harvested during the last half of 1966, except for burley and other light air-cured (including Maryland) types of tobaccos.

Harvest of flue-cured tobaccos during the last half of 1966 is forecast at 2,629 million pounds--up almost 10 percent from the 1965 figure of 2,392 million. Record crops in Canada and South Korea along with larger crops in the United States, Japan, Bulgaria, Poland, and Hungary more than offset smaller crops in Jordan and Iran.

The U.S. flue-cured crop is tentatively placed at 1,167 million pounds (August estimate), compared with last season's actual marketings of 1,059 million. The Canadian crop is forecast at a record 219 million pounds and is almost 40 percent larger than the 1965 crop of 159 million. The harvest in Japan is estimated at 279 million pounds, compared with last year's figure of 254 million.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production for countries harvesting in the second half of calendar year 1966, with comparisons, Farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1964 2/	1965 2/	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964 2/	1965 2/	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964 2/	1965 2/	1966 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	127	85	99	131	1,302	1,798	1,700	1,753	165,770	153,414	168,880	230,150
United States	1,242	1,078	977	984	1,540	2,066	1,898	1,898	1,913,757	2,227,932	1,854,648	1,868,464
Total countries shown	1,369	1,163	1,076	1,115	--	--	--	--	2,079,527	2,381,346	2,023,528	2,098,614
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,573	1,818	1,352	1,785	1,650	1,689	1,279	1,455
Belgium	3	2	2	2	2,291	2,811	2,435	2,564	6,737	5,459	4,850	5,000
France	68	49	53	52	1,766	1,950	2,073	2,089	120,416	96,361	109,183	108,400
Germany, West	22	10	9	9	2,201	2,197	2,065	2,210	47,740	21,774	18,940	20,000
Greece	284	357	319	290	705	837	860	884	199,945	298,984	274,267	256,200
Italy	129	132	137	136	1,301	1,322	1,183	1,192	168,220	174,952	161,932	162,000
Spain	45	41	48	53	1,156	1,351	1,438	1,016	52,241	55,252	69,657	54,343
Sweden	3/	3/	0	0	1,972	1,698	0	0	785	214	0	0
Switzerland	3	2	2	2	1,887	2,236	1,916	2,010	5,247	4,237	3,807	3,850
Total West Europe	555	594	571	545	--	--	--	--	602,981	656,922	643,915	611,248
Albania	31	--	--	--	612	--	--	--	19,192	--	--	--
Bulgaria	249	324	--	--	689	1,018	--	--	171,578	330,175	--	--
Czechoslovakia	20	15	--	--	980	1,314	--	--	19,728	20,364	--	--
Germany, East	11	12	--	--	1,108	1,389	--	--	11,992	16,614	--	--
Hungary	49	55	52	--	1,274	1,155	1,170	--	61,940	63,055	60,847	--
Poland	78	122	102	114	1,196	1,710	1,117	--	93,204	208,449	113,800	--
Romania	95	100	--	--	670	923	--	--	63,865	91,932	--	--
Yugoslavia	120	160	148	143	807	942	830	892	97,253	151,015	123,017	127,867
Total East Europe	653	4/ 848	4/ 830	4/ 857	--	--	--	--	538,752	4/ 911,604	4/ 778,664	4/ 864,867
Total Europe	1,208	1,442	1,401	1,402	--	--	--	--	1,141,733	1,570,526	1,422,579	1,476,115
USSR (Europe and Asia)	427	381	393	395	1,027	1,338	1,089	1,203	438,715	509,263	427,692	475,000
Africa:												
Algeria	53	45	50	53	593	556	550	564	31,548	25,000	27,500	30,000
Libya	2	2	3	3	1,176	960	962	963	2,571	2,400	2,500	2,600
Morocco	3	4	4	4	1,383	1,296	1,281	1,344	4,569	4,965	5,086	5,511
Tunisia	4	5	5	6	851	675	700	702	3,518	3,441	3,638	4,000
Total countries shown	62	56	62	66	--	--	--	--	42,206	35,806	38,724	42,111
Asia:												
Cyprus	4	8	9	7	368	278	593	454	1,511	2,116	5,582	3,000
Iran	49	60	73	64	562	713	755	698	27,465	42,723	55,402	44,379
Iraq	21	37	38	40	675	815	803	775	14,170	30,114	30,500	31,000
Israel	9	5	8	9	458	429	480	461	4,134	2,172	3,827	4,004
Jordan	7	14	13	12	332	348	337	320	2,488	4,761	4,528	4,000
Lebanon	9	16	16	18	735	896	810	788	6,572	14,330	13,117	14,109
Turkey	407	672	549	620	641	574	511	500	261,081	386,249	280,204	310,000
Syria	18	38	44	53	745	659	620	636	13,276	25,027	27,558	33,000
China, Mainland	1,838	--	--	--	918	--	--	--	1,687,600	--	--	--
Japan	174	204	213	216	1,808	2,297	1,995	2,099	315,506	467,746	424,205	452,926
Korea, South	51	74	86	98	1,169	1,471	1,472	1,478	59,780	108,686	127,040	144,600
Total countries shown	2,587	4/ 2,850	4/ 2,937	4/ 3,007	--	--	--	--	2,393,583	4/ 2,726,424	4/ 2,624,583	4/ 2,782,018
Total countries shown	5,653	5,922	5,839	5,985	--	--	--	--	6,095,764	7,277,365	6,607,086	6,877,858

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 acres. 4/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Burley production continues downward. Harvest is tentatively placed at 675 million pounds, compared with 745 million in 1965 and the 1964 high of 767 million. U.S. burley production is placed at 511 million pounds (August estimate), compared with 586 million last season. Smaller burley crops are also indicated for Spain and Japan this season. Record crops grown primarily for export, are forecast for Greece and South Korea.

Other light air-cured tobacco (including Maryland) is estimated at 51 million pounds--down 5 percent from last season's figure of 54 million. Continued drought reduced the U.S. Maryland crop from earlier expectations despite an increase in plantings. Harvests in other countries are expected to be at the same level as those of the previous season.

Oriental and semi-oriental tobaccos harvested in the last half of 1966 are forecast of 1,646 million pounds--up 4.4 percent from the 1965 harvest of 1,576 million. Record crops in Bulgaria, Lebanon, Syria along with larger harvests in Turkey, Israel, and Yugoslavia more than offset smaller crops for Greece, Cyprus, and Iran.

Production of dark air-cured types is currently estimated at 1,044 million pounds--a slight increase from the 1965 harvest of 1,021 million. Larger harvests in Poland, Canada, and the USSR offset smaller harvests in the United States, France, Spain, and Iran.

Harvest of fire-cured tobacco is estimated at 92 million pounds, compared with 84 million in 1965 and 108 million for 1964. Production of light sun-cured and dark sun-cured types is expected to exceed the 1965 totals.

WORLD SUGAR TRADE UP IN 1965

World sugar exports during calendar-year 1965 totaled 21.2 million short tons, raw value. This was up almost 10 percent from 1964, and was 29 percent higher than the 1955-59 average. Exports increased for North America, South America, Western Europe, and the USSR, but were somewhat lower for Eastern Europe, Africa, Asia, and Oceania.

The United States remained by far the largest importer of sugar in 1965. The USSR moved ahead of the United Kingdom for second place. On a net import basis, however, the United Kingdom ranked second and Japan third.

North America, South America, Eastern Europe, and Oceania were net exporters of sugar in 1965. Western Europe, the USSR, Africa, and Asia were net importers. Africa's imports were slightly higher than exports in 1965 as the Republic of South Africa had a short crop due to drought. It is expected that Africa will become a net exporter again in 1966.

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1963, 1964, 1965

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1963		1964		1965 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
British Honduras	7	1	29	1	40	1	34	2/
Canada	1	717	53	830	17	845	20	924
Costa Rica	4	3	43	2/	39	2/	42	2/
El Salvador	7	2/	20	2/	23	2/	23	2/
Guatemala	1	2/	51	2/	60	2/	35	2/
Honduras	2/	11	2/	2	3	6	0	2
Mexico	119	12	438	2/	578	2/	581	2/
Nicaragua	14	2/	48	2/	56	2/	59	2/
Panama	4	2/	11	2/	19	2/	21	2/
United States	30	4,323	4	4,486	5	3,596	3	3,856
Caribbean:								
Antigua	27	2/	28	0	21	0	13	0
Barbados	165	2/	192	0	158	1	189	0
Cuba	5,725	2/	3,881	0	4,603	0	5,859	0
Dominican Republic	744	2/	719	2/	717	2/	576	2/
Guadeloupe	134	0	182	0	179	0	198	0
Haiti	19	0	40	0	26	0	23	0
Jamaica	349	0	442	0	467	0	482	0
Martinique	78	0	86	0	58	0	68	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	8	0	6	0	8	0	9
St. Kitts	48	0	40	0	43	0	38	0
Trinidad and Tobago	170	2/	216	2/	217	2/	238	2/
Other 3/	10	5	1	9	1	9	1	13
Total North America	7,656	5,080	6,524	5,334	7,330	4,466	8,503	4,804
South America:								
Argentina	41	2/	364	0	48	2/	71	2/
Bolivia	0	54	0	10	0	0	0	2/
Brazil	553	0	581	0	279	0	841	0
Chile	0	235	0	292	0	166	0	230
Colombia	20	16	50	0	36	0	119	0
Ecuador	14	5	52	3	64	0	60	0
Guyana	291	2/	326	2/	263	2/	349	0
Paraguay	6	2	7	0	3	0	1	0
Peru	510	2/	547	2/	468	2/	453	2/
Uruguay	0	88	0	55	0	44	0	44
Venezuela	35	15	55	2/	7	2/	3	2/
Other 3/	1	7	4	1	1	1	9	1
Total South America	1,471	422	1,986	361	1,169	211	1,906	275
Europe:								
West								
Austria	2	34	2/	45	2/	2	2/	1
Belgium and Luxembourg	118	57	81	68	108	41	133	4
Denmark	47	2/	108	54	168	21	80	22
Finland	0	173	0	150	0	215	0	150
France	646	489	964	425	727	566	1,093	480
Germany, West	13	309	5	339	17	71	1	268
Greece	0	117	0	100	0	121	0	49
Iceland	0	10	0	9	0	13	0	12
Ireland	6	60	30	48	21	53	12	50
Italy	85	40	12	456	1	544	1	389
Malta	0	13	0	16	0	11	0	20
Netherlands	60	269	19	247	7	288	13	162
Norway	1	167	1	220	0	116	0	202
Portugal	2/	144	2/	174	2/	214	2/	176
Spain 4/	1	58	2/	278	2/	313	2/	158
Sweden	2	75	8	105	3	100	3	77
Switzerland	3	229	4	224	2	232	4	288
United Kingdom	748	2,835	489	2,817	532	2,547	362	2,398
Total West Europe	1,732	5,079	1,721	5,775	1,586	5,468	1,702	4,906
East								
Bulgaria	12	0	3	141	0	157	0	185
Czechoslovakia	319	0	541	165	430	55	615	231
Germany, East	179	11	234	270	207	89	163	187
Hungary	58	57	162	0	171	0	88	0
Poland	254	11	255	114	589	35	521	0
Roumania	0	36	83	46	63	0	55	0
Yugoslavia	18	102	30	67	15	130	0	115
Total East Europe	840	217	1,308	803	1,475	466	1,442	718
Total Europe	2,572	5,296	3,029	6,578	3,061	5,934	3,144	5,624

SUGAR, CENTRIFUGAL, RAW VALUE: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1963, 1964, 1965 (continued)

Continent and country	Average 1955-59		1963		1964		1965 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	236	536	1,014	1,255	477	2,082	805	2,528
Africa:								
Algeria	0	231	0	246	0	236	0	287
Angola	37	0	26	0	27	0	37	0
Ethiopia 5/	0	7	10	2/	14	2/	0	5
Ghana	0	42	0	45	0	49	0	71
Kenya	2/	37	2/	21	2/	36	2/	88
Liberia	0	1	0	3	0	3	0	4
Libya	0	18	0	26	0	33	0	21
Malagasy Republic	27	2	74	2/	75	1	39	2/
Mauritius	579	0	633	0	635	0	638	0
Morocco	24	375	9	411	7	447	9	438
Mozambique	124	2/	140	2/	92	0	102	0
Nigeria	0	58	0	61	0	46	0	79
Reunion	197	0	229	2/	204	2/	224	0
Rhodesia	0	64	49	7	98	2/	110	0
Sudan	0	130	0	131	0	143	0	137
Sierra Leone	0	10	0	15	0	17	0	20
Somali Republic	1	5	0	20	0	13	0	7
South Africa, Republic of	240	2/	646	2/	644	50	6/ 467	6/ 137
Tanzania	2/	22	2/	12	2/	2/	2/	2/
Togo	0	2	0	4	0	5	0	4
Tunisia	0	80	0	44	0	115	0	67
Uganda	2/	2	51	2/	52	2/	21	1
United Arab Republic	23	42	15	61	28	64	17	167
Other 3/	6	153	21	253	29	257	141	351
Total Africa	1,258	1,281	1,903	1,360	1,905	1,515	1,805	1,884
Asia:								
Aden	35	47	21	44	17	56	19	71
Afghanistan	0	23	0	25	0	53	0	64
Burma	0	26	0	2/	0	35	0	45
Ceylon	0	190	0	172	0	264	0	193
China: Mainland	14	97	235	564	607	445	456	541
Taiwan	820	2/	762	0	984	0	922	0
Cyprus	0	13	0	15	0	13	0	19
Hong Kong	63	126	37	232	48	206	27	190
India	49	56	563	0	302	0	298	0
Indonesia	139	1	125	0	114	0	165	0
Iran 7/	0	298	0	324	2/	558	0	478
Iraq	0	178	0	162	0	166	0	387
Israel	0	76	0	86	0	105	0	70
Japan	18	1,285	3	1,628	13	1,701	5	1,902
Jordan	0	39	0	53	0	42	0	84
Korea, South	0	71	0	45	0	23	0	44
Lebanon	2/	29	0	36	0	45	0	127
Malaysia and Singapore	21	274	13	311	19	273	54	414
Pakistan	3	74	0	64	0	66	0	29
Philippines	1,009	2/	1,195	0	1,279	0	1,195	0
Syria	2/	53	0	75	0	81	0	88
Thailand	3	20	59	2/	54	2/	57	2/
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	17	2	50	0	153	0	97	0
Vietnam, South	2	63	0	60	0	58	0	61
Other 3/	76	159	52	156	39	220	60	542
Total Asia	2,269	3,200	3,115	4,052	3,629	4,410	3,355	5,349
Oceania:								
Australia	780	0	1,263	0	1,384	0	1,317	0
Fiji	185	2/	304	2/	349	2/	342	2/
New Zealand	2/	131	2/	151	2/	132	0	161
Other 3/	0	13	0	22	0	27	0	19
Total Oceania	965	144	1,567	173	1,733	159	1,659	180
Total world	16,427	15,959	19,138	19,113	19,304	18,777	21,177	20,644
U.S. Offshore Trade	8/ 5	1,950	8/ 8	1,928	8/ 2	1,918	8/ 2	1,969
Puerto Rico	982	8/ 2	876	8/ 3	793	8/ 3	830	8/ 3
Hawaii	956	0	1,033	0	1,113	0	1,138	0
Virgin Islands	11	8/ 1	16	8/ 1	15	8/ 1	4	8/ 1
Guam	0	8/ 1	0	8/ 1	0	8/ 1	0	8/ 1
Total	1,954	1,954	1,933	1,933	1,923	1,923	1,974	1,974

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 tons. 3/ Includes trade of other countries not shown separately. 4/ Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla considered provinces of Spain after January 1, 1953. 5/ Ethiopian Calendar year. 6/ Starting 1965 Swaziland is not included 7/ Iranian calendar year. 8/ Sugar and related products.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related informat

POULTRY MEAT TRADE HIGHER IN 1965

Imports of poultry meat into the eight major world markets in 1965 increased nearly 11 percent over the previous year to a total of 619.2 million pounds.

In 1965 West Germany continued to account for nearly three-fourths of world trade in poultry meat as imports totaled 449.5 million pounds--42.1 million more than in 1964. The Netherlands dominated the German market accounting for nearly 50 percent of total imports of slaughtered poultry. Dutch shipments to West Germany totaled 214.8 million pounds in 1965, 71.7 million pounds above a year earlier. Belgium, another EEC partner, also registered a significant increase in trade with West Germany. German imports from Belgium in 1965 were 40.8 million pounds compared with 26.1 million in 1964.

German imports of U.S. poultry meat declined to 81.7 million pounds. Also, imports from Denmark were down 56 percent to only 26.8 million pounds. High EEC levies on broilers and stewers imported from third countries reached a peak of 18 cents per pound in early 1965; thus the sharp reduction in imports from third country suppliers.

U.S. shipments of broilers and stewers amounted to only 8.2 million pounds compared with 38.8 million a year earlier. The sharp drop in U.S. whole bird trade with Germany was to some extent offset by larger imports of poultry parts and turkeys. German imports of U.S. poultry parts nearly doubled, totaling 56.4 million pounds and turkey imports increased from 11.4 million to 16.6 million pounds. (Table on page 8)

U.S. IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE FIBERS (HARD AND MISCELLANEOUS) INCREASE IN EARLY 1966

Hard vegetable fibers imported into the United States in January-June 1966 increased by 11 percent in quantity, but value decreased by 10 percent from the corresponding 6 months of 1965. The largest increase occurred in henequen both in quantity and value, while sisal had the greatest decrease in both.

The group of miscellaneous fibers increased in the same period by 12 percent in quantity and 27 percent in value. Kapok accounted for the increase in quantity, but the group of miscellaneous minor fibers combined increased in value.

The Philippines and Mexico together supplied 56 percent of the total value of hard and miscellaneous fibers in the first half of 1966. Brazil and Thailand combined supplied an additional 23 percent. Countries that increased their trade in value over that of the first half of 1965 included Mexico with 72 percent, Indonesia with 28 percent, and Thailand with 5 percent. The largest decreases were from Brazil with 33 percent; the Philippines, 12 percent; East Africa and Mozambique, 56 percent each; Sierra Leone, 73 percent; and the Malagasy Republic, 24 percent. These decreases ranged in value from $581,000 to $114,000.

POULTRY MEAT:[1] Imports of major markets by country of origin, 1964 and preliminary 1965

Country of origin	West Germany		Switzerland		Austria		Greece		United Kingdom		Hong Kong		Japan		Italy		8-Country total	
	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965	1964	1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
North America:																		
Canada	0.1	0.5	-	-	2/	2/	-	-	-	-	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	1.1	1.5
United States	92.8	81.7	8.6	3.1	3.7	2.9	9.3	9.7	-	-	15.7	13.2	11.6	10.0	1.7	4.3	143.4	124.9
Total	92.9	82.2	8.6	3.1	3.7	2.9	9.3	9.7	-	-	16.7	14.2	11.6	10.0	1.7	4.3	144.5	126.4
Western Europe:																		
Belgium and Luxembourg	26.1	40.8	-	-	0.3	0.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.4	41.1
Denmark	60.8	26.8	12.4	15.5	3.4	8.2	0.5	5.1	18.3	26.1	0.3	1.2	1.0	1.6	-	-	96.7	84.5
France	34.2	31.5	12.3	9.7	1.4	1.0	-	2.8	-	-	-	-	-	0.6	-	-	47.9	45.6
Germany, West	-	-	0.3	0.2	0.1	-	-	-	2/	-	0.1	0.1	-	-	-	-	0.5	0.3
Italy	0.4	2.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	2/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.8	3.2
Netherlands	143.1	214.8	10.6	7.5	5.2	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	-	-	-	-	159.5	226.0
Yugoslavia	2.2	1.4	-	-	0.1	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	0.8	3.4	2.4
Total	266.8	318.1	35.9	33.3	10.6	12.7	0.7	8.0	18.5	26.3	0.6	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.1	0.8	335.2	403.1
Eastern Europe:																		
Bulgarie	1.5	0.6	-	-	0.1	-	1.6	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.2	2.1
Czechoslovakia	2.9	3.0	-	-	2.4	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.3	4.0
Hungary	14.8	14.7	4.3	7.1	6.6	6.0	1.8	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	4.0	31.1	35.5
Poland	27.1	28.6	0.2	2.4	0.9	1.6	1.0	1.6	-	-	2/	-	-	0.2	0.5	1.0	29.7	35.4
Romanie	1.3	1.3	-	-	0.1	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.1	2/	-	-	1.5	2.0
Total	47.6	48.2	4.5	9.5	10.1	9.3	4.4	6.8	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	4.1	5.0	70.8	79.0
Asia:																		
China, Mainland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	3.8	0.3	1.0	-	-	5.8	4.8
Israel	2/	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4
Total	2/	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	3.8	0.3	1.0	-	-	5.8	5.2
Other 3/	0.1	0.6	-	0.1	-	-	-	-	4/ 2.0	5/ 1.4	-	-	0.1	0.1	2.0	3.3	4.2	5.5
Grand total	407.4	449.5	49.0	46.0	24.4	24.9	14.4	24.5	20.5	27.7	22.8	19.7	13.1	13.5	8.9	13.4	560.5	619.2

1/ Does not include canned poultry or liver. 2/ Less than 50,000 pounds included in "other." 3/ Origin not specified. 4/ Ireland - 1.8 million pounds. 5/ Ireland - 1.1 million pounds.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Asia continued to be the most important continent as a source of supply with $6.6 million, compared with $5.5 million from the Americas, and $1 million from Africa. The totals from Asia and Africa were smaller than in the first half of 1965.

The average unit values were lower in January-June 1966 than in the comparable period of 1965 for all principal fibers except coir and crin vegetal. Sisal unit values fell 23 percent, henequen 15 percent, and abaca 12 percent. The rises in unit values of coir and crin vegetal were 47 percent and 28 percent, respectively.

The United States depends upon imports for its supply of both hard and miscellaneous vegetable fibers. Adequate world and domestic supplies of the natural fibers and a continued increase in the use of man-made fibers led to falling prices of most of these fibers through 1965 and early 1966. (Table on page 10)

WORLD EXPORTS OF COPRA AND COCONUT OIL DECLINE IN 1965: INCREASE INDICATED IN 1966

Aggregate world exports of copra and coconut oil on an oil equivalent basis in 1965 are provisionally estimated at 1,235,800 long tons--5 percent below the 1964 volume of 1,305,300 tons and only 2 percent above the 1955-59 average.

Exports of copra in 1965, estimated at just over 1.3 million tons, declined by 59,200 tons from those in 1964. The decline chiefly reflected a marked reduction in exports from Indonesia accented by lesser declines from Ceylon and Mozambique. These declines were in part offset by a substantial increase in movements from the Philippines--the leading world exporter.

Coconut oil exports totaling about 390,000 tons declined by 8 percent (or 31,600 tons) from the relatively high tonnage of 1964. Significantly smaller movements from Ceylon and Fiji exceeded the increase in exports from the Philippines, New Guinea, the Malay States and Singapore.

Preliminary data seem to indicate that world exports of both copra and coconut oil will increase in 1966. The expectation is based largely on sharply increased movements from the Philippines during the January-June period although exports from Mozambique will probably also register some increase. The situation in Indonesia may not improve appreciably but some recovery could take place. Exports from Ceylon may decline further.

Reflecting last year's decline in exportable supplies, prices for Philippine copra, basis Europe, in 1965 averaged about $229 per long ton compared with $198 per ton in 1964. However, on August 5, 1966, prices were sharply below the 1965 average ($185 per ton), reflecting increased availabilities in recent months as well as elimination of the 20 percent dollar retention scheme by the Central Bank in November 1965 which enabled exporters to reduce prices. Comparably, coconut oil prices, following a similar pattern, are now significantly below the 1965 average.

SPECIFIED VEGETABLE FIBERS: U.S. imports for consumption of hard and miscellaneous fibers, quantity and value, January-June 1966 with comparisons

Fibers	Calendar year 1964	Calendar year 1965	January-June 1965	January-June 1966 Preliminary
Hard fibers:	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons	Long tons
Sisal 1/	66,221	56,861	27,729	26,100
Henequen 1/	16,330	29,999	11,215	19,054
Abaca	26,299	34,736	15,740	15,953
Istle	875	2/ 1,260	524	159
Total	109,725	122,856	55,208	61,266
Miscellaneous:				
Kapok	13,004	13,188	2/ 4,932	6,007
Coir	648	2/ 1,559	2/ 524	337
Crin vegetal	60	67	37	214
Other, n.e.s.	3,813	2/ 4,283	2/ 2,570	2,503
Total	17,525	19,097	8,063	9,061
Total quantity	127,250	141,953	63,271	70,327
	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Hard fibers:				
Sisal 1/	16,978	9,445	4,794	3,485
Henequen 1/	3,581	4,318	1,637	2,370
Abaca	9,100	11,142	5,090	4,511
Istle	170	265	94	27
Total	29,829	25,170	11,615	10,393
Miscellaneous:				
Kapok	4,319	3,974	1,510	1,681
Coir	80	175	55	52
Crin vegetal	6	6	3	24
Other, n.e.s.	833	1,134	576	965
Total	5,238	5,289	2,144	2,722
Total value	35,067	30,459	13,759	13,115
Principal countries of origin for all above fibers	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Philippines	8,294	10,493	4,733	4,152
Brazil	7,192	4,249	2,391	1,604
East Africa 3/	4,913	1,809	1,010	442
Mexico	3,900	5,008	1,844	3,174
Haiti	2,892	1,607	745	674
Thailand	3,506	3,533	1,300	1,365
Malagasy Republic	1,045	1,436	468	354
Other Africa	4/ 1,387	4/ 925	578	237
Other Asia	1,768	5/ 1,279	631	6/ 1,034
Other America	57	55	15	14
Europe	111	65	44	65

1/ Imports from Mexico, Cuba, and El Salvador include little sisal and their total represents total henequen; imports from all other countries represent total sisal.
2/ Estimated. 3/ Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania. 4/ Principally Mozambique and Sierra Leone. 5/ Principally Malaysia, Indonesia, and Ceylon. 6/ Principally Pakistan, Indonesia, and Malaysia.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U. S. Department of Commerce.

Registered exports of copra and coconut oil from the Philippine Republic on an oil equivalent basis increased by 5 percent from those in 1964. Through June of 1966 exports amounted to 446,948 tons of copra and 135,872 tons of coconut oil or 39 percent above registered exports in the first half of 1965 (oil basis).

Rainfall data through June indicate that Philippine coconut production and resultant exports may decline significantly in the fourth quarter of this year and continue below the levels in the comparable period through the first half of 1967.

Weather conditions were relatively favorable throughout most of 1965 and most of the trees which were damaged by typhoons late in 1964 are reported to have recovered since damage was less than anticipated. Damage from Typhoon Irma in May on the Island of Samar and Leyte will, according to reliable sources, have no appreciable effect on total Philippine coconut production in 1966 and 1967.

Northbound shipments of copra, through the Suez Canal, in the January-May period of 1966 totaled 366,266 long tons sharply above the 255,277 tons of the comparable period in 1965. During the same period northbound shipments of coconut oil amounted to 41,552 tons against 38,036 tons in the first 5 months of 1965. The increase in shipments through the Canal reflects larger movements from the Philippines and Indonesia. The increase in part reflects the payment of export bonuses by the Indonesian Government to exporters in an attempt to stimulate exports this year.

U.S. imports of copra and coconut oil (oil equivalent basis) in the January-June period of 1966 totaled 229,605 long tons--5 percent above those in the like period a year ago. Virtually all were from the Philippines. The increase reflected a 16 percent increase in imports of coconut oil partly offset by a 12 percent decline in takings of copra.

In the Malay States and Singapore, net importers of copra and exporters of coconut oil, net exports (oil basis) increased in 1965 but remained significantly below the volume prior to the Indonesian confrontation. In the first-quarter of 1966 net exports of coconut oil continued substantially above those in the like period of 1965 because of increased output due to heavier rainfall in the States of Malaya late in 1965. Singapore's output remained about the same.

Under the current pilot scheme for coconut improvement in Malaysia, which was established in 1963, a significant increase in yields (30 to 100 percent) has been achieved on more than 10,000 acres. This has resulted from cumulative efforts toward achieving better drainage, greater use of fertilizers and other improvements in cultural practices. However, the revitalization scheme is scheduled to apply to only about 45,000 acres or roughly 10 percent of the small holdings of coconut acreage.

According to reliable sources, the volume of Indonesian trade with Singapore and Malaysia has not yet picked up but is expected to increase shortly after ties between these countries are re-established.

COCONUT OIL: Exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-65

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	1,000 long tons						
Asia:							
Philippines-registered	83.6	59.2	72.8	137.9	212.1	226.4	230.3
unregistered 2/	2.6	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Indonesia-registered	1.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
unregistered 2/	.5	2.3	.1	.2	.9	.7	---
Malay St., Singapore 3/	79.8	37.8	54.2	39.8	34.5	19.9	23.7
Ceylon	70.0	55.5	91.8	102.4	81.1	117.6	86.9
Sarawak 3/	1.2	1.5	3.1	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.9
Total Asia	238.8	156.5	222.2	282.2	330.7	366.5	342.9
Oceania:							
Fiji	20.6	18.0	23.7	18.2	20.0	22.8	14.8
New Guinea	15.4	17.8	19.7	22.6	23.1	22.7	24.4
Total Oceania	36.0	35.8	43.4	40.8	43.1	45.5	39.2
Africa:							
Mozambique	6.3	1.8	3.1	3.2	9.5	8.3	4/ 7.0
Zanzibar	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.2	.8	.4
Total Africa	9.6	4.5	5.6	5.7	10.7	9.1	7.4
Total	284.4	196.8	271.2	328.7	384.5	421.1	389.5

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports after allowances were made for time shipments were afloat and for diversions enroute.

3/ Net Exports.

4/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics or foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Table .--COPRA: Exports, by principal exporting continents and countries, average 1955-59, annual 1960-65

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964 1/	1965 1/
	1,000 long tons						
REGISTERED EXPORTS 2/							
Asia:							
Philippines	813.0	804.9	640.7	824.5	928.7	807.5	858.7
Indonesia	203.3	163.8	231.1	106.5	104.6	177.2	121.5
West Irian	4.9	5.8	5.5 3/	4.0 3/	3.0 3/	3.0 3/	3.0
Malay States, Singapore 4/	-62.5	-5.5	-17.8	-44.2	-17.8	-16.2	-9.8
Sabah 4/	14.1	15.2	18.7	16.3	17.5	16.1	14.4
Sarawak 4/	.4	-1.3	-1.5	-.4	-.2	5/	---
Ceylon	46.2	29.1	54.9	72.4	43.1	58.1	40.9
Total Asia	1,019.4	1,012.0	931.6	979.1	1,078.9	1,045.2	1,028.7
Oceania:							
New Guinea	61.1	52.1	67.1	58.8	53.4	58.4	66.5
Papua	15.2	15.4	16.1	14.9	14.7	15.8	16.7
New Hebrides	30.4	23.5	31.9	31.0	35.1	36.1	28.2
Solomon Islands	20.6	19.7	24.3	24.1	24.3	24.6	25.0
French Oceania	20.0	23.5	21.3	26.4	22.8	24.5	20.8
Western Samoa	14.4	14.6	12.9	12.8	15.0	14.8	12.4
Gilbert and Ellice Isl	6.9	10.3	6.1	7.3	6.0	5.6	9.1
Trust Territories (U.S.)	10.2	10.1	9.9	14.1	9.2	10.2	12.5
Tonga Islands	19.4	16.2	17.4	8.7	9.9	10.8	6.9
Fiji	2.8	2.5	5.9	6.9	6.0	6.9	6.4
Total Oceania	201.0	187.9	212.9	205.0	196.4	207.7	204.5
Africa:							
Ghana	3.5	3.2	2.1	1.2	.5	---	---
Mozambique	40.1	40.1	59.1	52.0	45.7	43.2	25.9
Tanzania 6/	9.4	5.5	12.2	8.1	18.0	15.2	12.0
Seychelles	5.5	4.6	4.8	5.7	5.2	7.0	5.5
Togo	4.1	3.4	4.7	1.9	2.9	3.7	1.0
Nigeria	6.0	6.7	2.6	1.5	2.8	7.8	6.6
Comoro Islands	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.7
Sao Tome and Principe	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.4	5.0	5.7	5.5
Total Africa	75.4	71.4	94.5	80.3	83.3	85.8	59.2
Americas:							
Mexico	.2	---	---	---	22.4	7.2	---
Jamaica	---	---	5/	.6	5/	---	---
Dominican Republic	2.0	4.4	5.5	3.0	7.0	6.9	6.9
Total Americas	2.2	4.4	5.5	3.6	29.4	14.1	6.9
Total Registered	1,298.0	1,275.7	1,244.5	1,268.0	1,388.0	1,353.3	1,299.3
UNREGISTERED 7/							
Philippine to:							
Sabah	28.6	38.8	29.1	13.2	5.3	6.3	6.9
Other	50.4	129.3	280.4	37.7	.8	.5	.5
Indonesia to:							
Sabah	14.3	25.7	20.1	15.2	16.9	10.4	3.0
Malay, Singapore	26.3	34.9	12.8	24.7	7.1	.6	---
Other	15.7	5.4	7.6	26.3	.2	5.9 3/	10.0
Via Malay, Singapore to Burma, India, Pakistan	10.5	---	2.2	.6	5.1	3.0	1.6
Other	9.7	1.7	1.4	.9	1.8	1.5 3/	1.0
Total Unregistered	155.5	235.8	353.6	118.6	37.2	28.2	23.0
Total registered and unregistered	1,453.5	1,511.5	1,598.1	1,386.6	1,425.2	1,381.5	1,322.3

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Officially recorded shipments. 3/ Estimated. 4/ Net exports. 5/ Less than 50 tons. 6/ Territory of Zanzibar and Tanganyika. 7/ Excess of imports from the Philippines and Indonesia over recorded exports of destinations listed, after allowances were made for the time shipments were afloat, for shrinkage, and for diversions en route to destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, related information.

It is expected that Singapore's copra trade and coconut milling industry will be stimulated by brightening prospects of Indonesia's recognition of the Republic of Singapore and eventual recognition of Malaysia. Prior to confrontation Indonesia had been Singapore's principal source of copra.

Copra and coconut oil exports from Ceylon declined substantially in 1965 from those in the previous year, reflecting reduced output due to severe drought early in 1965. A further decline occurred during the January-March period of 1966 from the comparable period a year ago. The government apparently contemplates increased production in the next few years by offering subsidies for expanded use of fertilizers and replanting of trees but unfavorable weather and further spread of the "leaf scorch" disease along the southern coast could limit the output in 1966. The Coconut Research Institute is now conducting experiments to determine the cause of the disease.

In Mozambique copra and coconut oil exports declined sharply in 1965 from the previous year, reflecting reduced output. However, an upswing in copra production is anticipated since the crushing industry is continuing to expand its facilities. In addition to the five existing crushing plants in Mozambique a new plant is under construction in Lourenco Marques--the third in that city. The new plant is scheduled to begin operations this year and is reported to have an annual crushing capacity of about 45,000 tons. Previous taxes on copra exports from Mozambique were abolished late in 1965.

U.S. EXPORTS OF FLAXSEED DOWN; OIL AND MEAL EXPORTS UP SHARPLY

Exports of flaxseed from the United States in the marketing year beginning July 1, 1965 declined almost one-fifth from the relatively large volume of the previous year, but exports of linseed oil and linseed cake and meal rose sharply.

Flaxseed exports at 5.3 million bushels were down 1.3 million bushels from last year, due in part to competition from large world availibilities, particularly from Canada. Virtually all exports from the United States went to Europe, principally West Germany, the Netherlands, and Switzerland.

Exports of linseed oil amounted to 83.7 million pounds, which was over 4 times the quantity exported last year and the largest volume since 1957. The bulk of the oil went to Europe, principally the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. All the flaxseed and linseed oil exported in 1965-66 moved under the payment-in-kind (PIK) program. From its inception in April 1965 through August 8, 7.9 million bushels of flaxseed and 132.5 million pounds of linseed oil had been exported under this program.

Linseed cake and meal exports in 1965-66 totaled 115,384 short tons. This was 44 percent above the 1964 level and the largest tonnage exported since 1955. The sharp expansion was due to the strong demand in Europe for high protein meal. Over 80 percent of the total exports went to West Germany and the Netherlands.

FLAXSEED, LINSEED OIL, AND LINSEED CAKE AND MEAL: United States exports by country of destination, years beginning July 1, 1962-65

Continent and country of destination	Flaxseed				Linseed oil 1/				Linseed cake and meal			
	1962	1963	1964 2/	1965 2/	1962	1963	1964 2/	1965 2/	1962	1963	1964 2/	1965 2/
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	1	213	5	1	526	760	569	885	632	73	250	1,011
Mexico	---	---	4	34	245	199	1,959	3,712	---	18	---	135
Trinidad	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	250	70	---	35
Other	3/	1	---	---	52	71	21	29	---	---	4	50
Total	1	214	9	35	823	1,030	2,549	4,626	882	161	254	1,231
South America:												
Colombia	3/	---	---	---	297	192	129	66	6	---	---	---
Venezuela	3/	1	---	---	73	222	184	426	---	---	---	---
Other	---	1	3/	---	56	30	40	43	---	---	50	---
Total	3/	2	3/	---	426	444	353	535	6	---	50	---
Europe:												
Belgium-Luxembourg	843	647	320	259	---	---	---	---	118	913	1,989	2,014
Denmark	---	311	---	24	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
France	92	183	453	300	6	---	12	12	867	1,245	4,026	8,654
Germany, West	340	327	1,411	1,867	5	---	11	12	1,177	1,123	14,588	53,788
Italy	---	---	---	---	68	43	58	---	---	---	220	---
Netherlands	2,631	1,808	3,876	1,597	7,237	6,916	15,993	48,912	47,457	28,593	55,101	41,446
Norway	---	---	138	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spain	104	---	---	---	---	6	5	3	1,039	---	78	85
Switzerland	150	64	317	1,122	---	---	---	---	1,176	716	2,550	3,462
United Kingdom	---	---	---	---	9	5,470	6	28,592	---	575	1,423	4,632
Other	132	---	---	66	17	104	189	28	---	12	---	---
Total	4,292	3,340	6,515	5,235	7,342	12,539	16,274	77,559	51,834	33,177	79,975	114,081
Africa	3/	---	3/	---	45	192	22	768	---	---	---	---
Asia:												
Japan	---	20	---	---	37	41	11	8	983	---	---	---
Korea, South	42	---	---	---	---	52	574	48	---	---	---	---
Philippines	---	---	---	---	83	47	118	50	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	5	32	29	32	---	---	---	72
Total	42	20	---	---	125	172	732	138	983	---	---	72
Oceania:												
Australia	---	---	---	3/	1	3	9	54	---	---	---	---
Other	---	---	---	---	8	2	10	22	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	3/	9	5	19	76	---	---	---	---
Grand total	4,335	3,576	6,524	5,270	8,770	14,382	19,949	83,702	53,705	33,338	80,279	115,384

1/ Crude and refined oil combined as such. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bushels.

Source: Bureau of the Census.

ANTARCTIC PRODUCTION OF WHALE
AND SPERM OIL DECLINING

Production of baleen whale oil in the 1965-66 Antarctic season, which began last December 15, amounted to only 85,627 short tons--nearly 50 percent below the 165,558 tons produced in the 1964-65 season. Comparably, Antarctic sperm whale oil production dropped to a low of 43,402 tons--28 percent less than a year ago. The drop resulted from a significant decline in the catch results, which has been attributed by some authorities to a dwindling whale population.

Antarctic pelagic whale oil production in 1966-67, based on oil yields in past seasons and the established quota of 3,500 blue whale units (BWU) is expected to decline further, perhaps ranging between 72,000 and 80,000 tons.

At the eighteenth International Whaling Commission conference held in June, the maximum catch for the 1966-67 Antarctic pelagic season was reduced to 3,500 BWU from 4,500 in 1965-66. The United Kingdom and the Soviet Union failed in their attempt to reduce the limit to 3,000 BWU. However, it was decided that no blue whales should be caught. Some scientists believe that the catch should be limited to 2,000 BWU in order to allow whales to breed. Country quotas for 1966-67 have not as yet been determined because of failure of countries to agree on allocation of the global quota.

Allocation of the 1965-66 quota was: Japan, 52 percent; Norway, 28 percent; and the Soviet Union, 20 percent. Although the Japanese Fisheries Agency has announced that Japan is willing to reduce its share of the quota to 48 percent in the season beginning this December, the Soviet Union has expressed some dissatisfaction demanding that the three countries should share the aggregate Antarctic quota on an equal basis and that catches by land stations be taken into consideration in determining individual country quotas.

Altogether the pelagic fleets caught 4,089 BWU compared with 6,986 in 1964-65. The quota of 4,500 BWU was not filled because both the Norwegian floating factory fleets, Kosmos IV and Thorshavet reported very poor whale catches, capturing only 66 percent of their BWU quota. As a result of the poor catch this season, the operators of Kosmos IV announced that the vessel would probably be withdrawn from pelagic whaling for use as a factory-freezer vessel in the Norwegian coastal herring complex. This is apparently another move toward the gradual liquidation and conversion of Norwegian whaling vessels.

The Soviet Union operated four floating factories in the Antarctic during the 1965-66 whaling season. These included the Sovetshaia Ukraina and the Slava both from the port of Odessa on the Black Sea, the Iurii Dolforukii from the fishing port of Kaliningrad and the Sovetshaia Rossia from the port of Vladivostok in the far east. Because of the reduced Antarctic quota in 1965-66, one of the Soviet floating factory ships, the Slava, (the oldest and least efficient) was used in hunting only sperm whales which are not included in the Antarctic quota agreement.

The aggregate Antarctic catch of sperm whales in 1965-66 was 4,538, somewhat above the 4,211 caught in the Antarctic in 1964-65. Sperm whales are not subject to the quota.

During the 1965-66 Antarctic pelagic season, Japan, the Soviet Union and Norway operated 10 whaling fleets compared with 15 in the 1964-65 season. The fleet cut back was in response to the action taken by the International Whaling Commission in reducing the International Antarctic whale catch from 8,000 BWU in 1964-65 to 4,500 BWU for the 1965-66 season. Correspondingly the number of catcher boats in use also declined. The following table shows the number of floating factories and catcher boats by individual countries:

Country	Floating factories			Catcher boats		
	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
Norway.....	4	4	2	33	36	n.a.
Japan.....	7	7	5	78	70	n.a.
Soviet Union.....	4	4	3	68	66	n.a.
Netherlands.....	1	---	---	11	---	---
Total.....	16	15	10	190	172	128

In 1965-66 Japan conducted whaling operations from only one land station on the Island of South Georgia (Leith Harbor). Several years ago three Japanese whaling companies began hunting from an island base in the South Atlantic in an attempt to offset the reduction in Antarctic pelagic whale quotas. However, because of losses which were incurred due to small catches and high rental fees, two companies suspended operations in the fall of 1964. It is now reported that the third company, whose four year base rental contract was due to expire in 1966-67, will discontinue land base operations in 1966-67.

Complete data on world production of baleen and sperm whale oil will be published as soon as they are made available by the International Whaling Commission. In 1964, output from the Antarctic whaling season accounted for 80 percent and 39 percent of the world total of baleen and sperm oil, respectively, compared with 82 and 29 percent in 1963. Production from whaling grounds outside the Antarctic is not expected to have changed greatly from that in recent years although sperm oil production from the North Pacific by the Soviet Union, Norway and Japan has increased somewhat.

Whale oil prices (crude, bulk, ex-tank), basis Rotterdam, decline to $220.50 per metric ton in July--sharply below the season high of $261.80 reached in March and below the $246.60 quoted in July 1965. Prices for whale oil in 1965 averaged $243.90, substantially above the $226.10 and $200.80 averaged in 1964 and 1963, respectively.

In Rotterdam bonded stocks of whale oil amounted to 41,269 short tons on August 1--nearly 60 percent above the comparable data a year ago.

WHALE OIL 1/: Antarctic season production, 1963/64-1965/66

Participating country	Baleen oil 1963-64	Baleen oil 1964-65	Baleen oil 1965-66 3/	Sperm oil 2/ 1963-64	Sperm oil 2/ 1964-65	Sperm oil 2/ 1965-66 3/
	Short tons					
Pelagic whaling:						
Japan	105,133	92,823	44,589	22,505	12,662	2,849
Soviet Union	40,184	32,507	21,317	31,428	35,698	34,676
Norway	38,022	32,914	17,992	9,421	10,872	5,759
Netherlands	8,989	---	---	2,888	---	---
Total	192,328	158,244	83,898	66,242	59,232	43,284
South Georgia:						
Japan						
Grytviken	3,628	4,542	---	277	950	---
Leith Harbor	3,538	2,772	1,729	293	320	138
Total	7,166	7,314	1,729	570	1,270	138
Total Antarctic	199,494	165,558	85,627	66,812	60,502	43,422

1/ Converted from original unit at the rate of 170 kilograms or 374.7820 pounds of oil per barrel. 2/ Including catch of sperm whales north of 40 degrees South Latitude on voyage to and from the Antarctic. 3/ Preliminary.

International Association of Whaling Companies, Sandefjord.

BLUE WHALE UNITS 1/: Antarctic pelagic season quotas and results 1963/64-1965/66 and 1966/67 quota

Participating company	1963-64 Quota	1963-64 Results	1964-65 Quota	1964-65 Results	1965-66 Quota	1965-66 Results	1966-67 Quota
	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units	Blue whale units
Japan	4,600	4,600	4,160	4,125	2,340	2,340	2/
Soviet Union	2,000	2,001	1,600	1,588	900	920	2/
Norway	2,800	1,485	2,240	1,273	1,260	829	2/
Netherlands	600	343	---	---	---	---	---
Total	10,000	8,429	8,000	6,986	4,500	4,089	3,500

1/ The blue whale is the statistical unit in relation to which smaller whales are expressed. One blue whale unit equals one blue whale, or two fin whales, or two and one-half humpback whales, or six sei whales. 2/ Country quotas for 1966-67 were not determined at the June 1966 meeting of the International Whaling Commission because of the failure of countries to agree on allocation of the global quota.

Norwegian Whaling Gazette, Oslo.

U.S. WHEAT EXPORTS UP IN 1965-66

United States exports of wheat, wheat flour (grain equivalent) and wheat products totaled 869 million bushels during July-June 1965-66. This represents a 20 percent increase over the 723 million bushels exported during fiscal year 1964-65. India continues to be the largest market for wheat and wheat flour and accounted for 33 percent of the United States total. The major portion of the shipments to India were donated under the Public Law 480 Program. The second largest market for U.S. wheat and wheat flour was Japan, importing slightly more than 71 million bushels in 1965-66--a 17 percent increase over the previous year, and entirely commercial sales.

Shipments of wheat grain amounted to 786 million bushels during fiscal 1965-66 as compared with 640 million during fiscal 1964-65. Most of the European countries showed significant increases, particularly the Netherlands and the United Kingdom. Shipments of United States flour (grain equivalent) were 8 percent less than those of last year. This decrease was attributed largely to smaller shipments to Bolivia, Italy, Yugoslavia and the United Arab Republic.

During July-June 1965-66 the United States also exported nearly 10 million bushels of wheat products compared with 3 million bushels for 1964-65. (Table following)

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS SET NEW RECORD

United States feed grain exports, including milled products (grain equivalent), reached an alltime high of 25.9 million metric tons for fiscal 1965-66. This is 43 percent greater than the 18.1 million tons shipped during July-June 1964-65. The largest single grain exported was corn, and accounted for 68 percent of the total feed grains. Japan was again the largest market for U.S. feed grain and Netherlands was second.

Table A shows exports of feed grain by country of destination, comparing July-June 1965-66 with July-June 1964-65. Shipments of feed grain to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment.

Table B shows the quantities and destinations of feed grain inspected for export from Canadian ports, and exports from Table A adjusted to a new total to reflect transhipments during July-June 1965-66 as compared with July-June 1964-65. These inspections were 14 percent less than during the same period a year earlier.

Corn exports including products totaled 17.5 million tons--28 percent higher than the 13.7 million shipped during July-June 1964-65. U.S. exports showed substantial gains to most European countries. This was due mainly to adverse weather conditions which curtailed European corn production. A thriving hog and poultry industry was also a contributing factor to the increase.

(Cont. on page 23, tables on pages 21 & 22)

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by country of destination, July-June 1964-65 and July-June 1965-66

Country of Destination	July-June 1964-65			July-June 1965-66		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	3/	220	220	3/	131	131
Mexico	25	901	926	1	43	44
Central America	5,211	1,844	7,055	5,896	1,595	7,491
Dominican Republic	893	333	1,226	2,233	322	2,555
Haiti	1,765	74	1,839	2,040	47	2,087
Trinidad and Tobago	26	1,046	1,072	619	803	1,422
Jamaica	1	1,067	1,068	5	1,042	1,047
Bolivia	1	4,941	4,942	14	3,697	3,711
Brazil	39,826	879	40,705	31,487	921	32,408
Chile	5,112	1,776	6,888	10,157	1,257	11,414
Colombia	4,975	476	5,451	7,246	1,774	9,020
Ecuador	848	91	939	1,249	104	1,353
Guyana	11	1,152	1,163	29	1,268	1,297
Peru	3,012	411	3,423	7,315	544	7,859
Venezuela	10,095	238	10,333	13,796	217	14,013
Others	1,259	935	2,194	40	1,053	1,093
Total	73,060	16,384	89,444	82,127	14,818	96,945
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	1 381	7	1,388	7,084	11	7,095
France	6,535	9	6,544	10,957	22	10,979
Germany, West	3,410	8	3,418	14,148	14	14,162
Italy	3,184	2,249	5,433	7,152	1,158	8,310
Netherlands	11,633	854	12,487	30,274	677	30,951
Total	26,143	3,127	29,270	69,615	1,882	71,497
Other Western Europe:						
Greece	793	1,123	1,916	605	688	1,293
Ireland	783	--	783	1,309	--	1,309
Norway	--	4	4	6,633	9	6,642
Portugal	4,479	851	5,330	4,203	500	4,703
Spain	1,508	578	2,086	230	453	683
Sweden	42	17	59	191	15	206
Switzerland	1,305	--	1,305	8,251	1	8,252
Turkey	11,727	261	11,988	14,648	839	15,487
United Kingdom	8,512	454	8,966	29,379	311	29,690
Others	1,471	424	1,895	631	449	1,080
Total	30,620	3,712	34,332	66,080	3,265	69,345
Eastern Europe:						
Germany, East	--	--	--	1,642	--	1,642
Poland	1,246	815	2,061	--	957	957
Romania	41	--	41	--	--	--
U.S.S.R.	1,677	--	1,677	--	--	--
Yugoslavia	47,981	2,043	50,024	54,016	799	54,815
Total	50,945	2,858	52,903	55,658	1,756	57,414
Total Europe	107,708	9,697	117,405	191,353	6,903	198,256
Asia:						
Ceylon	2	1,400	1,402	--	1,002	1,002
India	215,605	321	215,926	261,813	417	262,230
Iran	10,339	204	10,543	9,823	649	10,472
Iraq	31	596	627	31	156	187
Israel	6,474	152	6,626	8,613	146	8,759
Japan	60,392	371	60,763	71,342	37	71,379
Jordan	--	3,385	3,385	453	3,326	3,779
Korea, South	15,328	3,956	19,284	14,881	5,461	20,342
Lebanon	624	1,110	1,734	7,914	1,234	9,148
Pakistan	64,546	61	64,607	35,533	30	35,563
Philippines	7,540	493	8,033	15,542	450	15,992
Saudi Arabia	591	4,279	4,870	652	4,313	4,965
Taiwan	13,073	640	13,713	10,712	437	11,149
Vietnam, South	111	3,564	3,675	--	4,193	4,193
Hong Kong	138	533	671	601	316	917
Others	2,786	2,465	5,251	7,085	1,946	9,031
Total	397,580	23,530	421,110	444,995	24,113	469,108
Africa:						
Algeria	4,360	310	4,670	10,593	951	11,544
Canary Islands	1,333	--	1,333	1,866	--	1,866
Congo	63	2,032	2,095	35	3,467	3,502
United Arab Republic	33,095	19,417	52,512	33,408	13,927	47,335
Morocco	9,160	3,604	12,764	5,181	2,164	7,345
Nigeria	3,169	25	3,194	4,934	46	4,980
Sudan	2,827	2,735	5,562	1,357	4,760	6,117
Tunisia	5,493	400	5,893	2,260	203	2,463
Others	2,261	1,658	3,919	7,963	2,147	10,110
Total	61,761	30,181	91,942	67,597	27,665	95,262
Oceania	--	101	101	--	117	117
World Total	640,109	79,893	720,002	786,072	73,616	859,688
Other Products 4/	3,424	--	3,424	9,650	--	9,650
Grand Total	643,533	79,893	723,426	795,722	73,616	869,338

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments through Canada have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination. 4/ Includes semolina, macaroni and spaghetti products. Beginning with January 1, 1965, includes bulgar wheat (relief and others) and rolled wheat for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table A.---FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports to principal countries, July-June 1964-65 and July-June 1965-66

Destination	July-June 1964-65					July-June 1965-66				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	1,960,917	325	92,917	2,780	2,056,939	1,853,969	10,609	101,058	4,867	1,970,503
Mexico	29,385	874	85,077	56,261	171,597	12,161	11,553	61,120	55,857	140,691
Venezuela	51,978	489	202	171	52,840	57,225	304	--	57	57,586
Others	85,810	1,075	18	26,732	113,635	112,765	1,210	51,059	26,496	191,530
Total	2,128,090	2,763	178,214	85,944	2,395,011	2,036,120	23,676	213,237	87,277	2,360,310
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	690,416	7,362	15,520	377,797	1,091,095	937,831	43,162	37,366	752,551	1,770,910
France	100,216	--	--	17,864	118,080	78,913	620	--	9,720	89,253
Germany, West	946,313	11,445	215,915	84,601	1,258,274	1,229,829	136,730	404,360	294,184	2,065,103
Italy	1,809,167	1,829	117,496	1,133	1,929,625	2,476,103	82,282	237,883	7,452	2,803,720
Netherlands	1,701,154	34,520	87,950	934,190	2,757,814	2,229,816	209,598	101,151	908,809	3,449,374
Total	5,247,266	55,156	436,881	1,415,585	7,154,888	6,952,492	472,392	708,760	1,972,716	10,178,360
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	24,402	--	13,201	189	37,792	126,959	3,500	--	6,419	136,878
Denmark	18,816	--	108,153	5,918	132,887	9,943	762	127,459	213	138,377
Greece	250,262	--	34,258	15,240	299,970	309,202	--	20,322	16,449	345,973
Ireland	86,867	--	--	13,262	100,129	120,172	--	30	53,132	173,334
Norway	86,478	--	--	15,469	101,947	106,275	--	10,750	70,023	187,048
Portugal	89	--	--	54	143	97,913	--	--	33,724	131,637
Spain	796,767	--	13,926	4,468	815,161	1,615,655	--	38,508	96,595	1,750,758
Sweden	3,369	--	--	--	3,369	2,944	--	--	--	2,944
Switzerland	49,994	1,800	1,372	67,573	120,739	67,461	24,651	7,721	17,545	117,378
Turkey	--	--	10,992	62	11,054	6,867	--	--	--	6,867
United Kingdom	1,643,007	--	10,810	149,570	1,803,387	2,039,246	--	12,455	156,057	2,207,758
Others	12,735	--	12,975	--	25,710	19,215	24	1,841	578	21,658
Total	2,972,786	1,800	205,687	271,805	3,452,078	4,521,852	28,937	219,086	450,695	5,220,570
Eastern Europe:										
Bulgaria	11,684	--	--	--	11,684	--	--	--	10,222	10,222
Czechoslovakia	20	--	--	8	28	220,191	--	47,500	383,070	650,761
Germany, East	29,341	--	5,455	10	34,806	183,253	--	--	66,148	249,401
Hungary	4	--	--	--	4	5,085	--	--	21,338	26,423
Poland	24,041	--	48,754	85,131	157,926	--	--	26,723	--	26,723
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	12,674	--	--	--	12,674
Total	65,090	--	54,209	85,149	204,448	421,203	--	74,223	480,778	976,204
Total Europe	8,285,142	56,956	696,777	1,772,539	10,811,414	11,895,547	501,329	1,074,069	2,904,189	16,375,134
Asia:										
India	136,349	--	--	53,971	190,320	56,549	--	--	1,037,553	1,094,102
Israel	167,823	--	--	159,803	327,626	195,882	--	42,675	254,681	493,238
Japan	2,040,951	--	225,020	895,479	3,161,450	2,335,832	--	261,409	1,833,749	4,430,990
Korea, South	5,250	61	148,431	--	153,742	1,021	--	8,000	--	9,021
Vietnam, South	46,964	--	--	--	46,964	31,504	--	--	1,406	32,910
Others	108,622	92	4	1,939	110,657	85,830	599	9	10,361	96,799
Total	2,505,959	153	373,455	1,111,192	3,990,759	2,706,618	599	312,093	3,137,750	6,157,060
Africa:										
United Arab Republic	191,921	--	--	3,998	195,919	2,550	--	--	1,747	4,297
Canary Islands	45,212	--	--	--	45,212	87,406	--	--	7,595	95,001
Kenya	36,562	--	--	--	36,562	180,914	--	--	7,207	188,121
Morocco	6,048	--	--	--	6,048	--	--	--	--	--
Tunisia	12,778	--	19,925	--	32,703	14,439	--	7,828	--	22,267
Others	16,078	--	--	44,511	60,589	195,399	9	--	31,662	227,070
Total	308,599	--	19,925	48,509	377,033	480,708	9	7,828	48,211	536,756
Oceania:	131	--	--	--	131	1,864	--	16,765	5	18,634
World Total	13,227,920	59,872	1,268,371	3,018,184	17,574,347	17,120,857	525,613	1,623,992	6,177,432	25,447,894
Total Grain Products 3/	479,183	9,061	44,784	--	533,028	398,415	18,489	53,158	--	470,062
Grand Total	13,707,103	68,933	1,313,155	3,018,184	18,107,375	17,519,272	544,102	1,677,150	6,177,432	25,917,956
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	539,619	4,749	60,312	118,819	--	689,696	37,485	77,030	243,192	--

1/ Country breakdown includes grain only; grand total includes grain and products. 2/ Includes seed corn. except sweet and exports for relief.
3/ Destination of exports of products will be published at a later date.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.--FEED GRAINS: U.S. Exports as Adjusted for Transhipments through Canadian ports, July 1964-June 1965 and July 1965-June 1966

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports									
	July-June 1964-65					July-June 1965-66				
	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 1/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	53,720	--	--	--	53,720	77,292	--	1,807	--	79,099
France	3,404	--	--	--	3,404	--	--	--	--	--
Germany, West	97,764	--	23,383	--	121,147	30,760	653	12,977	--	44,390
Italy	89,179	--	59,266	--	148,445	97,104	7,882	63,468	--	168,454
Netherlands	526,414	--	4,899	--	531,313	410,185	--	4,878	--	415,063
Total	770,481	--	87,548	--	858,029	615,341	8,535	83,130	--	707,006
British West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	178	--	--	--	178
Trinidad	203	--	--	--	203	330	--	--	--	330
Ireland	86,868	--	--	--	86,868	6,071	--	2,896	--	8,967
Spain	70,181	--	--	--	70,181	196,291	--	--	--	196,291
Trieste	12,167	--	--	--	12,167	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	431,648	--	--	--	431,648	330,021	--	9,515	--	338,536
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	864	--	--	--	864
Japan	14,402	--	--	--	14,402	1,372	--	--	--	1,372
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	19,787	--	--	--	19,787
Total	1,385,950	--	87,548	--	1,473,498	1,170,255	8,535	95,541	--	1,274,331
EEC:	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
Belgium and Luxembourg	744,136	7,362	15,520	377,797	1,144,815	1,015,123	43,162	39,173	752,551	1,850,009
France	103,620	--	--	17,864	121,484	78,913	620	--	9,720	89,253
Germany, West	1,044,077	11,445	239,298	84,601	1,379,421	1,260,589	137,383	417,337	294,184	2,109,493
Italy	1,898,346	1,829	176,762	1,133	2,078,070	2,573,207	90,164	301,351	7,452	2,972,174
Netherlands	2,227,568	34,520	92,849	934,190	3,289,127	2,640,001	209,598	106,029	908,809	3,864,437
Total	6,017,747	55,156	524,429	1,415,585	8,012,917	7,567,833	480,927	863,890	1,972,716	10,885,366
British West Indies	--	--	--	--	--	178	--	--	--	178
Trinidad	14,449	65	--	4,370	18,884	16,735	108	--	--	16,843
Ireland	173,735	--	--	13,262	186,997	126,243	--	2,926	53,132	182,301
Spain	866,948	--	13,926	4,468	885,342	1,811,946	--	38,508	96,595	1,947,049
Trieste	12,167	--	10,242	--	22,409	--	--	--	--	--
United Kingdom	2,074,655	--	10,810	149,570	2,235,035	2,369,267	--	21,970	156,057	2,547,294
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	13,538	--	--	--	13,538
Japan	2,055,353	--	225,020	895,479	3,175,852	2,337,204	--	261,409	1,833,749	4,432,362
Morocco	6,048	--	--	--	6,048	19,787	--	--	--	19,787
Total	11,221,102	55,221	784,427	2,482,734	14,543,484	14,262,731	481,035	1,188,703	4,112,249	20,044,718

1/ Includes seed corn, except sweet corn, and exports for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Exports of oats including products totaled 544,000 tons compared with 69,000 tons for July-June 1964-65. This huge increase occurred in most of the countries, but was more predominant in the Common Market countries.

Barley exports including malt totaled 1.7 million tons during July-June 1965-66 an increase of 28 percent over the 1.3 million tons shipped during the same period last year. This increase was attributed to larger shipments to the countries of the Common Market, Czechoslovakia, Israel and Japan.

Sorghum shipments totaled 6.2 million tons and more than doubled the 3.0 million tons exported during last year. Huge increases were noted in Belgium and Luxembourg, West Germany, Spain, Norway, Portugal, Czechoslovakia, East Germany, India and Japan. Grain production in India has been critically curtailed due to the severe drought. Sorghum grain has been substituted as a food grain in India and considerable amounts were shipped through the P.L. 480 program.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS LARGER IN 1965-66

Argentina exported 11.6 million metric tons of grain during fiscal year 1965-66, 23 percent more than the previous year. The increase of total grains was entirely due to record shipments of wheat as all other grain exports showed declines.

Wheat exports totaled 7.8 million metric tons--up 3.6 million tons from a year earlier. Combined exports to Mainland China and the U.S.S.R. totaled 4.4 million metric tons compared with slightly over 600 thousand tons the previous year. Significant increases also prevailed in Brazil, Chile and Peru.

Corn exports during July-June 1965-66 decreased 519 thousand metric tons reflecting the reduced corn crop harvested in early 1965.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION UP SLIGHTLY IN 1966

World wool production in 1966 (including the 1966-67 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 5,850 million pounds, about 1 percent above each of the two previous years.

In the five major Southern Hemisphere producing countries (Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Argentina and Uruguay) total output is forecast to exceed last year by a scant 17 million pounds. There will be less wool available in Australia, South Africa and Uruguay. Offsetting these decreases will be higher production in New Zealand and Argentina.

GRAIN: Argentine Exports by country of destination, July-June 1964-65 and July-June 1965-66

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-June 1964-65:							
United States	--	--	12,111	--	--	364	12,475
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	75	75
Barbados	100	--	1,465	--	--	1,578	3,143
Bolivia	18,770	--	--	--	--	--	18,770
Brazil	961,921	--	--	13,156	10,155	30	985,262
Chile	20,976	--	--	--	--	--	20,976
Colombia	44,085	--	--	--	--	--	44,085
Cuba	--	--	35,763	--	--	--	35,763
Dominican Republic	4,200	--	--	--	--	--	4,200
Ecuador	100	--	--	--	--	--	100
Mexico	--	--	--	994	--	--	994
Martinique	--	--	1,140	--	--	--	1,140
Paraguay	20,439	--	--	--	--	--	20,439
Peru	314,503	--	--	--	--	--	314,503
Trinidad	--	--	672	--	--	318	990
Uruguay	21,450	--	28,321	800	1,050	500	52,121
Venezuela	38,053	--	--	--	--	--	38,053
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	103,256	6,716	144,485	5,300	3,230	22,455	285,442
France	233,247	--	17,831	1,000	--	1,615	253,693
Germany, West	173,766	5,571	77,104	102,589	44,055	115,194	518,279
Italy	302,816	913	2,430,343	167,083	331,583	14,238	3,246,976
Netherlands	545,098	49,502	248,114	161,497	19,500	48,781	1,072,492
Total EEC	1,358,183	62,702	2,917,877	437,469	398,368	202,283	5,376,882
Austria	--	--	4,370	494	--	100	4,964
Cyprus	9,923	--	--	--	--	--	9,923
Denmark	--	--	117	20,852	3,500	1,825	26,294
Finland	--	3,413	4,180	--	--	2,760	10,353
Germany, East	57,575	--	1,634	--	--	--	59,209
Hungary	--	--	61,296	--	--	--	61,296
Norway	81,093	24,492	7,827	--	--	--	113,412
Portugal	39,266	--	--	--	--	--	39,266
Spain	61,488	--	133,799	--	8,096	57,614	260,997
Sweden	1,021	4,400	--	2,444	--	70	7,935
Switzerland	5,883	978	9,381	14,473	--	300	31,015
United Kingdom	498,439	65	115,000	--	--	121,808	735,312
U.S.S.R.	16,100	--	--	--	--	--	16,100
Yugoslavia	--	--	1,962	--	--	1,350	3,312
China, Mainland	598,110	--	91,041	100	9,652	14,172	713,075
Japan	2,200	--	14,086	--	--	300,750	317,036
Israel	11,770	--	--	--	12,750	--	24,520
Lebanon	7,000	--	--	--	--	--	7,000
Saudi Arabia	6,719	--	--	--	2,286	--	9,005
Singapore	431	--	--	--	--	500	931
Mozambique	38,403	--	--	--	--	--	38,403
Malagasy Republic	--	--	390	--	--	--	390
Nigeria	3,760	--	--	--	--	--	3,760
South Africa, Republic of	11,989	--	--	--	--	432	12,421
Total	4,253,950	96,050	3,442,432	490,782	445,857	706,829	9,435,900
July-June 1965-66:							
United States	1,500	--	48	--	--	152	1,700
Barbados	261	--	1,009	75	--	852	2,197
Brazil	1,323,327	--	--	7,810	4,217	245	1,335,599
Bolivia	7,968	--	--	--	--	--	7,968
Chile	70,618	--	--	--	--	--	70,618
Mexico	--	--	--	100	--	--	100
Paraguay	33,723	--	--	--	--	--	33,723
Peru	378,456	--	2,000	--	--	--	380,456
Trinidad	--	--	608	--	--	65	673
Uruguay	--	--	800	--	--	--	800
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	24,221	4,300	132,812	3,232	--	58,582	223,147
France	105,243	--	9,800	--	--	1,613	116,656
Germany, West	102,504	6,667	55,395	18,635	9,801	25,062	218,064
Italy	464,660	--	2,176,536	114,292	123,655	28,160	2,907,303
Netherlands	156,830	18,631	186,851	19,870	1,200	70,623	454,005
Total EEC	853,458	29,598	2,561,394	156,029	134,656	184,040	3,919,175
Austria	--	10,216	4,413	--	--	1,849	16,478
Czechoslovakia	5,000	--	--	--	--	--	5,000
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	33,520	33,520
Cyprus	10,292	--	--	--	--	--	10,292
Denmark	--	1,300	75	--	--	915	2,290
Hungary	--	--	44,225	--	--	--	44,225
Norway	59,962	4,013	--	--	--	4,484	68,459
Poland	102,129	--	7,843	--	--	--	109,972
Spain	55,689	--	199,744	--	5,516	87,411	348,360
Switzerland	10,670	--	13,950	2,531	903	2,318	30,372
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	150	150
United Kingdom	334,105	51	43,671	335	--	52,608	430,770
U.S.S.R.	2,208,542	--	20,965	--	--	--	2,229,507
China: Mainland	2,216,129	--	--	--	--	--	2,216,129
Taiwan	32,446	--	--	--	--	--	32,446
Japan	--	5,294	2,500	--	--	144,093	151,887
Korea, North	20,072	--	--	--	--	--	20,072
Israel	--	--	--	200	--	--	200
Mozambique	22,820	--	--	--	--	--	22,820
Angola	26,277	--	--	--	--	--	26,277
Iran	61,200	--	--	--	--	--	61,200
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	19,654	--	--	25	19,679
Tanzania	10,271	--	--	--	--	--	10,271
Total	7,844,915	50,472	2,922,899	167,080	145,292	512,727	11,643,385
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	288,248	1,987	115,068	11,511	6,673	20,185	

Compiled from El Cerealista.

Australia. The first forecast for 1966-67 production is 1,630.5 million pounds, down about 10 million pounds from last year. A severe drought in New South Wales and Queensland lowered the yield per head in both states. Over the rest of the country, however, season conditions were good to excellent. In 1965-66 about 175 million head of sheep were shorn yielding an average of 8.53 pounds. The total available for shearing in 1966-67 is approximately 170 million head, which should yield an average of 8.77 pounds per head.

Sheep numbers dropped from 170.6 million head in March 1965 to 157.2 million head in March 1966. Death losses during the year reached an estimated 12 million head, and the number of lambs born during the year was sharply reduced.

Some improvement in sheep numbers is expected during the coming year, however, it is likely to take several seasons to bring total numbers back to the 170 million mark reached in 1965.

New Zealand. Sheep numbers continued to expand during the last year and are estimated to have reached 59 million by June 1966. Conditions necessary for expanding the industry remained mostly favorable. Based on the expectation of greater numbers available for shearing in the 1966-67 season, the estimate of wool production has been raised significantly.

Argentina. Production in 1966-67 is not expected to increase greatly in the coming season. While climatic conditions have been average during the growing season, political and economic conditions have been partially offsetting.

Uruguay. Average conditions have prevailed during the current growing season. No fluctuations in production are in prospect for the current year.

South Africa. The 1965-66 season was one of the best on record with production estimated to have reached 360 million pounds. Effects of recent drought are expected to become evident in the coming season.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	1966 2/	Percent change 1966 / 1956-60	Percent change 1966 / 1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:						
Canada	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.4	-30	- 7
United States 3/	308.8	264.6	253.2	250.0	-19	- 1
Mexico	9.6	13.7	12.9	13.4	+40	+ 4
Total North America 4/	330.0	285.0	275.0	270.0	-18	- 2
South America:						
Argentina	448.1	443.1	427.7	440.0	- 2	+ 3
Brazil	60.4	61.7	65.1	---	--	--
Chile	48.7	55.6	56.2	56.9	+17	+ 1
Falkland Islands	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Peru	20.9	24.3	22.0	22.0	+ 5	0
Uruguay	180.2	189.6	185.2	181.0	+--	- 2
Total South America 4/	780.0	795.0	775.0	790.0	+ 1	+ 2
Europe:						
France	62.9	53.0	56.0	60.0	- 5	+ 7
Italy	30.4	29.3	29.1	29.2	- 4	+--
Germany, West	11.5	7.5	6.8	6.0	-48	-12
Total EEC	108.4	92.6	94.8	98.1	-10	+ 3
Greece	25.1	26.7	26.0	26.5	+ 6	+ 2
Ireland	21.2	25.6	25.5	25.7	+21	+ 1
Norway	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Portugal	23.8	25.9	26.0	26.0	+ 9	0
Spain	72.6	80.7	80.3	87.1	+20	+ 8
United Kingdom	116.3	126.8	127.1	130.0	+12	+ 2
Total Western Europe 4/	385.0	395.0	400.0	410.0	+ 6	+ 3
Bulgaria	36.6	56.1	55.2	55.9	+53	+ 1
Hungary	15.7	23.2	22.5	22.3	+42	- 1
Poland	20.5	16.0	16.2	16.4	-20	+ 1
Romania	44.6	54.6	55.6	58.1	+30	+ 4
Yugoslavia	31.5	26.9	27.7	28.7	- 9	+ 4
Total Eastern Europe 4/	175.0	205.0	205.0	210.0	+20	+ 2
Total Europe 4/	560.0	600.0	605.0	620.0	+11	+ 3
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	698.8	707.7	804.7	826.7	+18	+17

(Continued)

WOOL: Production in specified countries, average 1956-60 annual 1964-66 1/

(Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	1966 2/	Percent change 1966 / 1956-60	Percent change 1966 / 1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
Africa:						
Algeria	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	0	0
Morocco	34.9	34.0	30.9	35.0	+ -	+13
Tunisia	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	+ 0
United Arab Republic	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	+ 1	+ 0
Republic of South Africa 5/	313.9	315.0	360.9	345.0	+10	- 4
Total Africa 4/	395.0	400.0	440.0	430.0	+ 9	- 2
Asia:						
Iran	41.9	39.7	40.8	44.1	+ 5	+ 8
Iraq	24.7	28.0	28.0	28.0	+13	+ 0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	91.2	94.8	94.8	99.2	+ 9	+ 5
Syria	18.2	26.5	33.1	31.5	+73	- 5
India	73.8	78.0	77.2	80.0	+ 8	+ 4
Japan	7.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	--	--
Pakistan	32.5	31.0	31.0	31.0	- 5	--
Total Asia 4/ 6/	510.0	530.0	540.0	550.0	+ 8	+ 2
Oceania:						
Australia	1,578.8	1,783.7	1,640.0	1,630.5	+ 3	- 1
New Zealand	538.3	623.3	694.8	730.0	+36	+ 5
Total Oceania 7/	2,120.0	2,410.0	2,335.0	2,360.0	+11	+ 1
Total World 4/ 7/	5,395.0	5,730.0	5,775.0	5,850.0	+ 8	+ 1

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Includes estimates for other producing countries. 5/ Includes Basutoland and South West Africa. 6/ Includes Mainland China. 7/ Rounded to nearest five million.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign government, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

August 1966.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. 20250.

1.9
St 2F
Suppl.
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

DEC 19 1966

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Statistical Report

CONTENT

October 1966

WORLD SUMMARIES — Page

Production:
- Larger Apple and Pear Crops in Northern Hemisphere..... 1
- Dried Currant Pack Up..... 4
- Cotton Crop Down in 1966-67..... 6
- Above Average Raisin Pack..... 8
- Milk Production Up 2 Percent in 1966..... 11
- Cottonseed Production Down from 1965 Record..... 15
- Soybean Production Again at New Record..... 17
- Cocoa Bean Crop Larger..... 19
- Barley and Oats Production Forecast Higher..... 25
- Meat Consumption..... 30

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

- Canadian Exports of Barley and Oats Increase 7 Percent for Fiscal 1965-66..... 13
- Canadian Wheat and Flour Exports Almost Reach Record..... 22
- Australian Exports of Barley and Oats Decline 36 Percent..... 36
- Australian Wheat and Flour Exports Decline 12 Percent..... 38

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
from the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du 8-2445

Foreign Agriculture Circulars--

FVF	4-66	U.S. Imports of Vegetable Fibers
FFVS	8-66	Grass and Legume Seeds: U.S. exports, June 1966, with comparisons.
FLM	9-66	World Tallow Production and Trade
FS	3-66	World Sugar Trade
FT	6-66	World Cigarette Output Up

LARGER APPLE AND PEAR
CROPS IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Apples: The 1966 production of dessert and cooking apples in the Northern Hemisphere is estimated at 491.1 million bushels, 3 percent above both last year and the 1960-64 average.

This year's increase lies primarily in Western Europe where the overall crop is 8 percent larger than the below average output of 1965. The geographic distribution of the European crop, however, differs widely. The two major exporting countries, Italy and France, are both anticipating larger crops. Italy, the leading producer and exporter, is expecting a crop of 103 million bushels, about 3 million bushels more than last year. France, a producer of increasing prominence in the European export scene, is anticipating its seventh consecutive record large crop.

In contrast, the local crop situation in two important market countries--the United Kingdom and Sweden--points to below-average crops. Production in West Germany, by far Europe's largest importer, is above that of a year ago, but still well below average.

Early spring frosts and a prolonged summer drought have reduced the commercial crop in the United States below the level of a year ago. Production is currently forecast at 128.2 million bushels, 6 percent less than last year but 2 percent above the 1960-64 average. Commercial production in Canada is also smaller than a year earlier but slightly above average. A sharp decline from last year's bumper crop in the Province of Quebec has more than offset the increase in British Columbia.

Pears: The Northern Hemisphere production of pears is estimated at 134 million bushels, 13 percent above last year and 2 percent larger than the 1960-64 average.

The largest single gain lies in the United States where production is nearly 10 million bushels larger than the 1965 crop. Most of this increase can be attributed to Bartlett pears in the Pacific Coast States. These pears are marketed heavily during the summer and early fall months.

The European pear crop, 100.3 million bushels, is 6 percent larger than last year but slightly below average. The Italian crop, which normally accounts for 40 percent or more of Europe's output, is up nearly 5 million bushels from 1965 and well above average. Production in the next two largest producing countries, West Germany and France, are moderately above last year. The West German crop is, however, about 7 million bushels below average. As is the case in apples, the two important market countries, the United Kingdom and Sweden, are in shorter supply--below both last year and average.

APPLES: Production of dessert and cooking varieties in specified Northern Hemisphere countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
North America				
Canada 3/	18.9	20.0	22.3	20.2
Mexico	3.6	4.5	5.7	5.8
United States 3/	125.1	139.2	136.1	128.2
Total	147.6	163.7	164.1	154.2
Europe				
Austria	12.8	11.1	8.2	10.7
Belgium-Luxembourg	7.3	8.7	8.0	9.9
Denmark 3/	3.9	4.3	4.1	4.0
France	39.2	47.7	48.7	56.4
Germany, West	74.6	55.9	53.8	61.4
Greece	6.0	7.3	7.6	7.2
Italy	100.2	109.4	100.3	103.3
Netherlands	15.1	23.7	16.5	18.4
Norway	2.8	2.6	2.1	2.0
Spain	13.3	13.5	15.1	15.6
Sweden	11.2	14.0	8.6	8.2
Switzerland 4/	9.1	9.1	7.0	8.2
United Kingdom	23.8	30.3	26.0	20.6
Yugoslavia	10.3	7.3	6.2	11.0
Total	329.6	344.9	312.2	336.9
Total Specified Countries	477.2	508.6	476.3	491.1

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Commercial crop.
4/ Excludes apples utilized for cider, juice and livestock feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

PEARS: Production of dessert and cooking varieties in specified Northern Hemisphere countries, average 1960-64, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and Country	Average 1960-64	1964	1965	1966 2/
	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels	Million Bushels
North America				
Canada 3/	1.7	2.0	1.1	1.9
Mexico	1.0	1.2	1.5	1.5
United States	26.3	30.0	20.7	30.3
Total	29.0	33.2	23.3	33.7
Europe				
Austria	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.5
Belgium-Luxembourg	2.6	3.1	2.0	1.3
Denmark 3/	.3	.4	.3	.2
France	13.3	14.6	12.4	13.6
Germany, West	20.8	21.3	13.4	13.8
Greece	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.0
Italy	38.2	47.7	42.4	47.3
Netherlands	5.3	6.4	3.5	3.7
Norway	.4	.3	.4	.4
Spain	5.8	7.0	7.1	7.5
Sweden	2.2	2.9	2.4	1.4
Switzerland 4/	1.6	1.5	1.0	1.2
United Kingdom	2.7	3.1	3.2	1.9
Yugoslavia	3.9	4.2	2.9	3.5
Total	101.9	117.7	94.8	100.3
Total Specified Countries	130.9	150.9	118.1	134.0

1/ May include some cider varieties in countries not reporting separately.
2/ Preliminary.
3/ Commercial crop.
4/ Excludes pears utilized for cider, juice and livestock feeding.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

DRIED CURRANT
PACK UP

The 1966 dried currant pack in Australia, Greece, and South Africa is estimated at 108,900 short tons--9,500 tons above 1965 but a shade below average. This is the fourth consecutive year in which world production--synonymous with the aggregate pack of these 3 countries--is below average. This year, however, Greek production--all-important in the current picture--is up to average. The Australian pack, however, is sharply down from last year's bumper pack, and is also below average. South African production continues minor.

In Greece, local rains the last days of August and widespread rains in early September caused some losses of currants. However, the currants had been largely dried so the tonnage losses were not serious but the quality did suffer significantly. The Greek acreage in currants remains fairly constant but there is some replacement of old plantings with new vineyards. The new vineyards, laid out on modern lines, not only lend themselves better to mechanical cultivation and spraying but also produce substantially higher yields than the traditional plantings.

Greek exports in the 1965-66 season totaled 64,500 tons, the smallest in ten years. This was primarily due to a short 1965 Greek pack. Australian exports, at 8,600 tons in calendar 1965, were the largest in 4 years. However, the shortfall in Greece's shipments was too large to be offset by greater exports from Australia.

DRIED CURRANTS: Commercial production
average 1960-64, annual 1963-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia.....	10.4	7.5	12.4	13.5	8.1
Greece.....	100.0	85.0	86.0	85.0	100.0
South Africa, Republic of....	.9	.8	.9	.9	.8
Total.....	111.3	93.3	99.3	99.4	108.9

Greek currant prices in 1965-66 were appreciably higher than those of 1964-65 which were already at an extraordinarily high level. They opened higher than they did in 1964-65, reflecting the short crop and the 1.5 cents-per-pound higher security prices set by the Greek government. End-of-season prices were actually about three-fourths of a cent above the security price. The Government has again increased security prices; they will be 0.76 cents per pound higher than for the 1965 crop. Furthermore, fumigation of export shipments will be compulsory this season; the cost of fumigation (including additional transportation required) is estimated at 0.23 cents per pound.

The Greek government has decided to continue, and even increase its indirect subsidy on dried currant exports. Last season, 7.6 cents per pound was paid to packers for the culls delivered to the Autonomous Currant Organization. This year, 9.1 cents will be paid to packers for their discards. Processor's discards will range from 11 to 18 percent this season, depending on the percentage fixed for each region by the Currant Organization. This year's subsidy will reduce f.o.b. costs by about 0.11 cents per pound.

DRIED CURRANTS: Exports from specified countries
average 1960-64, annual 1962-65

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia: (Year beginning Jan. 1).	6.1	4.8	3.6	7.8	8.6
Greece: (Year beginning Sept. 1)	72.0	81.7	66.1	68.9	64.5

GREEK DRIED CURRANTS: Prices, c & f London,
average, July 1962-66

Type	July price				
	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
		U.S. Cents per pound			
Vostizza (Aegion).....	13.8	--	16.3	17.9	19.5
Pyrgos.....	12.0	11.6	15.2	16.7	18.4
Kalamata.....	11.8	11.6	15.1	--	18.4

WORLD COTTON CROP
DOWN IN 1966-67

World production of cotton in 1966-67 is now estimated at 48.3 million bales (480 pounds net), 9 percent below the record 1965-66 crop of 53.0 million bales, but well above the 1955-59 average of 43.9 million bales. Most of the aggregate decline in production is accounted for by the United States and the Soviet Union. Foreign Free World production this season, at an estimated 23.6 million bales, is at a record level for the seventh consecutive year. Countries where 1966-67 production is expected to be appreciably above 1965-66 include India, Turkey, Tanzania, Pakistan, Spain, and Nicaragua. Crops are expected to be smaller this year in Mainland China, Iran, Syria, Mexico, El Salvador, and possibly Brazil.

Total area devoted to the 1966-67 world cotton crop is estimated at 76.6 million acres, a decrease of 4.9 million from a year earlier and the lowest since 1950-51. Average world yield of 302 pounds of lint per acre this season is down from the alltime record outturn in 1965-66 of 312 pounds.

The United States crop of 10,688,000 bales (October estimate) is the smallest since 1950-51. The smaller U.S. crop reflects a sharp reduction in acreage that resulted from diversion by producers of about 4.6 million acres of their farm allotments to soil conserving uses. The estimated yield of 524 pounds per acre is slightly below last season's level. Estimated 1966 production of American-Egyptian is placed at 87,900 bales, compared with 88,200 in 1965.

Total production in Communist countries is tentatively placed at 14.0 million bales, nearly 0.7 million below the 1965-66 level. In the USSR, reported area is down 0.2 million acres and severe earthquake damage is expected to have cut yields. Acreage in China is also believed to be lower this season.

Cotton production in Mexico is down by nearly 200,000 bales this season, principally because of a cutback in planted area. In addition, yields were lowered in the West Coast region by adverse weather although acreage was larger than a year earlier there. In Altamira, production is expected to be down nearly 20 percent because of a sharp decline in planted area. The effect of the recent hurricane on this area is as yet unknown. Heavy rains and insect damage cut Matamoros acreage and production by about 50 percent.

Cotton area in Central America is down sharply from the record 948,000 acres in 1965-66. In El Salvador, adverse weather and insect problems of recent years, rising costs and a lower world price for cotton prompted farmers to shift to alternative crops such as corn. Acreage in Guatemala was reduced for many of the same reasons. Early indications point to reduced acreage in Nicaragua this season, but yields could exceed last year's drought-reduced level.

COTTON: Acreage, yield, and production in specified countries, average 1955-59, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage			Yield			Production 2/		
	Average 1955-59	1965	1966 3/	Average 1955-59	1965	1966 3/	Average 1955-59	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	Pounds per acre	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
NORTH AMERICA:									
United States	14,613	13,617	9,793	427	526	524	13,013	14,956	10,688
Costa Rica	5	17	---	480	593	---	5	21	20
El Salvador	107	240	125	677	460	576	151	230	150
Guatemala	48	285	250	590	665	672	59	395	350
Honduras	14	38	35	343	606	686	10	48	50
Mexico	2,270	1,960	1,750	430	643	658	2,032	2,625	2,400
Nicaragua	209	385	350	423	630	754	184	505	550
Total 4/	17,326	16,647	12,425	428	542	550	15,465	18,802	14,230
SOUTH AMERICA:									
Argentina	1,323	1,070	950	196	215	227	539	480	450
Brazil	4,320	5,500	5,500	166	209	201	1,490	2,400	2,300
Colombia	224	410	425	339	351	373	158	300	330
Ecuador	44	60	---	142	200	---	13	25	25
Paraguay	133	125	125	159	173	192	44	45	50
Peru	588	600	550	423	420	436	518	525	500
Venezuela	53	110	---	254	284	---	28	65	65
Total 4/	6,690	7,892	7,737	200	234	231	2,792	3,849	3,729
EUROPE:									
Greece	383	335	350	338	487	480	270	340	350
Italy	104	35	---	208	274	---	45	20	20
Spain	454	490	620	221	362	329	209	370	425
Bulgaria	219	105	---	153	206	---	70	45	---
Yugoslavia	33	20	20	175	192	240	12	8	10
Total 4/	1,430	1,045	1,185	217	369	356	646	803	880
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia):	5,266	6,100	5,900	615	692	675	6,750	8,800	8,300
AFRICA:									
Angola	129	100	---	130	120	---	35	25	---
Cameroon	128	180	---	120	240	---	32	90	---
Central African Republic	365	370	---	82	52	---	62	40	---
Chad	570	740	---	84	88	---	100	135	---
Kenya	102	135	---	56	71	---	12	20	25
Malawi	33	75	---	148	128	---	10	20	---
Morocco	16	50	56	270	480	428	9	50	50
Mozambique	744	900	---	106	101	---	164	190	---
Nigeria	790	800	---	100	120	---	164	200	210
Rhodesia	1	60	---	117	320	---	1	40	---
South Africa, Republic of	100	85	---	139	395	---	29	70	---
Sudan	784	1,090	---	306	330	---	500	750	---
Tanzania	370	500	---	171	298	---	132	310	375
Uganda	1,670	2,200	---	88	81	---	307	370	375
United Arab Republic	1,858	1,950	1,950	467	585	---	1,807	2,378	---
Total 4/	8,688	9,877	9,858	202	236	242	3,652	4,855	4,975
ASIA AND OCEANIA:									
Aden	37	42	---	298	229	---	23	20	---
Afghaniatan	172	300	---	190	240	---	68	150	---
Australia	17	50	35	169	864	686	6	90	50
Burma	336	600	600	106	72	72	74	90	90
China, Mainland	14,420	11,500	11,000	245	243	244	7,360	5,800	5,600
India	19,719	19,800	19,800	97	112	121	3,991	4,600	5,000
Iran	656	940	965	225	329	249	307	645	500
Iraq	127	75	---	170	288	---	45	45	---
Israel	13	42	53	738	1,143	1,042	20	100	115
Korea, Republic of	208	53	---	129	154	---	56	17	---
Pakiatan	3,490	3,875	3,900	189	237	246	1,376	1,915	2,000
Syria	623	730	630	340	542	571	441	825	750
Thailand	100	170	---	216	212	---	45	75	---
Turkey	1,553	1,690	1,738	227	426	470	734	1,500	1,700
Total 4/	41,588	39,980	39,509	168	191	196	14,583	15,915	16,173
World total 4/	80,988	81,541	76,614	260	312	302	43,888	53,024	48,287
Foreign Free World 4/	46,181	50,074	49,676	173	224	228	16,641	23,380	23,601
Communist countries 4/	20,194	17,850	17,145	338	395	392	14,234	14,688	13,998

1/ Harvest season beginning August 1. 2/ Bales of 480 pounds net. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for minor-producing countries not shown above and allowances for countries where data are not yet available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Brazil, there are indications that acreage for the 1966-67 Southern crop, now being planted, may be down 10-15 percent from the 1965-66 level; however, some increase may have occurred in the Northeastern zone. Peru's 1966-67 Pima-Karnak crop is well above last season's level, but the Tanguis harvest is expected to be lower as farmers continue to divert former cotton land to food crops. A further decline in plantings is expected this season in Argentina. In view of the unusually large carryover and producer dissatisfaction with cotton prices, officials of cotton cooperatives have urged growers to diversify.

Although no official crop estimate is available for the U.A.R., there are indications it will be as large as the 1965-66 crop. The main Sudanese harvest is yet six months away, but reports indicate that acreage may be slightly lower in the Gezira.

In the Middle East, production in Iran is expected to be down sharply, the result of extensive insect damage. In Turkey, expansion in area together with good yields will result in record production. Pakistan is also expected to have a record crop. Production in Syria is likely to be down somewhat from the record level in 1965-66. Planted area was nearly 100,000 acres below a year earlier. India's 1966-67 crop may return to normal levels following the drought-reduced crop of 4.6 million bales in 1965-66.

ABOVE AVERAGE RAISIN PACK

The 1966 world raisin pack is tentatively estimated at 604,700 short tons--13 percent less than the record-large 1965 pack of 692,300 tons but 13 percent above the 1960-64 average of 535,200 tons. The estimate for the 1966 pack is considered tentative because the rain damage experienced by Greece and Turkey the first half of September, which reduced production prospects by over 35,000 tons, has not yet been fully evaluated.

Foreign production is estimated at 344,700 tons, 75,600 tons below the 1965 tonnage but still above average. The Australian crop, harvested last spring was the third consecutive above-average crop though smaller than the exceptionally large 1964 and 1965 packs. The Greek crop is also above average though 20,000 tons smaller than the record 107,000-ton harvest of 1965. The Turkish crop--62,000 tons smaller than last year--is also below average. An appreciable tonnage of the Greek and Turkish crops is said to be of poor quality because of the rains, which occurred during the drying period. Spain, which specializes in Muscat raisins, also had a small 1966 crop. Only Iran, among the foreign producers, had a substantially larger crop in 1966. The South African crop, traditionally of minor magnitude, continued its upward trend.

At 260,000 tons, the California pack is the fourth consecutive above-average harvest and the third time in 4 years that it exceeded 250,000 tons, a tonnage that was not attained in the 10 years preceding 1963.

September stocks in the producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere are estimated at the exceptionally high level of 106,000 tons, far above the level of recent years. In the last 5 years, stocks on that date have ranged between 24,000 and 43,000 tons (in 1965). Beginning stocks in Australia--on January 1--were also unusually heavy, 19,800 tons, compared with the range in the last 5 years of 7,400 to 15,700 tons (14,100 in 1965).

Exports in the 1965 marketing year by the 8 producing countries totalled, according to preliminary data, 360,600 tons, the largest on record. The previous high was 350,300 tons in 1962. Substantial increases were registered by Greece, Turkey, and United States. Greek, Turkish, and U.S. exports were not record large for each respective country; however, Greece's shipments were its second highest, Turkey's its third highest, and California's its highest in 10 years. Iran also scored a gain from its depressed 1964 tonnage. Australia's exports achieved a new peak while registering a slight increase over its 1964 export, the previous high.

Exports in the 1966 marketing year should also be at a relatively high level. Based on estimates by the industry in each of the major

RAISINS: Commercial production, average 1960-64, annual 1963-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Forecast 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia					
Lexias	8.8	7.8	8.9	11.9	11.2
Sultanas	74.1	61.8	94.6	92.7	78.3
Cyprus	8.9	2.0	8.4	9.0	[1] 8.9
Greece	65.5	59.0	77.5	107.0	87.0
Iran	54.2	65.0	39.0	47.0	70.0
South Africa, Rep. of	7.9	8.5	9.5	9.7	10.8
Spain	11.7	11.6	12.7	11.0	8.5
Turkey	82.3	66.0	78.3	132.0	70.0
Foreign total	313.4	281.7	328.9	420.3	344.7
United States	221.8	[2] 266.0	230.0	272.0	260.0
Grand total	535.2	547.7	558.9	692.3	[3] 604.7

[1] 1960-64 average; 1966 forecast unavailable.
[2] Includes 49,000 substandard rain-damaged raisins.
[3] Unofficial estimate; includes 246,000 tons officially estimated sun-dried production.

raisin-producing countries it appears that 350,000 tons may be exported in the 1966 marketing year. Though this would be slightly below the record volume achieved for the 1965 marketing year, it would still be substantially above average.

None of the above statistics include the exports of minor exporters such as Argentina and Chile, nor the exports of Afghanistan which are often substantial but not readily ascertainable.

World prices in 1965-66 continued firm at relatively high levels though slightly lower than in 1964-65. The minimum export prices agreed upon in June 1965 by Australia, Greece, and Turkey prevailed for the season. Although there have been charges that the minima were being undercut, it appears that the signatories were fairly successful in maintaining the price levels. The same price levels were, with the exception of old-crop and lower-grade raisins, continued for the 1966 season.

RAISINS: Exports from 8 leading producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-65 seasons [1]

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Australia.....	63.0	74.2	57.7	78.1	78.6
Greece.....	58.7	87.0	57.3	69.7	85.4
Iran.....	38.2	34.0	45.5	19.6	27.0
Turkey.....	71.5	91.1	55.0	64.7	84.0
Cyprus, S. Africa, Spain...	16.2	19.0	9.3	13.7	15.0
Foreign total.....	247.6	305.3	224.8	245.8	290.0
United States.....	56.7	45.0	56.1	55.6	70.6
Grand total.....	304.3	350.3	280.9	301.4	360.6

[1] Marketing season beginning August and September for Northern Hemisphere countries and January for Southern Hemisphere countries.

RAISINS: Prices, landed, duty paid London
average, July 1961-66

Origin and type	July price					
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
	U.S. Cents per pound					
Turkey:						
No. 9.....	15.8	13.4	12.6	17.0	17.2	16.4
No. 10.....	16.0	13.8	13.0	17.4	17.6	17.0
Greece:						
No. 2.....	--	--	--	17.4	--	16.6
No. 4 Natural.....	--	--	12.4	17.2	--	16.0
Australia:						
4-Crown.....	16.4	13.8	13.0	17.2	17.4	17.2
5-Crown.....	17.2	14.4	13.2	17.6	17.6	17.6
Iran:						
Maragha/Urmia.....	15.2	11.6	10.2	14.0	16.6	14.8
California:						
Natural Thompson Seedless.	17.6	17.2	19.0	19.6	19.2	18.0

WORLD MILK PRODUCTION UP 2 PERCENT IN 1966

An increase of about 2 percent in world milk production in 1966 is tentatively forecast, based on estimates of production in 35 countries, which normally account for about 85 percent of the world's supply. Output in these countries is expected to reach approximately 656 billion pounds, compared with 646 billion pounds in 1965, and 628 billion pounds in 1964.

Present indications are that milk production will be up in all but 6 countries; in 4 others, it is expected to approximate 1965 output. Production in Western Europe, which accounts for more than a third of the estimated world output, probably will exceed 1965 by about 2 percent. This increase is attributed to good weather, ample roughage supplies, generally favorable prices to producers, and in several countries, a higher number of milk cows. Production is expected to be up in all countries in that area except Sweden and the United Kingdom, and to be maintained at the 1965 level in Denmark and Finland.

In Eastern Europe, it is anticipated that milk output will increase about 3 percent, the result of higher cow numbers in some countries, better feed and improved yields per cow in others. Only in Hungary, where cow numbers are down and feed is of poor quality, is 1966 milk production expected to be below 1965.

Cows' milk: Estimate of 1966 production in important producing countries, with comparisons

Countries	Average 1956-60	Annual			1966 compared with 1965
		1964	1965 1/	1966 1/	
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent
Canada	17,407	18,505	18,322	18,200	99
Mexico	5,079	8,777	9,037	9,130	101
United States	123,500	127,000	125,061	122,000	98
Austria	6,048	6,896	7,088	7,275	103
Belgium	8,320	8,426	8,690	8,775	101
Denmark	11,633	11,537	11,836	11,840	100
Finland	7,118	8,435	8,410	8,410	100
France	46,037	55,615	57,885	61,360	106
Germany, West	39,604	45,945	46,693	47,500	102
Greece	801	1,225	1,299	1,325	102
Ireland	5,973	6,606	6,910	7,000	101
Italy	19,580	19,768	20,361	20,770	102
Luxembourg	388	400	414	420	101
Netherlands	13,833	15,335	15,745	16,060	102
Norway	3,566	3,675	3,691	3,770	102
Sweden	8,657	8,016	8,040	7,890	98
Switzerland	6,451	6,645	6,823	6,955	102
United Kingdom 2/	22,295	24,086	25,105	24,895	99
Bulgaria	1,318	1,980	1,870	2,015	108
Czechoslovakia	8,298	8,296	8,640	8,865	103
Germany, East	12,119	12,678	13,228	13,545	102
Hungary	4,056	4,092	3,977	3,895	98
Poland	25,560	27,785	29,418	30,685	104
Romania 3/	4/ 5,578	6,045	6,338	6,651	105
U.S.S.R.	107,099	119,048	127,867	132,275	103
Yugoslavia	4,758	4,934	5,077	5,270	104
Japan	3,380	6,658	7,116	7,615	107
Argentina 5/	10,187	10,805	10,215	10,310	101
Brazil	10,170	12,437	13,958	6/ 14,185	102
Colombia	4,021	4,100	4,200	4,320	103
Peru	885	1,099	1,102	1,015	92
Uruguay	1,501	1,649	1,622	1,620	100
Venezuela	7/ 894	1,323	1,192	1,195	100
Australia	14,005	16,005	15,368	15,680	102
New Zealand 8/	7/ 11,522	12,603	13,137	13,680	104
Total of above countries	571,641	628,429	645,735	656,396	102

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Under Milk Marketing Schemes only. 3/ Includes buffalo milk. 4/ Revised. 5/ Milk for commercial use only; milk consumed on farms and milk fed not included. 6/ Attache's estimate in early 1966. 7/ Less than a 5-year average. 8/ Years ending May 31.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In South America, output probably will be up about 1 percent; it is generally believed that production is increasing or is being maintained in all countries except Peru.

Production in Oceania is expected to increase about 3 percent. Output in New Zealand set a record for the fourth consecutive year. Production in Australia showed some recovery from the low level of 1965, but it was still below 1964.

In North America, a decrease of approximately 2 percent is indicated. In both Canada and the United States, a decline in cow numbers was the principal factor in the somewhat smaller milk production in 1966. In Mexico, where conditions for production were generally favorable, a slight increase in milk output is anticipated.

Compared with 1956-60, milk production in the 35 countries may be 15 percent higher in 1966. In Western Europe, the increase may be as much as 17 percent, with only Sweden's production expected to fall below the 5-year average.

In Eastern Europe, output is expected to be up about 20 percent.

With all countries in South America reporting increased production, compared with the 1956-60 average, it is estimated that overall output for that area will run about 18 percent higher.

In Oceania, an increase of approximately 15 percent over the 5-year average is anticipated. In North America, production probably will show a gain of about 2 percent over the 1956-60 average.

CANADIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY AND OATS INCREASE 7 PERCENT FOR FISCAL 1965-66

Canada exported 983,000 metric tons of barley and oats in the July 1965-June 1966 fiscal year. This represented an increase of 7 percent over the exports of July 1964-June 1965. The increase was in exports of oats as barley shipments showed a slight decrease.

Exports of oats totaled 276,000 tons and showed a gain of 46 percent over the 190,000 shipment during the same period a year earlier. Most of the increases were in the European countries, particularly, West Germany and the Netherlands.

West Germany experienced an over-all record import of feed grains, particularly in oats and barley. This increase occurred despite somewhat reduced hog and horse feeding requirements, but feeding requirements for other livestock, particularly poultry, greatly increased. The barley increase is influenced by greater demands for malting barley and malt. Current stocks are very low.

Barley shipments totaled 706,000 tons, slightly less than the 723,000 tons shipped during the same period last year. Most of the decrease was accounted for in smaller shipments to the United States, Ireland, the United Kingdom, Mainland China and Japan. The largest market for barley was Italy which took 225,000 compared with 53,000 tons for the same period last year.

BARLEY AND OATS: Canadian Exports by Country of Destination, July-June 1964-65 and July-June 1965-66

Country	July-June 1964-65			July-June 1965-66		
	Oats	Barley	Total	Oats	Barley	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	37,888	166,936	204,824	18,894	113,050	131,944
Barbados	107	--	107	103	--	103
Bermuda	--	--	--	1	--	1
British Guiana	70	--	70	25	--	25
Jamaica	103	--	103	34	--	34
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	--	--	5	--	5
Nicaragua	--	--	--	4	--	4
Peru	--	3,321	3,321	--	3,548	3,548
Trinidad and Tobago	238	--	238	163	--	163
Total	38,406	170,257	208,663	19,229	116,598	135,827
Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,429	--	8,429	8,183	778	8,961
France	488	--	488	--	--	--
Germany, West	33,501	--	33,501	126,798	32,930	159,728
Italy	18,042	52,645	70,687	7,640	225,458	233,098
Netherlands	64,103	--	64,103	91,488	5,613	97,101
EEC subtotal	124,563	52,645	177,208	234,109	264,779	498,888
Austria	--	12,345	12,345	--	15,103	15,103
Ireland	5,815	10,841	16,656	3,892	--	3,892
Norway	--	--	--	1,014	12,607	13,621
Switzerland	620	--	620	2,137	--	2,137
United Kingdom	14,149	187,078	201,227	10,335	129,633	139,968
Total	145,147	262,909	408,056	251,487	422,122	673,609
Asia:						
China, Mainland	--	91,806	91,806	--	--	--
Israel	--	13,668	13,668	--	25,909	25,909
Japan	--	183,372	183,372	508	141,781	142,289
Korea, South	--	1,000	1,000	--	--	--
Syria	--	--	--	800	--	800
Total	--	289,846	289,846	1,308	167,690	168,998
Africa:						
Mozambique	102	--	102	--	--	--
Total	102	--	102	--	--	--
Unspecified 1/	6,004	--	6,004	4,248	--	4,248
World Total	189,659	723,012	912,671	276,272	706,410	982,682

1/ Bagged seed.

WORLD COTTONSEED PRODUCTION
DOWN FROM 1965 RECORD

World production of cottonseed in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1966 is estimated at 23.6 million short tons, 8 percent, or 1.9 million tons, less than the record outturn of 1965 but 11 percent, or 2.3 million tons, more than the 1955-59 average. The major decline from last year occurred in the United States. Indications are, however, that production also is down substantially in a number of other countries, including Mexico, Syria, El Salvador, Iran and possibly Brazil, the Soviet Union and Mainland China. Major increases are expected in India, Turkey and Pakistan.

Cottonseed production in North America will be down an estimated 1.9 million tons because of the sharp drop in the United States, Mexico, El Salvador and Guatemala. The October 1 estimate placed production in the United States at 4.4 million tons, based on average bale weight and seedlint ratios. This is a decline of 28 percent, or 1.7 million tons, from last year's outturn and 18 percent, or almost 1 million tons from the 1955-59 average. Cotton acreage harvested in 1966 is 28 percent below the 1965 level. The sharp cutback resulted from heavy grower participation in the new cotton program in effect for 1966-69 crops. Cotton acreage is the smallest since 1872, but yields per acre have increased sharply in recent years. Cottonseed yield in 1966 is expected to approximate last year's record level.

Cottonseed production in the Central American countries may be possibly 150,000 tons less than last year's aggregate tonnage. In El Salvador and Guatemala, unfavorable weather and insect damage in recent years prompted farmers to reduce cotton acreage sharply. Acreage also is believed to be reduced in Nicaragua, but yields are expected to be at a more normal level, following drought conditions last year.

Early indications are that cottonseed production in South America will be somewhat less than the previous year's level, with slight declines in the 3 major-producing countries--Brazil, Peru and Argentina.

The relatively small cottonseed production in Europe is expected to be up somewhat this year mainly because of the increased outturn foreseen in Spain. Cotton acreage there is up an estimated one-fourth from last year's level.

Cottonseed production in the Soviet Union is estimated at slightly under 4 million tons, 6 percent less than in 1965 but one-fifth above the 1955-59 average. Cotton acreage reportedly is down 200,000 acres and severe earthquake damage has been reported in major producing regions.

The slight increase presently foreseen in African production is attributed to increased output expected in the United Arab Republic and Tanzania.

Asia's cottonseed production may increase slightly this year. Seasonal conditions in India for all crop have been much better than last year. Generally satisfactory and widespread rains since about the middle of July have made the outlook quite promising. Cotton, and consequently cottonseed, production in the North reportedly could equal the 1963-64 record, and prospects

COTTONSEED: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1963-66

Continent and country	Year beginning August 1/				
	Average 1955-59	1963	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:					
United States	5,370	6,192	6,227	6,116	4,401
El Salvador	72	161	168	110	72
Guatemala	32	160	167	211	187
Honduras	5	17	27	26	27
Mexico	975	1,012	1,152	1,260	1,152
Nicaragua	94	209	280	258	280
Haiti	3	3	3	3	3
Total 3/	6,560	7,765	8,040	8,005	6,145
South America:					
Argentina	275	230	324	245	230
Brazil	715	1,104	1,008	1,152	1,104
Colombia	84	179	160	160	176
Paraguay	22	28	33	23	26
Peru	277	334	347	280	267
Venezuela	15	19	32	35	35
Total 3/	1,395	1,905	1,920	1,915	1,855
Europe:					
Greece	138	219	158	173	178
Italy	24	13	12	11	11
Spain	100	214	170	178	204
Bulgaria	37	24	29	24	---
Total 3/	326	491	390	400	437
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	3,240	3,890	3,935	4,225	3,985
Africa:					
Sudan	221	224	314	350	---
United Arab Republic	830	956	1,005	1,075	---
Angola	18	13	10	13	---
Central African Republic	32	23	23	20	---
Chad	51	84	79	69	---
Congo, (Kinshasa)	124	31	15	13	13
Mozambique	84	87	76	97	---
Nigeria	84	112	102	102	107
Rhodesia	)	)	13	20	---
Malawi	) 6	) 16	15	10	---
Zambia	)	)	2	2	4
Tanzania	67	110	128	158	191
Uganda	157	161	186	189	191
Total 3/	1,740	1,955	2,135	2,305	2,365
Asia and Oceania:					
Iran	164	283	283	344	267
Iraq	24	13	24	24	---
Syria	235	374	435	441	400
Turkey	374	586	765	765	867
China, Mainland	4,122	2,630	3,080	3,248	3,136
Afghanistan	38	98	98	84	---
Burma	41	36	50	50	50
India	2,235	2,912	2,744	2,576	2,800
Korea, South	29	9	9	9	---
Pakistan	702	989	891	977	1,020
Thailand	24	33	40	40	---
Australia	3	8	22	43	24
Total 3/	8,035	8,045	8,520	8,690	8,825
Estimated world total 3/	21,295	24,050	24,940	25,540	23,610

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Data for countries other than the United States, the United Arab Republic, and the Sudan were calculated from lint-production estimates.

elsewhere also are good. Tentatively, the seed outturn is indicated at a relatively normal level of 2.8 million tons, or 9 percent above the reduced level of last year.

Record production is expected in Turkey and Pakistan because of an expansion in acreage and good yields. However, declines in production are indicated for Iran and Syria, resulting from intensive insect damage in the former and reduced acreage in the latter. Production in Mainland China may be down somewhat this year, as cotton acreage, reportedly is below last year's level.

WORLD SOYBEAN PRODUCTION AGAIN AT NEW RECORD

World production of soybeans in 1966 is estimated tentatively at a record of almost 1.3 billion bushels, 7 percent above the 1965 outturn and 42 percent above the 1955-59 average. Almost 95 percent of the expected net gain of 88 million bushels represents the increase in U.S. production. However, among minor producing countries, substantial increases, percentage-wise, are indicated for Brazil, Canada, Mexico, Colombia and Argentina. Production in Mainland China is estimated at about the same level as last year's, but crops in Japan and Nigeria are down.

On the basis of October 1 conditions soybean production in the United States is estimated at 926.8 million bushels, 10 percent above last year's record and 92 percent above the 1955-59 average. The large outturn is mainly the result of a record large acreage for harvest in response to the increase in the support price and favorable market prices. Hot, dry midsummer weather adversely affected early growth and development in many areas of the main producing North Central States. However, conditions improved with general rains and cool temperatures in August followed by generally favorable conditions in September.

Canadian soybean production is placed at a record 8.5 million bushels, 6 percent above last year's outturn and 38 percent above the 1955-59 average. Acreage increased slightly, and the average yield at 31.8 bushels was 1.5 bushels above last year's. Only 150 acres were planted in Manitoba Province and the remainder was confined to Ontario.

Soybean production in Mainland China is placed at 250 million bushels, the same as in 1965, on the basis of limited information available. The crop in the Northeast, the main area producing for export, was expected to be larger than last year's. However, a severe frost reportedly covered most of this area in mid-September.

In Japan, increased damage from diseases and insects in recent years has resulted in low average yields that have discouraged soybean production. Consequently, production has trended downward. The outturn in 1966 is estimated at 8.1 million bushels, down 4 percent from last year and less than one-half the 1955-59 average.

SOYBEANS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 3/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 3/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	245	231	265	268	25.3	30.2	30.3	31.8	6,187	6,976	8,030	8,522
United States 4/	21,344	30,754	34,551	36,889	22.7	22.8	24.4	25.1	483,901	701,917	843,708	926,846
Mexico	5/ 1	40	62	124	5/ 26.0	33.1	35.7	35.7	5/ 39	1,315	2,205	4,410
South America:												
Argentina	2	30	26	6/ 41	14.5	17.0	14.4	16.2	28	514	360	670
Brazil	234	889	862	1,000	19.7	12.6	19.4	20.4	4,600	11,203	16,755	20,390
Colombia	5/ 23	65	83	99	5/ 12.7	22.4	22.3	22.3	5/ 294	1,470	1,837	2,205
Paraguay	5/ 2	15	28	---	5/ 20.3	24.0	23.7	---	5/ 34	367	660	440
Europe:												
Italy	1	7/	---	---	26.2	27.6	---	---	18	10	9	---
Romania	55	9	---	---	6.9	7.4	---	---	367	66	---	---
Yugoslavia	15	14	20	16	17.6	24.9	17.9	22.9	277	351	355	367
Other Europe (excluding U.S.S.R.)	7	6	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	44	---	---
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	899	2,200	2,150	2,175	6.8	5.1	7.4	6.8	6,467	11,170	16,000	14,700
Africa:												
Nigeria 8/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	353	714	694	450
Rhodesia 9/	5/ 1	2	2	---	5/ 8.4	2.6	2.8	---	5/ 5	5	7	---
Tanzania 10/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36	165	---	---
Asia:												
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	15	15	15	---	12.4	12.4	11.8	---	188	184	184	---
China:												
Mainland	27,630	20,510	20,015	19,765	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.6	344,000	255,000	250,000	250,000
Taiwan	106	126	131	---	11.6	16.8	18.3	---	1,248	2,117	2,414	---
Cambodia	50	31	---	---	7.4	11.9	---	---	373	367	---	---
Indonesia	1,359	1,483	---	---	10.2	9.9	---	---	13,893	14,697	---	---
Japan 6/	898	535	455	420	18.3	16.5	18.6	19.2	16,449	8,811	8,440	8,085
Korea, South	669	695	762	---	8.2	8.6	---	---	5,484	5,984	6,410	---
Thailand	56	84	6/ 87	6/ 87	15.1	14.1	13.9	13.9	839	1,184	1,213	1,213
Total, excluding Romania, "Other Europe", U.S.S.R., Mainland China, and North Korea 11/	25,130	35,165	39,035	41,500	---	---	---	---	534,875	758,960	909,395	998,340
Estimated world total 11/	54,695	59,220	62,545	64,785	---	---	---	---	894,230	1,035,240	1,185,505	1,273,150

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest. Southern Hemisphere crops which are harvested in the early part of the year are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested the latter part of the same year. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Acreage harvested for beans. 5/ Less than 5 years. 6/ Planted area. 7/ Less than 500 acres. 8/ Quantities purchased by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export. 9/ European farms only. 10/ Sales. 11/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Little specific information is available on soybean production in the Soviet Union. Most of the area is in the Soviet Far East Provinces adjoining Manchuria. Acreage in 1966 probably varied little from that of 1965, and yields have continued low. Production is placed tentatively at about 15 million bushels compared with the 1955-59 average of 6.5 million.

The Brazilian soybean crop, harvested early last spring, has been estimated unofficially at 20.4 million bushels, or one-fifth above the 1965 output. The increase is due mainly to the rapid expansion in the last few years of production in the State of Parana. This year, soybeans reportedly will be planted on some of the coffee land in Parana which was damaged by recent frosts and on land where coffee trees have been cut down and will be uprooted under the eradication program.

Production in Mexico at an estimated 4.4 million bushels was double the 1965 outturn. Expanded acreage, also double that of last year, is attributed to government action encouraging oilseed, particularly soybean and safflower, production--at the expense of corn in some states.

In Nigeria, soybeans are grown as a cash crop mainly in the middle belt of the Northern Region, in areas where growing conditions presently are unfavorable to other cash crops. Commercial purchases from the 1966 crop, largely for export, are forecast at 450,000 bushels, reflecting a significant decline in production for the second successive year. The decline in 1965 is attributed to the fact that a substantial portion of the crop remained in the fields because of political disturbances during the harvesting season. A further decline is foreseen this year due to renewal of disturbances.

Thailand's 1966 production is expected to be the same at last year's 1.2 million bushels. Latest official figures revised Thailand's 1964 and 1965 soybean production estimates upward from those published previously.

WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP LARGER

The 1966-67 world cocoa bean crop is forecast at 1,377,700 metric tons, up 12 percent over the previous year and will be the second highest on record. The larger crop this year is mainly attributed to more favorable growing conditions in the major West African producing nations. Small increases are anticipated in the North American and Asian and Oceania crops; however, South American output is expected to fall about 10 percent because of less-favorable climatic conditions in Brazil.

World cocoa bean grindings during 1966 are still expected to be near 1.4 million tons. Grindings during 1967 are anticipated to approximate the record 1966 levels, and if production and grind forecasts are realized, a further reduction of world inventories will occur in 1967.

World exports of cocoa beans during 1965 amounted to a record 1.3 million tons, reflecting abundant supplies from the large 1964-65 harvest. Exports during 1966 will be smaller, as a result of the decline in 1965-66 output.

Responding to increased grindings and lower 1965-66 production, cocoa bean prices (N.Y. spot Accra) have averaged 24.4 cents per pound during the first 9-months of 1966, compared with 16.7 cents per pound for the similar 1965 period.

AFRICA: African production is forecast at 1,026,500 tons, an increase of 18 percent over the 1965-66 outturn, but still under the record 1964-65 harvest of 1,176,400 tons. Above normal rainfall has been reported throughout most of the producing areas, which has increased the incidence of pod-rot and has delayed picking and hampered drying of the beans. Although it is too early to evaluate the full effects of this adverse weather on the final size of the African main crops, a downward revision may become necessary if extensive pod-rot damage develops.

As cocoa bean prices have recovered from the low levels of last year, the Marketing Boards and Stabilization Funds have announced higher producer prices this season. This action will offer greater incentive for more intense and complete pickings and will enable farmers to employ labor to aid in harvesting.

Ghana's crop is expected to reach 475,000 tons, up 14 percent over the 1965-66 outturn. The 1966-67 main crop had a late start because of the extended dry season earlier in the year. Growing conditions throughout most of the summer were favorable; however, above normal rainfall in August and September has resulted in increasing attacks of pod-rot and has delayed harvesting. Despite only limited insecticide spraying, capsid damage thus far has been light.

Grower prices for Grade 1. cocoa have been increased to 10.5 cents per pound plus a bonus of 0.19 cents per pound. Farmers received 9.33 cents for the 1965-66 main crop and 9.52 cents per pound for the 1966 mid-crop. The purchasing of the crop from the farmers will now be carried out by the Ghana Cooperative Marketing Association, as well as by the State Cocoa Marketing Board.

The Nigerian crop is forecast at 250,000 tons, up significantly from the 1965-66 harvest of approximately 190,000 tons. The rather disappointing 1965-66 crop was attributed to poor weather, the unsettled political situation, and to a drastic cut in farmer's prices from 15 cents to 8.1 cents per pound. Prices for Grade 1. cocoa have now been increased to 11.25 cents per pound for the 1966-67 main crop.

As in Ghana, rainfall has been above normal and is delaying harvesting. Thus far, the current political conflicts have been concentrated in the Northern and Eastern Regions and have not affected the cocoa areas in the Western Region, which produces over 95 percent of the crop.

Ivory Coast production is forecast at a near record 145,000 tons, up 33,000 tons over the 1965-66 outturn. Summer growing conditions have been favorable, although fall rains have tended to have delayed harvesting. Prices to be paid Ivorian cocoa farmers have been set at 12.86 cents per pound, compared with 10.1 cents paid during the 1965-66 season.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1966-67 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Forecast 1966-67
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America:								
Costa Rica	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.0	9.3	9.0
Cuba	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	34.0	35.2	35.0	37.0	38.9	39.0	38.0	39.0
Grenada	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8
Haiti	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.2
Jamaica	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.5
Mexico	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	17.9	20.3	22.5	23.5
Panama	1.5	1.4	1.2	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	8.4	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.4
Other North America 2/	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Total North America	77.1	82.5	86.8	91.9	84.6	87.9	86.1	89.8
South America:								
Bolivia	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	173.4	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	118.6	170.9	140.0
Colombia	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	16.0	17.0	17.5
Ecuador	32.0	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	47.0	40.0	45.0
Peru	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Surinam	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	15.5	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	20.4	21.4	20.5
Total South America	237.9	194.9	188.2	186.1	200.5	207.0	254.2	228.0
Africa:								
Angola	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	60.7	71.5	73.7	76.4	87.9	90.0	77.2	80.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.3	.6	.9	.7	.9	1.1	.7	.9
Congo, Kinshasa	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.0
Ferando Po and Rio Muni	23.0	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	34.7	35.0	36.0
Gabon	2.6	4.1	2.4	3.7	4.0	4.2	3.0	3.5
Ghana	258.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	4/445.2	4/563.3	415.6	475.0
Ivory Coast	61.6	93.6	81.0	103.0	98.2	147.5	112.1	145.0
Liberia	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Malagasy Republic	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Nigeria	127.0	198.4	193.9	178.7	219.6	298.7	190.0	250.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sierra Leone	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Togo 5/	6.6	12.6	11.4	11.0	13.9	17.6	15.3	16.0
Total Africa	558.0	866.9	827.4	855.0	922.7	1,176.4	868.9	1,026.5
Asia and Oceania:								
Ceylon	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Indonesia	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	3.6	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.7	18.0	22.0
New Hebrides	.9	.7	.8	.8	.4	.5	.5	.5
Philippines	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5
Western Samoa	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	3.0	3.2
Total Asia and Oceania	14.4	19.1	22.3	25.6	28.9	32.6	28.9	33.4
World total	887.4	1,163.4	1,124.7	1,158.6	1,236.7	1,503.9	1,238.1	1,377.7

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Disagrees with official Ghanaian statistics which apparently include 17,495 tons carried forward from the 1963-64 crop. 5/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officer, results of office research and related information.

The Cameroon crop is estimated to be only slightly higher than the 77,200 tons produced in 1965-66. Rainfall has been heavy and pod-rot damage is reported to be wide-spread.

Producer prices for Grade 1. cocoa have been increased to 11.94 cents per pound, compared with 10.1 cents for the 1965-66 main crop, and 9.2 cents received for the 1966 mid-crop. Beginning this season, the costs of internal transportation, handling, storage, and insurance will be borne by the Stabilization Fund. This action will result in an additional net increase of 1 to 2 cents per pound to growers.

SOUTH AMERICA: The South American crop is forecast at 228,000 tons, down about 26,000 tons from the previous year, because of an anticipated smaller Brazilian harvest.

Brazil's Bahia main crop is expected to approximate 1.1 million bags (66,000 tons), compared with the 1965-66 main crop outturn of 1,553,000 bags (93,180 tons). Weather conditions have been less favorable, as low temperatures and high humidity have increased the incidence of pod-rot. Total production for 1966-67 is expected to reach only 140,000 tons, compared with 170,900 tons in the previous season.

CANADIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS ALMOST REACH RECORD

Canadian wheat and wheat flour (grain equivalent) exports totaled 543 million bushels during July 1965-June 1966, an increase of 24 percent over the same period of 1964-65, and only 9 million bushels short of the record exports of July 1963-June 1964.

Wheat exports amounted to 509 million bushels, 10 million above the previous record 499 million shipped during 1963-64. This amount was also 105 million bushels, or 26 percent greater than the previous year. Purchases by the USSR of 189 million bushels accounted for the greatest increase which was slightly higher than those during 1963-64, but considerably more than those of 1964-65. Mainland China received 75 million bushels, 3 million above the former high in 1961-62. Communist countries accounted for 60 percent of the total wheat exported, while 43 percent were shipped in 1964-65 and 53 percent in 1963-64. Compared to 1964-65, smaller quantities were exported to the following customers: United Kingdom, Japan, Belgium-Luxembourg, West Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia.

Flour exports were 34 million bushels, slightly higher than last year, but 19 million lower than the record of 1963-64. Cuba replaced the United Kingdom as the largest market, and accounted for 29 percent of the total.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian Exports by Country of Destination, July 1964-June 1965 and July 1965-June 1966

Destination	July 1964-June 1965			July 1965-June 1966		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
United States	--	995	995	--	930	930
Argentina	--	1	1	--	--	--
Bahamas	--	303	303	--	287	287
Barbados	5	186	191	2/	212	212
Bermuda	--	124	124	--	117	117
British Honduras	--	41	41	--	53	53
Chile	--	1	1	--	--	--
Costa Rica	--	907	907	--	1,100	1,100
Colombia	368	1	369	--	--	--
Cuba	8,444	7,423	15,867	11,320	10,001	21,321
Dominican Republic	897	72	969	--	459	459
El Salvador	844	2	846	529	7	536
Ecuador	1,183	--	1,183	1,175	--	1,175
French West Indies	--	8	8	--	9	9
Guatemala	352	45	397	319	33	352
Guyana	--	56	56	--	69	69
Haiti	--	27	27	--	2	2
Honduras	53	48	101	--	101	101
Jamaica	8	1,611	1,619	10	1,612	1,622
Leeward and Windward Islands	--	1,008	1,008	2/	996	997
Netherlands Antilles	--	268	268	--	203	203
Nicaragua	415	2	417	540	9	549
Panama	78	83	161	--	28	28
Peru	938	80	1,018	299	38	337
St. Pierre and Miquelon	--	21	21	--	25	25
Surinam	--	77	77	--	68	68
Trinidad and Tobago	--	1,480	1,480	129	1,422	1,551
Venezuela	9,632	1	9,633	6,828	2/	6,828
Total	23,217	14,871	38,088	21,149	17,782	38,931
Western Europe:						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	15,324	160	15,484	10,773	103	10,876
France	6,092	--	6,092	2,988	--	2,988
Germany, West	22,545	--	22,545	19,726	--	19,726
Italy	3,894	7	3,901	6,285	15	6,300
Netherlands	3,421	7	3,428	3,615	9	3,624
Total	51,276	174	51,450	43,387	127	43,514
Other Western Europe:						
Austria	1,660	--	1,660	1,293	--	1,293
Denmark	--	3	3	--	3	3
Finland	343	--	343	680	--	680
Gibraltar	--	3	3	--	16	16
Greece	--	18	18	--	16	16
Ireland	1,906	--	1,906	1,262	--	1,262
Iceland	--	3	3	--	4	4
Malta	1,432	--	1,432	694	--	694
Norway	1,601	2/	1,601	1,575	1	1,576
Portugal	--	116	116	--	68	68
Sweden	45	2	47	41	1	42
Switzerland	4,509	2/	4,509	7,207	--	7,207
United Kingdom	72,799	10,236	83,035	69,139	8,759	77,898
Total	84,295	10,381	94,676	81,891	8,868	90,759
Eastern Europe:						
Albania	5,399	--	5,399	4,623	--	4,623
Bulgaria	7,582	--	7,582	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	26,245	--	26,245	7,547	--	7,547
Germany, East	10,136	--	10,136	6,186	--	6,186
Hungary	3,614	--	3,614	--	--	--
Poland	17,842	--	17,842	12,930	--	12,930
USSR	31,897	2,319	34,216	188,953	894	189,847
Total	102,715	2,319	105,034	220,239	894	221,133
Total Europe	238,286	12,874	251,160	345,517	9,889	355,406

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Canadian Exports by Country of Destination, July 1964-June 1965 and July 1965-June 1966 (Continued)

Destination	July 1964-June 1965			July 1965-June 1966		
	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total	Wheat	Flour 1/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Asia:						
Aden	--	26	26	--	53	53
Burma	171	159	330	--	161	161
Ceylon	--	587	587	--	898	898
China, Mainland	64,604	20	64,624	75,432	--	75,432
Hong Kong	837	693	1,530	1,189	665	1,854
India	6,870	--	6,870	9,786	1,513	11,299
Indonesia	--	54	54	--	--	--
Iran	--	2	2	--	5	5
Israel	1,065	--	1,065	468	--	468
Japan	52,627	35	52,662	47,201	20	47,221
Jordan	--	10	10	--	11	11
Korea, South	--	--	--	--	61	61
Kuwait	350	13	363	--	--	--
Lebanon	--	257	257	--	564	564
Malaysia	899	383	1,282	1,192	128	1,320
Pakistan	2,629	--	2,629	1,243	--	1,243
Philippines	6,313	1	6,314	3,214	--	3,214
Portuguese Asia	--	13	13	--	23	23
Qatar	--	2/	2/	--	1	1
Saudi Arabia	652	4	656	230	2/	230
Syria	--	1	1	--	9	9
Taiwan	638	--	638	97	--	97
Thailand	--	370	370	271	236	507
Vietnam, South	--	116	116	--	1	1
Total	137,655	2,744	140,399	140,323	4,349	144,672
Africa:						
Angola	--	7	7	--	16	16
Cameroon	--	35	35	--	53	53
Congo	--	140	140	--	116	116
Ethiopia	--	2/	2/	147	--	147
French Africa, n.e.s.	--	22	22	--	42	42
Gambia	--	65	65	--	58	58
Ghana	--	1,619	1,619	--	854	854
Guinea	--	1	1	--	--	--
Ivory Coast	--	4	4	--	3	3
Liberia	--	88	88	--	132	132
Madagascar	--	--	--	--	4	4
Malawi	--	29	29	--	28	28
Mozambique	35	41	76	11	46	57
Nigeria	597	8	605	630	26	656
Portuguese Africa, n.e.s.	--	119	119	--	101	101
Rhodesia	58	2	60	--	10	10
Sierra Leone	--	534	534	--	500	500
Tanzania	--	2	2	--	16	16
United Arab Republic	--	--	--	--	2	2
Togo	--	165	165	--	182	182
South Africa, Republic of	2,870	--	2,870	--	--	--
Total	3,560	2,881	6,441	788	2,189	2,977
Oceania:						
French Oceania	--	1	1	--	1	1
U.S. Oceania	190	8	198	37	50	87
Fiji	--	8	8	--	8	8
Total	190	17	207	37	59	96
Bagged Seed	1,286	--	1,286	866	--	866
World Total	404,194	33,387	437,581	508,680	34,268	542,947

1/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 bushels.

Compiled from records of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

WORLD BARLEY AND OATS
PRODUCTION FORECAST HIGHER

World production of barley and oats totaled 143 million metric tons in 1966 according to estimates of the Foreign Agricultural Service. The conbined total was 5 percent above the 1965 production.

The world barley crop in 1966 is forecast at 99.0 million tons, 8 percent above the 1965 production and 18 percent over the 1960-64 average. Substantial gains were shown in all regions except Africa. Larger acreages and favorable growing and harvesting weather in Canada, Western Europe and the Soviet Union accounted for most of the increase.

In North America barley production was 9 percent over that of 1965. Canadian production at 6.2 million tons, up 34 percent, was second only to the 6.4 million-ton crop of 1952, with gains of 20 percent in acreage and 12 percent in yield. In the United States, the barley crop was 4 percent lower at 9.0 million tons with acreage up 12 percent but yields well below the 1965 record level. Mexico's crop was 12 percent larger at 200,000 tons.

European barley production continued to increase and, at a total of 39.9 million tons, was 8 percent above the 1965 crop. Western Europe harvested 32.4 million tons, production and acreage each showing 9 percent gains. The United Kingdom, at 9.0 million tons, gained 10 percent on 13 percent more acreage and France, at 7.8 million tons, gained 6 percent on 8 percent larger area. Spain recovered from a poor crop in 1965.

The East European barley crop was only slightly larger, with no important changes. The Soviet Union's crop is estimated at 23 million tons, up 21 percent with considerably better yields.

Severe drought reduced the barley crops sharply in northern Africa and the outturn for all Africa is estimated at 885,000 tons, versus 1.9 million tons a year earlier. In Asia, Turkish barley production was up 13 percent at 3.5 million tons, while South Korea's crop was up 32 percent at a record 1.9 million tons.

The barley crops in South America and Oceania (to be harvested in December) are expected to return to normal levels after poor 1965 outturns. The 1966 world oat crop is forecast at 43.9 million tons, one percent lower than in 1965 and 10 percent below the 5-year average.

Canadian oat production at 5.9 million tons was down 8 percent on 5 percent less harvested acreage. The United States crop at 12.1 million tons was 13 percent below 1965 and 17 percent below the 1960-64 average. The U.S. yield returned to about a normal level after last year's record performance.

The West European crop is estimated at 11.6 million tons and the East European at 4.4 million tons, there being little change from 1965 production in either area.

Oat production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 6.0 million tons, up 13 percent although 9 percent below the 5-year average. Oat crops in Argentina and Australia are expected to recover from the drought-reduced 1965 production levels.

BARLEY: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	1965	1966 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:											
Canada	6,058	6,038	7,213	28.4	35.5	39.8	3,743	4,671	6,245	214,555	286,841
United States	12,301	9,478	10,604	33.9	43.5	37.1	9,022	8,968	8,575	411,897	393,865
Mexico	572	526	556	13.5	15.1	16.5	169	173	200	7,925	9,190
Total 5/	18,940	16,050	18,380	31.4	39.5	37.5	12,940	13,815	15,020	634,500	689,900
South America:											
Argentina	1,515	--	--	22.5	--	--	744	404	--	18,560	--
Chile	169	178	--	33.2	35.8	--	122	139	--	6,370	--
Colombia	140	104	124	35.8	42.4	37.0	109	96	100	4,410	4,600
Ecuador	265	259	264	13.4	13.3	14.3	78	75	82	3,445	3,780
Peru	449	445	432	18.6	19.0	18.6	182	184	175	8,450	8,040
Uruguay	120	88	--	13.1	13.1	--	34	25	--	1,150	--
Total 5/	2,660	2,470	2,460	21.9	17.2	24.8	1,270	925	1,330	42,490	61,100
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	305	363	391	68.9	66.0	56.4	457	521	480	23,940	22,050
France	5,645	6,004	6,603	50.8	56.4	54.2	6,239	7,378	7,795	338,870	358,000
Germany, West	2,735	2,948	3,180	57.6	52.2	55.7	3,433	3,365	3,854	154,530	177,000
Italy	517	460	442	23.6	28.4	26.5	266	285	255	13,080	11,720
Luxembourg	20	25	--	46.2	45.9	--	20	25	--	1,150	--
Netherlands	227	244	250	75.6	70.2	84.8	374	373	462	17,100	21,200
Total EEC	9,449	10,044	10,881	52.4	54.7	54.3	10,789	11,947	12,871	548,670	591,120
Austria	517	544	568	51.2	44.1	56.2	576	523	695	24,020	31,900
Denmark	2,112	2,572	2,733	70.5	73.8	68.9	3,241	4,125	4,100	189,460	188,310
Finland	560	623	794	25.7	37.0	36.3	314	502	627	23,040	28,800
Greece	456	572	793	25.0	33.0	36.9	249	412	637	18,900	29,240
Ireland	596	464	462	40.8	56.7	60.6	529	573	610	26,320	28,000
Norway	407	467	476	47.7	49.4	47.9	407	503	497	23,090	22,820
Portugal	305	297	259	8.5	9.4	9.0	56	61	51	2,800	2,320
Spain	3,561	3,511	3,313	24.4	18.2	25.0	1,893	1,391	1,801	63,890	82,720
Sweden	990	1,149	1,408	50.3	57.4	46.6	1,085	1,437	1,429	66,000	65,630
Switzerland	75	78	79	60.3	55.9	58.1	99	95	100	4,360	4,600
United Kingdom	4,186	5,395	6,106	64.6	69.7	67.9	5,891	8,191	9,023	376,230	414,400
Total Western Europe 5/	23,215	25,620	27,875	49.7	53.3	53.5	25,130	29,760	32,440	1,366,800	1,490,000
Bulgaria	793	917	940	37.3	45.9	52.0	627	916	1,064	42,070	48,870
Czechoslovakia	1,717	1,630	1,705	43.5	38.7	42.3	1,625	1,376	1,570	63,200	72,100
Germany, East	1,029	1,137	1,150	54.2	55.7	54.3	1,214	1,380	1,360	63,380	62,400
Hungary	1,278	1,238	1,215	34.9	37.6	34.0	970	1,013	900	46,530	41,340
Poland	1,756	1,730	1,780	35.1	38.7	36.0	1,342	1,459	1,395	67,010	64,100
Romania	603	576	590	30.3	38.4	33.5	398	481	430	22,090	19,800
Yugoslavia	892	1,001	990	27.1	31.3	32.2	526	682	695	31,300	31,900
Total Eastern Europe 5/	8,070	8,230	8,370	38.2	40.8	40.7	6,705	7,310	7,415	335,700	340,550
Total Europe 5/	31,285	33,850	36,245	46.7	50.3	50.7	31,835	37,070	39,855	1,702,500	1,830,550
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	41,463	48,680	46,950	17.9	17.9	22.5	16,117	19,000	23,000	872,660	1,056,380

Africa:											
Algeria	2,236	1,500	--	10.8	10.7	--	525	350	136	16,080	6,250
Morocco	4,254	4,065	--	12.0	13.6	--	1,114	1,200	506	55,160	23,240
Tunisia	1,310	1,438	--	4.8	5.7	--	138	180	80	8,270	3,670
United Arab Republic	133	130	130	49.0	45.9	45.9	142	130	130	5,970	5,970
South Africa, Republic of	81	89	--	20.5	16.7	--	36	32	32	1,490	1,490
Total 5/	8,010	7,220	5,220	11.2	12.0	7.6	1,960	1,895	885	87,000	40,630
Asia:											
Cyprus	161	197	190	21.3	35.7	24.2	74	153	100	7,040	4,600
Iran	3,500	3,650	3,650	12.5	12.6	12.6	950	1,000	1,000	45,930	45,930
Iraq	2,695	--	--	15.3	--	--	897	950	850	43,630	39,040
Israel	165	129	119	18.0	24.0	5.8	65	67	15	3,100	690
Syria	1,859	1,853	1,670	13.4	17.1	8.3	542	690	300	31,690	13,780
Turkey	6,816	6,845	6,919	22.3	20.8	23.2	3,310	3,100	3,500	142,380	160,750
India	7,765	6,592	6,008	15.6	17.6	17.6	2,630	2,523	2,300	115,880	105,640
Japan	1,575	1,043	959	42.8	49.8	49.2	1,593	1,234	1,106	56,680	50,800
Korea, Republic of	2,099	2,528	2,444	18.9	23.1	31.4	951	1,424	1,878	65,400	86,270
Pakistan	541	509	436	11.6	11.7	10.1	136	130	96	5,970	4,390
Total 5/	46,050	43,680	42,090	18.2	19.0	19.3	18,240	18,105	17,680	831,500	812,100
Oceania:											
Australia	2,263	2,060	2,230	22.4	20.2	22.5	1,065	907	1,093	41,670	50,210
New Zealand	82	87	90	54.8	59.4	59.0	98	112	116	5,170	5,310
Total 5/	2,345	2,147	2,320	22.8	21.8	23.9	1,163	1,019	1,209	46,840	55,520
World Total 5/	150,750	154,100	153,670	25.4	27.4	29.6	83,530	91,830	98,980	4,217,500	4,546,100

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Estimated totals, include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics for foreign governments, other foreign material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

OATS: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	1965	196 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:											
Canada 5/	9,286	8,656	8,216	42.8	47.9	46.5	6,127	6,399	5,897	414,957	382,390
United States	23,086	19,106	18,966	43.7	50.2	44.1	14,650	13,923	12,129	959,129	835,593
Mexico	213	224	230	23.9	24.9	23.7	74	81	79	5,580	5,443
Total 6/	32,590	27,990	27,410	43.3	49.3	44.6	20,850	20,400	18,110	1,379,730	1,223,430
South America:											
Argentina	1,505	--	--	34.3	--	--	748	480	--	33,070	--
Chile	275	235	--	31.4	34.2	--	125	117	--	8,040	--
Uruguay	204	284	--	22.0	21.6	--	65	89	--	6,130	--
Total 6/	1,980	1,820	1,960	32.7	25.9	35.2	940	685	1,000	47,200	69,000
Europe:											
EEC:											
Belgium	308	243	222	93.6	86.6	77.6	418	306	250	21,050	17,220
France	3,265	2,644	2,614	55.3	65.4	65.1	2,620	2,509	2,471	172,860	170,240
Germany, West	1,884	1,797	1,922	80.8	78.3	83.7	2,211	2,052	2,334	141,370	160,800
Italy	1,152	907	894	31.4	40.1	37.5	525	527	486	36,330	33,500
Luxembourg	39	35	--	65.9	64.9	--	37	33	--	2,270	--
Netherlands	282	248	260	103.8	100.8	105.0	425	363	380	25,000	26,180
Total EEC	6,930	5,874	5,945	62.0	67.9	68.8	6,236	5,790	5,953	398,880	410,150
Austria	376	337	311	61.5	56.0	67.6	336	274	305	18,880	21,020
Denmark	472	502	556	101.2	106.5	109.7	693	780	885	53,670	60,970
Finland	1,153	1,166	1,183	50.5	60.3	61.1	846	1,021	1,050	70,320	72,340
Greece	311	310	301	33.1	39.3	39.6	150	177	173	12,190	11,930
Irelands	352	284	245	72.8	72.5	81.4	372	299	290	20,580	19,950
Norway	137	113	109	69.8	69.2	69.8	138	114	110	7,820	7,610
Portugal	706	692	655	7.7	8.6	7.1	79	86	68	5,930	4,670
Spain	1,356	1,206	1,153	22.9	19.8	23.8	450	346	399	23,840	27,460
Sweden	1,320	1,100	1,139	65.2	83.9	69.9	1,249	1,340	1,155	92,320	79,570
Switzerland	31	25	25	95.6	77.2	77.2	43	28	28	1,930	1,930
United Kingdom	1,529	1,014	923	76.8	83.7	85.3	1,705	1,232	1,143	84,910	78,750
Total Western Europe 6/	14,670	12,520	12,550	57.8	63.2	63.5	12,300	11,490	11,560	791,300	796,400

Bulgaria	373	358	320	30.3	21.2	36.4	164	110	170	7,580	11,710
Czechoslovakia	1,097	914	940	54.6	49.4	52.8	870	656	720	45,200	49,600
Germany, East	835	717	717	74.3	72.4	74.0	900	754	770	51,950	53,050
Hungary	245	141	154	34.8	30.8	31.3	124	63	70	4,340	4,820
Poland	3,996	3,333	3,260	46.6	51.9	47.8	2,704	2,512	2,260	173,060	155,700
Romania	181	222	220	28.7	23.9	24.1	186	77	77	5,300	5,300
Yugoslavia	801	793	740	30.1	29.4	30.7	350	338	330	23,290	22,740
Total Eastern Europe 6/	7,530	6,480	6,350	48.5	48.0	47.7	5,300	4,510	4,400	310,720	303,000
Total All Europe 6/	22,200	19,000	18,900	54.6	57.9	58.2	17,600	16,000	15,960	1,101,020	1,099,400
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 7/	21,050	16,309	16,060	21.5	19.4	25.7	6,559	4,600	6,000	316,910	413,370
Africa:											
Morocco	58	54	--	19.0	22.7	--	16	18	12	1,220	850
South Africa, Republic of	496	550	--	16.0	10.2	--	116	100	100	6,890	6,890
Total 6/	745	775	700	16.2	14.2	12.3	175	160	125	11,000	8,600
Asia:											
Turkey	1,019	988	988	31.3	31.4	31.4	463	450	450	31,000	31,000
Japan	192	153	134	54.3	61.6	58.2	151	137	113	9,440	7,800
Total 6/	4,850	4,570	4,550	21.3	21.1	20.9	1,500	1,400	1,380	96,500	95,000
Oceania:											
Australia	3,381	3,280	3,650	25.0	22.1	23.5	1,228	1,052	1,245	72,500	85,750
New Zealand	33	37	35	85.9	77.5	78.6	41	42	40	2,870	2,750
Total 6/	3,414	3,317	3,685	25.6	22.7	24.0	1,269	1,094	1,285	75,370	88,500
World Total 6/	86,830	73,780	73,270	38.8	41.0	40.9	48,895	44,340	43,870	3,028,000	3,000,000

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Figures refer to harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts based largely on acreage and weather conditions to date. 5/ Production and yield reported in bushels of 34 pounds. 6/ Estimated totals includes allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 7/ Unofficial estimates for production.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD MEAT
CONSUMPTION

During 1965 meat consumption per person increased sharply in a few countries, but for the majority consumption either remained about steady or dropped slightly from a year earlier. World meat supplies were up about 2.7 percent in 1965. With world population increasing at the rate of 2.2 percent per year, it would indicate a slight over-all increase in world meat consumption. Changes in consumption by country were closely related to changes in domestic supplies, as the volume of meats moving in international trade was about the same as a year ago. Increased incomes and a growing demand for meat pushed prices upward in most markets throughout the world.

Argentina and Uruguay showed the sharpest increases in per capita meat consumption--up 24 and 14 pounds, respectively. Uruguay was the world's leading meat consumer again in 1965 with 235 pounds per person. Consumption rates were unchanged in most of Western Europe and Japan where steady increases had been registered over the past 10 years. Important declines took place in some of the traditional high meat consuming countries. Per capita consumption was down 9 pounds in Australia, 8 pounds in the United States, 3 pounds in the United Kingdom, and 1 pound in Canada.

Beef and Veal. World beef and veal production increased slightly less than world population in 1965. The volume of trade in beef was also down in 1965, thus making beef supplies somewhat shorter in the major importing countries. Short supplies of beef and veal were reflected by higher prices in the world markets.

Most of the countries of Western Europe, including EEC, recorded moderate declines in beef and veal consumption in 1965. Domestic supplies did not keep pace with the growing demand, and imports were slightly under those of a year earlier. Beef and veal consumption in the United States, Mexico and Canada was virtually unchanged. Australia showed her first drop in consumption since 1961. This was related to the reduced supplies due to rebuilding after the drought and to higher world beef prices which served to drain down domestic supplies.

The most dramatic increases in beef and veal consumption took place in Argentina and Uruguay. Argentina showed the greatest increase--up 17 percent to 172 pounds per person. The sharp increase in Argentina was due mainly to declines in exports and increased beef production. This increase in consumption occurred despite continuation of beefless days and higher retail prices. Uruguay was the number one beef and veal consumer with 181 pounds per person.

Pork. Pork consumption in the EEC and many other Western European countries increased in 1965. Pork production showed some rather substantial gains in many of these countries. Although pork consumption dropped 4 pounds per person in Denmark during 1965, the Danes retained the top position in world pork consumption with 75 pounds. Denmark was followed closely by West Germany with 74 and Austria with 72 pounds per person.

Beef and veal 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	77	79	78	80	85	87
United States 2/ 3/	91	93	94	99	105	105
Mexico	26	25	26	25	25	25
South America:						
Argentina	188	179	188	190	154	172
Brazil	46	40	39	38	39	36
Chile	43	44	42	37	38	30
Colombia	51	52	54	53	54	53
Paraguay	127	114	105	100	112	110
Peru	16	15	18	19	18	18
Uruguay	164	157	146	172	167	181
Venezuela	34	44	43	44	46	46
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	49	51	54	58	54	52
France	65	71	71	72	71	71
Germany, West	39	45	48	49	48	46
Italy	26	32	35	40	37	35
Netherlands	40	43	47	49	39	41
EEC	44	48	51	53	51	50
Austria	40	41	45	44	44	41
Denmark	42	35	40	30	35	37
Finland	35	38	40	43	47	47
Greece	8	11	17	22	22	23
Ireland	28	26	29	31	31	32
Norway	31	33	33	33	35	33
Portugal	11	15	15	15	13	17
Spain	12	13	15	18	17	17
Sweden	41	43	43	44	43	41
Switzerland	45	50	55	50	55	50
United Kingdom	60	58	59	60	57	51
Eastern						
Bulgaria	21	19	22	25	--	--
Czechoslovakia	31	38	42	41	43	--
Germany, East	4/	36	39	35	--	--
Hungary	25	26	27	30	26	--
Poland	23	23	27	31	32	--
Yugoslavia	14	13	16	15	11	13
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	26	25	28	29	38	--
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	55	54	53	60	55	56
Asia:						
Japan	3	4	4	4	5	5
Philippines	9	5	7	6	7	7
Oceania:						
Australia 5/	125	85	95	103	108	101
New Zealand 6/	107	96	104	105	105	7/ 109

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Includes changes in stocks; civilian consumption. 3/ Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. 4/ Not available. 5/ Year ending June 30. 6/ Year ending September 30. 7/ New Zealand Meat Producers Board.

Pork 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	51	52	52	51	52	49
United States 2/ 3/	64	62	64	65	65	59
Mexico	13	11	12	12	11	11
South America:						
Argentina	18	19	16	15	17	21
Brazil	16	16	17	16	16	16
Chile	8	8	7	7	6	6
Colombia	8	9	8	7	7	7
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	8	8	8	8	9	9
Uruguay	17	19	19	19	19	17
Venezuela	11	10	11	11	11	10
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	48	43	44	39	42	48
France	48	57	61	59	61	61
Germany, West	64	71	74	72	74	74
Italy	20	17	18	17	20	21
Netherlands	47	50	53	49	52	61
EEC	45	46	50	49	51	53
Austria	65	69	69	68	68	72
Denmark	83	88	83	78	79	75
Finland	4/	31	32	32	32	32
Greece	7	7	11	13	11	11
Ireland	48	52	53	54	57	56
Norway	34	35	34	35	33	34
Portugal	24	25	23	23	22	21
Spain	18	19	20	24	25	--
Sweden	57	54	55	54	55	57
Switzerland	54	57	56	58	62	62
United Kingdom	43	56	59	64	61	65
Eastern						
Bulgaria	25	30	30	27	--	--
Czechoslovakia	59	58	55	57	--	--
Germany, East	5/	67	57	65	--	--
Hungary	61	53	63	59	54	--
Poland	56	62	57	50	49	--
Yugoslavia	23	25	22	21	27	21
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	26	28	30	31	20	--
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	7	7	6	7	6	6
Asia:						
Japan	4	5	8	7	7	8
Philippines	17	16	18	18	18	20
Oceania:						
Australia 6/	20	23	25	24	23	24
New Zealand 7/	32	34	33	33	35	8/ 36

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Includes changes in stocks; civilian consumption. 3/ Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. 4/ Included in total consumption. 5/ Not available. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30. 8/ New Zealand Meat Producers Board.

Mutton, lamb and goat meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/	2	4	4	4	3	3
United States 2/ 3/	4	5	5	5	4	4
Mexico	3	4	3	3	3	3
South America:						
Argentina	14	13	13	11	11	13
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1
Chile	8	7	7	7	6	6
Colombia	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	8	8	8	8	7	8
Uruguay	39	36	35	34	35	37
Venezuela	1	4/	4/	1	1	1
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1
France	6	7	7	6	6	7
Germany, West	1	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	1	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
EEC	3	3	3	3	3	3
Austria	1	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	5/	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	21	22	25	28	28	32
Ireland	20	24	25	25	25	24
Norway	9	9	10	9	9	10
Portugal	5	6	5	5	5	5
Spain	7	8	8	9	9	--
Sweden	4/	1	1	1	1	1
Switzerland	1	1	2	2	1	1
United Kingdom	24	27	26	25	25	24
Eastern						
Bulgaria	14	14	17	17	--	--
Czecloslovakia	2	2	2	2	2	--
Germany, East	6/	4/	4/	4/	--	--
Hungary	2	1	1	1	2	--
Poland	2	2	2	2	1	--
Yugoslavia	6	5	6	5	4	4
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	8	8	9	9	9	8
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	16	16	17	19	18	16
Asia:						
Japan	4/	1	1	1	2	1
Philippines	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/	4/
Oceania:						
Australia 7/	84	97	96	90	88	85
New Zealand 8/	83	98	96	95	93	9/ 89

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Includes changes in stocks; civilian consumption. 3/ Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. 4/ Less than 0.5 pounds. 5/ Included in total consumption. 6/ Not available. 7/ Year ending June 30. 8/ Year ending September 30. 9/ New Zealand Meat Producers Board.

Horse meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mexico	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
South America:						
Argentina	1	3	4	6	9	7
Brazil	--	--	--	--	2/	--
Chile	--	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	--	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	--	--	--
Venezuela	--	--	--	--	--	--
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	6	7	7	7	8	8
France	5	5	5	5	5	5
Germany, West	2/	1	1	1	1	1
Italy	2	2	2	2	2	2
Netherlands	3	4	3	3	4	3
EEC	2	3	3	3	3	3
Austria	2	2	2	2	2	2
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1
Finland	3/	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	--
Ireland	--	--	--	--	--	--
Norway	1	1	1	1	2	2
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	--
Sweden	4	4	3	3	3	3
Switzerland	2	3	3	2	2	2
United Kingdom	--	--	--	--	--	--
Eastern						
Bulgaria	1	2/	1	--	--	--
Czechoslovakia	1	1	1	1	2/	2/
Germany, East	4/	2/	2/	2/	--	--
Hungary	3	4	2	1	1	--
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	--
Yugoslavia	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	--
Asia:						
Japan	1	1	1	1	1	1
Philippines	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/	2/
Oceania:						
Australia	--	--	--	--	--	--
New Zealand	--	--	--	--	--	--

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Less than 0.5 pounds. 3/ Included in total consumption. 4/ Not available.

Total meat 1/: Per capita consumption in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1961-65

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
North America:						
Canada 2/ 3/	135	135	134	135	140	139
United States 2/ 4/	159	161	163	169	175	167
Mexico	42	40	41	40	39	39
South America:						
Argentina	219	208	213	211	174	198
Brazil	64	57	57	56	57	54
Chile	59	59	56	51	51	43
Colombia	59	61	62	60	61	60
Paraguay	127	114	105	100	111	110
Peru	32	31	33	35	35	35
Uruguay	220	211	200	226	221	235
Venezuela	46	55	54	56	58	56
Europe:						
Western						
EEC						
Belgium and Luxembourg	104	102	106	105	105	109
France	124	140	144	142	143	144
Germany, West	104	117	123	122	123	121
Italy	50	53	57	61	61	60
Netherlands	91	97	103	101	95	105
EEC	94	99	106	107	107	108
Austria	108	112	116	114	114	115
Denmark	127	125	125	110	115	114
Finland	69	72	75	78	82	82
Greece	36	40	53	62	62	66
Ireland	96	102	107	110	113	112
Norway	75	78	78	78	79	79
Portugal	41	46	45	44	41	44
Spain	38	41	44	52	52	--
Sweden	102	101	102	102	102	102
Switzerland	102	111	116	112	120	115
United Kingdom	127	141	144	149	143	140
Eastern						
Bulgaria	59	63	69	68	--	--
Czechoslovakia	93	98	100	100	106	--
Germany, East	5/	104	96	101	--	--
Hungary	89	84	93	92	82	--
Poland	82	86	83	83	--	--
Yugoslavia	43	44	44	41	41	38
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	62	63	68	71	61	--
Africa:						
South Africa, Republic of	78	76	76	85	78	79
Asia:						
Japan	8	10	12	13	15	15
Philippines	26	22	25	24	25	27
Oceania:						
Australia 6/	229	205	216	217	219	210
New Zealand 7/	222	228	233	233	233	8/ 234

1/ Carcass weight basis. 2/ Includes changes in stocks; civilian consumption. 3/ Includes canned meat. 4/ Alaska and Hawaii included beginning 1960. 5/ Not available. 6/ Year ending June 30. 7/ Year ending September 30. 8/ New Zealand Meat Producers Board.

Consumption of pork in the United States dropped to 59 pounds, the lowest in nearly 3 decades. This was due to the sharp reduction in domestic pork supplies. U.S. pork imports were up 25 percent over a year earlier, but this was not enough to maintain supplies of pork. Consumption in Canada was also down 3 pounds per person in 1965.

Lamb, Mutton and Goat. Consumption of lamb, mutton and goat varies sharply from country to country, ranging from less than a half a pound per person to as high as 89 pounds. New Zealand and Australia are the two leading consumers with 89 and 85 pounds per person, respectively. The next highest country was Uruguay with 37 pounds. Lamb, mutton, and goat consumption in the United States has shown no trend in the past 15 years and averages around 4 pounds per person annually.

AUSTRALIAN EXPORTS OF BARLEY AND OATS DECLINE 36 PERCENT

Australian exports of barley and oats of 471,000 metric tons during July 1965-June 1966 decreased 36 percent from the 735,000 tons shipped during 1964-65. The decrease was noticeable in both commodities since the shipments of barley declined by 37 percent and shipments of oats 35 percent.

Production of coarse grains during the 1965-66 season was severely curtailed by drought conditions, particularly over the eastern part of the continent. The barley crop fell 9 million bushels below 1964-65, while oat production was 12 million bushels under last year.

Barley exports of 233,000 metric tons were the lowest for the last twenty years. All major recipient countries showed a decrease except Italy. The main reduction in shipments was to Japan which purchased only 41,000 metric tons as compared to 168,000 tons in 1964-65. The leading customer for Australian barley was Italy, which showed a gain of 12 percent over last year. Poland received 13,000 tons compared to none during 1964-65.

Oats exports of 238,000 metric tons were the smallest since 1959-60. Decreased shipments were made to all major markets except Italy and the United Kingdom. The largest market was West Germany, although shipments decreased 24 percent.

BARLEY AND OATS: Australia's exports by country of destination, July-June 1964-65 and 1965-66 1/

Country of Destination	1964-65 Barley	1964-65 Oats	1964-65 Total	1965-66 Barley	1965-66 Oats	1965-66 Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
Barbados	—	408	408	—	—	—
Ecuador	—	874	874	—	651	651
Jamaica	—	9	9	—	—	—
Total Western Hemisphere	—	1,291	1,291	—	651	651
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	—	255	255	—	—	—
Germany, West	38,174	180,452	218,626	28,236	136,554	164,790
Italy	52,845	20,880	73,725	59,309	27,259	86,568
Netherlands	48,659	22,260	70,919	12,173	9,649	21,822
Total EEC	139,678	223,847	363,525	99,718	173,462	273,180
Denmark	—	—	—	3,848	—	3,848
Norway	2,163	—	2,163	—	6,909	6,909
United Kingdom	38,726	12,320	51,046	32,659	16,754	49,413
Total Western Europe	180,567	236,167	416,734	136,225	197,125	333,350
Eastern Europe:						
Germany, East	—	10,554	10,554	—	—	—
Poland	—	23,270	23,270	13,469	—	13,469
Total Eastern Europe	—	33,824	33,824	13,469	—	13,469
Total Europe	180,567	269,991	450,558	149,694	197,125	346,819
Asia:						
Bahrein	306	—	306	56	—	56
Burma	—	—	—	—	54	54
Ceylon	—	—	—	49	165	214
Hong Kong	255	731	986	308	621	929
India	—	1,144	1,144	—	354	354
Israel	—	503	503	—	207	207
Japan	167,645	13,956	181,601	41,291	10,991	52,282
Korea, Republic of	1,016	—	1,016	—	—	—
Kuwait	7,319	267	7,586	918	51	969
Malaysia	—	3,718	3,718	28	1,099	1,127
Philippines, Republic of	—	1,293	1,293	26	2,098	2,124
Qatar	218	—	218	145	—	145
Singapore	—	—	—	—	509	509
Saudi Arabia	5,047	—	5,047	1,050	83	1,133
South Arabia, Federation of	—	—	—	197	32	229
Trucial States	369	—	369	446	—	446
Other countries	—	68	68	25	—	25
Total	182,175	21,680	203,855	44,539	16,264	60,803
Sino-Bloc:						
China, Mainland	5,109	41,930	47,039	—	—	—
Total Asia	187,284	63,610	250,894	44,539	16,264	60,803
Africa:						
Mauritius	—	310	310	8	439	447
Mozambique	—	254	254	61	198	259
South Africa, Republic of	—	8,341	8,341	446	3	449
Zambia	793	1,017	1,810	254	259	513
Total Africa	793	9,922	10,715	769	899	1,668
Total Oceania	—	2,416	2,416	14	137	151
For orders	—	17,481	17,481	37,499	23,102	60,601
Other countries	598	1,083	1,681	—	—	—
World Total	369,242	365,794	735,036	232,515	238,178	470,693

1/ Preliminary.

Compiled from Official records, Foreign Agricultural Service.

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS DECLINE 12 PERCENT

Australian exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) totaled 209 million bushels during July 1965-June 1966, a decline of 12 percent compared with the 236 million bushels shipped in 1964-65. Compared with earlier years, however, shipments were still at a high level being the fourth largest year of exports on record. The reduction in 1965-66 is attributed mainly to a short crop which caused substantially less wheat to be available for export. Even so, shipments reached this level because of the relatively large quantity of 1964-65 crop exported during July-December 1965. Most of the reduction resulted from lower exports to the USSR, Mainland China, and other Asiatic countries.

Wheat exports in 1965-66 were 20 million bushels below the 210 million exported a year earlier. Shipments to Western Europe showed an increase of 3 million bushels with the United Kingdom being the principle purchaser. The USSR continued to purchase wheat in 1965-66, but shipments were 11 million bushels less than the 32 million exported in 1964-65.

Mainland China remained the major market for wheat, although exports to this destination declined 13 percent from the 84 million bushels shipped in 1964-65. This still accounts for 38 percent of total exported. All other markets in Asia showed a decrease with the exception of Singapore and Taiwan.

Although exports of wheat to Africa were relatively small, the increase was more than tripled with significant sales to the UAR, South Africa, and Mozambique.

Total shipments of flour again fell to 19 million bushels (wheat equivalent) which makes 1965-66 exports the lowest during the last 10 year period. This was mainly a result of reduced exports to the USSR, the United Kingdom, Ceylon, Malaysia, and the Philippines. Ceylon remained the principle market receiving 44 percent of the total exports.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: Australia'e exports by country of destination, July-June 1964-65 and 1965-66 1/

Country of Destination	1964-65 Wheat	1964-65 Flour 2/	1964-65 Total	1965-66 Wheat	1965-66 Flour 2/	1965-66 Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Barhadoe	—	116	116	2	33	35
Canada	—	—	—	—	7	7
French Weet Indiee	—	25	25	—	1	1
Guyana	—	—	—	2/	108	108
Jamaica	—	—	—	3,887	16	3,903
Leeward and Windward Islands	—	—	—	—	6	6
Peru	—	9	9	—	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	—	268	268	—	205	205
Other countriee	—	—	—	—	17	17
Total Western Hemisphere	—	418	418	3,889	394	4,283
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	36	—	36	—	—	—
Germany, Weet	—	—	—	227	—	227
Total EEC	36	—	36	227	—	227
Other Western Europe:						
Cyprus	—	—	—	—	4	4
Ireland	388	—	388	1,834	—	1,834
Malta	851	—	851	676	—	676
Norway	2,830	—	2,830	702	—	702
United Kingdom	19,132	2,092	21,224	23,293	1,535	24,828
Other countries	—	—	—	—	5	5
Total Other Western Europe	23,201	2,092	25,293	26,505	1,544	28,049
Eastern Europe:						
Germany, East	—	—	—	438	—	438
USSR	31,664	567	32,231	21,146	—	21,146
Total Eastern Europe	31,664	567	32,231	21,584	—	21,584
Total Europe	54,901	2,659	57,560	48,316	1,544	49,860
Asia:						
Sino-Bloc:						
China, Mainland	83,623	—	83,623	72,410	1	72,411
Korea, North	1,663	—	1,663	3,737	—	3,737
Total Sino-Bloc	85,286	—	85,286	76,147	1	76,148
Other Asia:						
Bahrein	8	140	148	9	81	90
Brunei	—	8	8	—	6	6
Ceylon	18	8,777	8,795	13	8,144	8,157
Hong Kong	2,169	126	2,295	2,860	64	2,924
India	17,543	—	17,543	6,206	7	6,213
Indonesia	146	418	564	—	137	137
Iran	8,983	—	8,983	6,046	—	6,046
Iraq	2,450	—	2,450	45	—	45
Japan	16,276	—	16,276	9,471	3/	9,471
Kuwait	373	602	975	798	157	955
Lebanon	2,725	—	2,725	1,157	—	1,157
Malaysia	3,669	4,478	8,147	3,758	1,554	5,312
Pakistan	2,173	7	2,180	2,014	—	2,014
Philippines, Republic of	—	1,252	1,252	2	59	61
Qatar	—	138	138	—	150	150
Saudi Arabia	710	727	1,437	1,230	777	2,007
Singapore	—	—	—	4,383	228	4,611
South Arabia, Federation of	1,610	2,066	3,676	2,150	1,394	3,544
Taiwan	1,188	—	1,188	5,298	—	5,298
Thailand	450	389	839	601	284	885
Timor	—	34	34	—	68	68
Trucial States	—	503	503	—	373	373
Other countries	49	214	263	98	233	331
Total Other Asia	60,540	19,879	80,419	46,139	13,716	59,855
Total Asia	145,826	19,879	165,705	122,286	13,717	136,003
Africa:						
Ghana	—	9	9	—	—	—
Guiana	—	109	109	—	—	—
Kenya	67	—	67	—	—	—
Libya	—	29	29	—	22	22
Mauritius	—	912	912	1	466	467
Mozambique	777	11	788	1,533	81	1,614
Seychelles	—	56	56	—	56	56
Somali Republic	—	8	8	—	15	15
South Africa, Republic of	—	—	—	2,209	1	2,210
Tanzania	14	160	174	20	9	29
United Arab Republic	729	21	750	4,551	23	4,574
Zambia	1,497	383	1,880	1,304	287	1,591
Other countries	3	—	3	—	132	132
Total Africa	3,087	1,698	4,785	9,618	1,092	10,710
Oceania:						
Australian Territoriee	2	46	48	1	8	9
Britieh Western Pacific Islands	—	860	860	3	1,031	1,034
French Pacific Islands	41	29	70	53	4	57
New Guinea	9	693	702	5	641	646
New Zealand	6,104	161	6,265	5,471	204	5,675
Other countries	10	5	15	—	—	—
Total Oceania	6,166	1,794	7,960	5,533	1,888	7,421
For orders	—	—	—	849	—	849
World Total	209,980	26,448	236,428	190,491	18,635	209,126

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Grain equivalent. 2/ Less than 500 buehels.

Compiled from Official records. Foreign Agricultural Service.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. 20250.

1.9
St2F
Suppl.
cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY
DEC 19 1966
CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

Statistical Report

CONTENT

November 1966

WORLD SUMMARIES — Page

Production:
- Cotton Production Below Consumption in 1966-67 1
- Prune Pack Down 3
- Sugar Production at Highest Level 6
- Walnut Production Up 6
- Peanut Production Up from Reduced Level of 1965 14
- Record World Corn Production Forecast 17
- Flaxseed Production Smallest Since 1954 20
- Jute Production Larger in 1966 22
- Rice Crop Forecast is Close to Record 26

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

- French Wheat and Flour Exports Again Sets New Record 24
- United States Wheat and Flour Exports Up for July-September 1966 27
- Argentina Grain Exports Decline 11 Percent 31

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE

Single copies free to persons in the United States
from the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du 8-2445

Foreign Agriculture Circulars

FC	14-66	Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and IV, Public Law 480
FD	5-66	World Trade in Dairy Products Down in 1965; Outlook, Further Decrease
FFVS	9-66	Record High U.S. Seed Exports
FFVS	10-66	Grass and Legume Seeds
FHON	1-66	World Honey Production Down in 1965
FFO	11-66	World Exports of Oilseeds, Oils and Fats Forecast at 1965 Level; Production at New Record

WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION
BELOW CONSUMPTION IN 1966-67

The world cotton situation in 1966-67 features a sharp reduction in production, a continued rise in consumption, and an increase in world trade. World stocks of raw cotton, at an alltime high of 30.0 million bales on August 1, 1966, are expected to be reduced by at least 4.0 million bales this season.

World cotton production in 1966-67 is estimated at 48.3 million bales, compared with about 53.0 million bales last season. Most of the reduction is in the United States, where the crop is now estimated at 10.3 million bales, down 4.5 million from 1965-66 and the smallest harvest since 1950. The sharp decline in production in the United States resulted largely from a decrease of more than 25 percent in the acreage for harvest this season. The smaller acreage was due to heavy participation by farmers in the acreage diversion program. Yields, at 504 pounds per acre, are also down from a year ago because of adverse weather and insect damage in some regions of the cotton belt. Production of American-Egyptian cotton is placed at 83,800 running bales, compared with 85,600 in 1965-66.

Production of cotton outside the United States is forecast at 37.9 million bales, about the same as a year earlier. Crops in the foreign Free World may aggregate about 23.2 million bales, compared with production of 23.4 million in 1965-66. Smaller crops in El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Brazil, Peru, Iran, and Syria will probably about be offset by larger ones in Nicaragua, Colombia, Spain, Tanzania, India, Pakistan, Turkey, and a few other countries. Production in Communist countries is placed at 14.7 million bales, about equal to the harvest in 1965-66. The Soviet Union has reportedly harvested another record crop--around 9.0 million bales compared with 8.8 million last season.

World consumption of cotton in 1966-67 is estimated at 52.2 million bales, up 1.7 million from the record high reached last season. Most of the expected increase will occur abroad. Consumption of cotton outside the United States is placed at 42.6 million bales for 1966-67. Foreign Free World countries are expected to use around 26.0 million bales, an increase of more than a million bales from 1965-66. Net exporting countries will continue to require more cotton for internal use this season. Modest increases in consumption are also in prospect for many net importing countries of the foreign Free World. India and Japan, where sharp declines occurred in 1965-66, are expected to use more cotton this season. Aggregate consumption in Western Europe in 1965-66 increased about 1 percent over a year earlier, as a result mainly of higher textile activity in France, Italy, Portugal, and Spain. Those countries are likely to show further increases in cotton consumption in 1966-67, with the result that aggregate consumption in Western Europe will again increase slightly in 1966-67. West Germany probably will use less cotton this season since consumer demand for textiles in that country is being partially supplied by rapidly rising imports, and competition from manmade fibers has increased in intensity.

COTTON: World stocks, production, consumption, and exports, by areas, seasons beginning August 1

Item and area	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 Preliminary	1966-67 Estimate
	Million bales 1/									
Beginning stocks										
United States	11.3	8.7	8.9	7.6	7.2	7.8	11.2	12.4	14.3	16.8
Foreign Free World:										
Exporting countries	3.5	4.3	3.8	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	4.4	4.6
Importing countries 2/	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.9	6.5	5.6	5.7	6.6	6.0	5.8
Communist countries	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.9
Foreign total	12.5	13.5	12.6	12.7	12.9	11.8	11.6	12.9	13.1	13.3
World total	23.8	22.2	21.5	20.3	20.1	19.6	22.8	25.3	27.4	30.1
Production										
United States 3/	10.9	11.4	14.6	14.4	14.4	14.9	15.3	15.2	14.8	10.3 5/
Foreign Free World	17.0	17.4	16.6	18.9	19.6	21.9	21.9	23.0	23.4	23.2
Communist countries	14.2	15.7	15.7	13.2	11.2	11.0	12.9	13.8	14.7	14.7
Foreign total	31.2	33.1	32.3	32.1	30.8	32.9	34.8	36.8	38.1	37.9
World total	42.1	44.5	46.9	46.5	45.2	47.8	50.1	52.0	52.9	48.2
Consumption										
United States	8.0	8.7	9.0	8.3	9.0	8.4	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.6
Foreign Free World:										
Exporting countries	4.5	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.5	5.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.5
Importing countries	15.9	15.4	17.2	18.1	18.0	17.6	18.4	18.8	18.6	19.5
Communist countries	15.1	16.6	16.9	15.4	13.3	13.3	14.6	15.4	16.2	16.6
Foreign total	35.5	36.8	39.1	38.7	36.8	36.5	39.0	40.4	41.0	42.6
World total	43.5	45.5	48.1	47.0	45.8	44.9	47.6	49.6	50.5	52.2
Exports										
United States	5.7	2.8	7.2	6.6	4.9	3.4	5.7	4.1	2.9	5.0
Foreign Free World 4/	6.9	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.9	11.0	10.5	10.7	11.7	11.1
Communist countries	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.2
Foreign total	8.4	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.6	12.5	12.3	12.7	13.9	13.3
World total	14.1	13.5	17.4	17.0	15.5	15.9	18.0	16.8	16.8	18.3
Exports, net, Free World to Communist	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.9

1/ 480 pounds net weight, except U.S. is in running bales. 2/ Includes estimated cotton afloat, in transit, and in free ports. 3/ In-season ginnings plus city crop. 4/ Includes small quantities reexported. 5/ Based on November crop estimate.

Compiled from records of Cotton Division, Foreign Agricultural Service.

It is believed that cotton consumption in Communist countries will be around 16.6 million bales this season, up 0.3 million from 1965-66. About two-thirds of the increase is expected in the USSR and the remainder in Eastern European countries.

Mill consumption in the United States is estimated at 9.6 million bales, compared with 9.5 million in 1965-66. The high level of consumption for 1966-67 is based on expectations of a continued high level of general economic activity and a high level of military purchases of textiles.

The world carryover of raw cotton on August 1, 1966, totaled around 30.0 million bales. This is the largest on record, and is the result of world cotton production's exceeding consumption during each of the past 4 years. During those 4 years more than 10.0 million bales of cotton were added to the carryover, most of the increase occurring in the United States. This trend will be reversed in 1966-67, with end of season stocks likely to be down at least 4.0 million bales. Stock reduction will be mainly in the United States, where stocks on August 1, 1966, totaled a record 16.8 million bales, compared with the previous record of 14.5 million in 1956. Cotton stocks in foreign countries are expected to remain low in 1966-67, at a level about unchanged from last season.

World cotton exports are expected to be around 18.0 million bales in 1966-67, up from 16.8 million last season. U.S. shipments are forecast at 5.0 million bales, a sharp increase from last season when only 2.9 million bales were exported. The higher level of cotton trade in 1966-67 is mainly predicated on an expected rise in consumption in net importing countries. With export availabilities in foreign Free World producing countries lower this season because of increased domestic consumption and smaller crops in several large exporting countries, the export potential for U.S. cotton is enhanced. Net imports by Communist countries from the Free World may be slightly above the 1.7 million bales estimated for 1965-66.

WORLD PRUNE PACK DOWN

The 1966 dried prune pack in the 8 countries which account for nearly all of the export trade is estimated at 190,500 short tons, or 93 percent of the near-average 1965 tonnage.

Foreign production is sharply higher and U.S. production sharply lower. At 67,500 tons, the foreign pack is nearly double last year's short crop and 20 percent above average. Yugoslavia led the recovery, with a 30,000-ton pack indicated for 1966 as against last year's near-crop failure of only 6,400 tons. French production, after 3 successive years of disappointing crops--when the out-turn was well below the potential what with substantial new acreage coming into bearing--may be the largest in more than 35 years, if the 14,500-ton estimate is borne out. The Southern Hemisphere crop, harvested early in the year, was slightly above the 1965 volume mainly due to an upturn in Argentine production.

The short fall in U.S. production is the dominating feature in the world prune market this season. In 1964 and 1965, California had back-to-back bumper crops for the first time since 1956 and 1957. This made itself felt in lower export prices and in substantially higher U.S. exports (in the 1964-65 and 1965-66 seasons) than in the several intervening seasons. In consequence of unfavorable spring weather, the 1966 California crop amounts to only 120,000 tons, according to official estimates. Industry circles, however, claim that the final estimate will not be quite that low because the dry-away ratio, i.e., ratio of weight of dried prunes to the weight of fresh prunes, will have turned out more favorable than usual. Even if this should be the case, the California crop would still be well below average.

Statistics on prune production and trade for Romania, Bulgaria, Turkey, and Iran are not included in FAS summaries. Reliable data for the first two are not available while tonnage in the latter two is of minor magnitude.

Exports from the seven countries listed below totaled an estimated 84,800 tons in 1965-66, the fourth consecutive year of above average movement, and the largest since 1957-58. Exports from the six foreign countries actually declined strongly while U.S. exports soared, attaining a total of 63,800 tons, the heaviest since 1949-50. Sharply reduced Yugoslav and Argentine export availabilities coupled with relatively attractive California prices contributed to the strong demand for California prunes.

Exports in 1966-67, however, for the same seven countries should be appreciably below that of the last 2 seasons though probably near average. U.S. exports will be drastically lower, possibly 20-odd thousand tons below the 1965-66 level. They would be still lower if the short 1966 pack were not accompanied by an above-average carryin of prunes of the previous crop. Exports by foreign producers, though, should rebound, exceeding their low 1965-66 volume by possibly 15,000 tons in achieving above-average 1966-67 movement. Yugoslav exports, in particular, will be higher as well as those of France and Argentina.

U.S. export prices, responding to the short California harvest, have risen sharply. They are appreciably higher than early-season 1965-66 prices, somewhat higher than most early 1964-65 season prices, and are fairly similar to those prevailing early in the 1963-64 season. The London trade has reported the following c.i.f. prices for California prunes:

Date	Size			
	40/50	50/60	60/70	70/80
	Cents per pound			
October 1964	21.9	19.3	18.8	18.0
January 1965	18.0	17.0	16.0	15.0
October 1965	18.5	17.7	16.7	16.2
January 1966	19.2	18.5	17.5	17.0
October 1966	22.6	21.9	20.4	--

PRUNES, DRIED: Exports from principal producing countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-65 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	Preliminary 1965
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	4.6	4.4	4.3	6.5	3.7
Australia	2.1	2.2	1.8	2.1	4.7
Chile	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.5	3.1
France	.8	.9	1.0	.4	.4
South Africa, Republic of	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1
Yugoslavia	20.5	29.5	24.4	18.7	9.0
Foreign total	31.3	40.5	34.6	30.5	21.0
United States	43.1	42.5	40.1	51.9	63.8
Grand total	74.4	83.0	74.7	82.4	84.8

1/ Year beginning January 1 in Argentina, Australia, Chile, and the Republic of South Africa; August 1, 1960-64 average, subsequent years October 1 in France; September 1 in the United States and October 1 in Yugoslavia.

PRUNES, DRIED: Commercial production in selected countries, average 1960-64, annual 1962-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1962	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
Argentina	7.8	7.7	6.9	10.5	5.5	8.3
Australia	4.8	3.7	5.9	5.4	5.9	5.8
Chile	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.9
France	8.2	13.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	14.5
Italy	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.6	1/
South Africa, Republic of	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.7	1.4
Yugoslavia	27.0	31.0	24.0	34.0	6.4	30.0
Foreign total	56.4	64.4	54.1	66.8	36.0	67.5
United States	149.6	152.5	133.0	181.6	168.8	2/123.0
Grand total	206.0	216.9	187.1	248.4	204.8	190.5

1/ Estimate not available; assumed at same level as 1965.
2/ Partially estimated, i.e. for Oregon crop.

SUGAR PRODUCTION AT HIGHEST LEVEL

The Foreign Agricultural Service estimates the 1966-67 world sugar crop at 72.8 million short tons, raw value. This is the highest production ever, slightly exceeding the 72.6 million tons of 1964-65. World consumption, while rising, will be some 5 million tons below production. Stocks, already burdensome, will rise by the end of the year to about 28 million tons. The accumulation will be primarily in the exporting countries.

Increased yields are the main factor contributing to a larger 1966-67 crop than what was produced for 1965-66. Weather was particularly favorable in several of the major areas. Significant increases in centrifugal sugar production occurred in Australia, Cuba, Republic of South Africa, U.S.S.R., and Western Europe. Although Hurricane Inez in late September and early October struck Guadeloupe, Haiti, Dominican Republic, Mexico, and Cuba, the extent of damage was not great. (The sugar crop in Guadeloupe was damaged most severely.) In Cuba, the hurricane blew over much of the cane in Oriente Province, where 30 percent of the crop is produced. While making it harder to harvest, the reduction in size of the crop was minimal.

Production of noncentrifugal sugar for 1966-67 is estimated at 9.4 million tons, compared with 8.7 million for 1965-66. The main part of the increase will occur in India, which produces about 65 percent of the total world production.

World industrial molasses production for 1966-67 is estimated at 3.62 billion gallons, slightly higher than the 3.46 billion produced for 1965-66. Cuba is expected to have a much larger crop as the sugarcane production will substantially exceed that of 1965-66.

The world sugar surplus continues, and prices on the world market remain at very low levels. Nevertheless, only a few countries have announced production cutbacks.

WORLD WALNUT PRODUCTION UP

The 1966 commercial walnut crop in the main producing countries (exclusive of the Soviet-oriented countries and Communist China) is preliminarily estimated at 170,600 short tons inshell basis. This is 13 percent above the 1965 harvest and 2 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Both foreign and U.S. production were up from last year, but the foreign crop was 7 percent below average, while U.S. output was 12 percent above the 1960-64 average. The French crop bounced back above average after a poor 1965 harvest. India also had a larger crop than either the 1965 or average but Italian production was off substantially from 1965 and average. Production in Iran and Turkey was down, but it showed no change in Syria from the 1965 level.

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Canada (beet)	155	144	139
Mexico	1,899	2,319	2,484
United States			
Continental (beet)	2,774	2,823	2,950
Continental (cane)	934	1,104	1,275
Hawaii	1,122	1,275	1,215
Puerto Rico	999	897	950
Virgin Islands of the U.S.	12	5	0
British Honduras	33	49	84
Costa Rica	91	115	125
El Salvador	79	126	132
Guatemala	137	175	172
Honduras	29	41	49
Nicaragua	97	116	130
Panama	42	60	63
Cuba	5,596	4,950	6,600
Dominican Republic	852	800	855
Guadeloupe	165	185	175
Haiti	70	65	70
Jamaica	524	554	560
Martinique	85	58	58
Trinidad and Tobago	258	234	280
West Indies: Barbados	194	192	220
Leeward & Windward Islands 4/	74	51	53
Total North America	16,221	16,338	18,639
South America (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Argentina	950	1,422	993
Bolivia	66	100	105
Brazil	3,815	5,329	4,557
Chile (beet)	94	115	132
Colombia	421	482	490
Ecuador	162	193	203
Guyana	344	342	336
Paraguay	40	44	50
Peru	878	882	893
Surinam	12	21	21
Uruguay (beet and cane)	53	81	68
Venezuela	325	415	435
Total South America	7,160	9,426	8,283
Europe (beet unless otherwise indicated):			
Austria	312	260	377
Belgium and Luxembourg	497	480	460
Denmark	341	265	371
Finland	58	45	45
France	2,309	2,583	2,097
Germany, West	1,980	1,720	2,157
Greece 5/ 6/	30	115	120
Ireland	156	130	105
Italy	1,082	1,367	1,440
Netherlands	620	665	700
Portugal			
Azores and Madeira	19	19	19
Spain (cane and beet)	560	620	637
Sweden	312	222	267
Switzerland	44	50	60
United Kingdom	988	1,032	1,015
Total West Europe	9,308	9,573	9,870

-continued

CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR (raw value) 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Europe - continued:			
Albania 6/	14	14	14
Bulgaria 6/	207	121	246
Czechoslovakia 6/	1,160	853	1,022
Germany, East 6/	869	864	786
Hungary	492	495	432
Poland	1,693	1,620	1,547
Romania	408	465	507
Yugoslavia	323	402	521
Total East Europe	5,166	4,834	5,075
Total Europe	14,474	14,407	14,945
USSR (Europe and Asia)	7,623	10,000	11,133
Africa (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Ethiopia	67	78	85
United Arab Republic	401	465	465
Congo (Kinsasha)	38	45	45
Kenya 6/	41	34	35
Tanzania 6/ 7/	51	77	83
Uganda 6/	128	137	140
Malagasy Republic	110	126	130
Mauritius	588	732	632
Mozambique	183	210	265
Reunion	246	255	212
Rhodesia 8/	95	255	290
South Africa, Republic of 9/	1,233	1,002	1,700
Swaziland 10/	105	140	155
Other Africa 11/	193	246	332
Total Africa	3,479	3,802	4,569
Asia (cane unless otherwise indicated):			
Iran (beet and cane)	185	240	300
Turkey (Europe and Asia)(beet)	639	625	720
China: Mainland (cane and beet)	1,026	1,750	1,800
Taiwan	991	1,100	1,075
Burma	66	80	86
India 12/	3,694	4,515	4,333
Indonesia	708	854	660
Japan (beet and cane)	229	415	374
Pakistan	225	489	552
Philippines	1,704	1,584	1,910
Ryukyu Islands 13/	161	260	220
Thailand	212	310	235
Other Asia (cane and beet) 14/	113	161	174
Total Asia	9,953	12,383	12,439
Oceania (cane):			
Australia	1,806	2,132	2,511
Fiji	266	310	315
Total Oceania	2,072	2,442	2,826
World total (cane)	34,405	39,560	41,671
World total (beet)	26,577	29,238	31,163
World total (cane and beet)	60,982	68,798	72,834

1/ Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from noncentrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade. 2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangement here, all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May/April year in which harvesting and sugar production began. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes Antigua, St. Kitts, and St. Vincent. St. Lucia discontinued January 1, 1964. 5/ No sugar produced prior to 1961-62. 6/ Production refers to calendar year for the first of the two years indicated. 7/ Formerly Tanganyika, beginning 1964-65 includes Zanzibar. 8/ Prior to 1964-65, included Malawi and Zambia. 9/ Beginning 1962-63, Swaziland reported separately. 10/Two-year average, prior to 1962-63 included in South Africa. 11/ Other Africa includes Algeria, French Somaliland, Somali Republic, Sudan, Angola, Congo (Brazzaville), Liberia, Tunisia, Ghana, Malawi, Zambia and Morocco. 12/ Includes Khandsari. 13/ Prior to July 1965 issue, included in "Other Asia". 14/ Other Asia includes Afghanistan, Israel, Syria, South Vietnam, Iraq, Lebanon, Ceylon, Nepal and South Korea.

NONCENTRIFUGAL SUGAR 1/: Production in specified countries, average 1960-61 through 1964-65, annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 2/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66	1966-67 3/
	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:			
Costa Rica	76	40	40
El Salvador	24	25	25
Guatemala	38	32	30
Mexico	136	132	130
Nicaragua	22	18	18
Panama	4	4	4
Total	300	251	247
South America:			
Colombia	683	695	695
Ecuador	38	40	40
Peru	26	15	14
Venezuela	53	42	42
Total	800	792	791
Asia:			
Burma	163	160	160
China: Mainland	417	700	800
Taiwan	24	24	24
India	4,995	5,512	6,063
Indonesia	334	330	330
Japan	24	7	7
Pakistan	768	616	627
Philippines	51	71	72
Ryukyu Islands	15	15	15
Thailand	148	165	165
Vietnam	36	40	40
Total	6,975	7,640	8,303
Total of above countries	8,075	8,683	9,341

1/ Noncentrifugal sugar includes all types of sugar produced by other than centrifugal process which is largely for consumption in the relatively few areas where produced. The estimates include such kinds known as piloncillo, panela, papelon, chancaca, rapadura, jaggery gur, muscovado, panocha, etc.

2/ Years shown are crop-harvesting years. For chronological arrangements here all campaigns which begin not earlier than May of one year, nor later than April of the following year, are placed in the same crop-harvesting year. The entire season's production of each country is credited to the May-April year in which harvesting and sugar production began.

3/ Preliminary.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66 preliminary	1966-67 forecast
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
North America			
Canada 2/	10,721	12,574	12,319
Costa Rica	3,625	(3,821)	(3,900)
Cuba 3/	226,860	192,399	(250,000)
Dominican Republic	55,646	56,000	58,000
El Salvador	4,202	8,220	(8,600)
Guatemala	7,057	9,100	(9,000)
Haiti	3,867	4,090	(4,400)
Jamaica	31,496	(35,588)	(35,000)
Mexico	133,086	169,762	181,461
Nicaragua	6,009	5,656	5,847
Panama	2,953	(4,500)	(5,000)
United States, Mainland	253,064	278,415	(300,000)
Hawaii	55,535	58,299	(58,000)
Puerto Rico	60,631	57,200	(60,000)
Other	48,297	(62,000)	(70,000)
Total North America	903,049	957,624	1,061,527
South America:			
Argentina	70,839	97,565	75,578
Brazil	244,667	(291,449)	(250,000)
Chile	3,192	4,351	4,089
Guyana	21,594	23,712	24,750
Peru 2/	47,068	(48,700)	(50,000)
Uruguay	3,568	5,024	4,023
Venezuela 2/	24,972	31,252	(33,000)
Other	21,332	(29,000)	(30,000)
Total South America	437,232	531,053	471,440
Europe:			
Austria	13,156	10,957	15,921
Belgium and Luxembourg	19,083	19,480	18,791
Denmark	14,940	13,673	17,794
Finland	3,746	3,727	3,952
France	94,403	99,273	84,288
Germany, West	86,594	72,113	93,653
Greece	4/ 1,985	5,994	6,181
Ireland	7,177	4,712	3,806
Italy	50,523	74,923	83,351
Netherlands	24,238	24,163	22,477
Spain	31,950	35,544	36,356
Sweden	13,299	9,553	10,864
Switzerland	1,804	2,060	2,248
United Kingdom	52,029	60,060	56,192
Total West Europe	414,927	436,232	455,874

-continued

MOLASSES, INDUSTRIAL: World production, average 1960-61 through 1964-65 annual 1965-66 and 1966-67 1/ - continued

Continent and country	Average 1960-61 through 1964-65	1965-66 preliminary	1966-67 forecast
	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons
Europe - continued:			
Hungary	25,359	29,596	29,033
Poland	71,813	85,599	86,161
Romania	5/ 12,287	20,604	22,477
Yugoslavia	14,348	16,858	21,540
Other East Europe	(106,570)	(79,231)	(99,085)
Total East Europe	230,377	231,888	258,296
Total Europe	645,304	668,120	714,170
USSR (Europe and Asia)	375,180	458,901	486,997
Africa:			
Angola	2,931	(2,810)	(3,000)
Mauritius	22,602	27,982	(24,000)
Mozambique	10,010	(12,000)	(12,500)
South Africa, Republic of	42,498	45,880	76,466
United Arab Republic 6/	31,181	34,464	34,652
Other Africa	51,000	(55,000)	(60,000)
Total Africa	160,222	178,136	210,618
Asia:			
China, Taiwan	32,500	2/ 50,127	2/ (55,000)
India	201,580	228,377	(220,000)
Indonesia	32,966	(40,000)	(31,000)
Iran	7,239	8,429	11,238
Japan 2/	9,440	6,930	6,556
Philippines	83,203	94,590	(110,000)
Thailand	27,433	33,715	27,159
Turkey	24,498	28,658	29,033
Other Asia	52,761	(88,000)	(88,000)
Total Asia	471,620	578,826	577,986
Oceania:			
Australia	63,695	75,000	87,500
Fiji	11,250	11,613	(12,000)
Total Oceania	74,945	86,613	99,500
Total world	3,067,552	3,459,273	3,622,238

1/ In each country the year of production is the same as that for centrifugal sugar production. Production has been estimated by groups of countries known to produce centrifugal sugar, but for which insufficient data are available to show production for each country. Figures in parentheses are Foreign Agricultural Service estimates. 2/ Calendar year; first year mentioned in heading. 3/ Includes hi-test molasses. 4/ 4 year average. 5/ 3 year average. 6/ May include edible molasses.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

World exports (for the seven specified exporting countries and exclusive of the Soviet-oriented countries and Communist China) in 1965-66 were well below the previous year and sharply below average. While foreign exports were down 18 percent, U.S. exports increased 36 percent (on a small base) over the year before. Because of the larger crops in France and India (the largest and third largest exporters on an average), 1966-67 exports by the seven foreign countries will probably exceed the past season's level.

Communist China seems to be becoming a more important walnut exporter. According to import statistics in Canada, the United Kingdom, West Germany, and Switzerland--the leading Free World walnut importers--China has ranked a steady fourth among world walnut exporters, averaging 6,700 tons sold to these markets. In 1965-66, China appears to have jumped into second place with over 12,000 tons shipped during the season. This compares with total exports of 15,000 tons from top ranking Italy during the same season.

United States exports tied a record with 4,900 tons (inshell basis) in 1965-66 after an above-average 1964-65 season total of 3,600 tons. The 1960-64 average total was 1,900 tons. This increase in sales was mostly the result of a program of increased emphasis on exports by the California walnut industry. It was also helped along by the short crop and smaller exports from foreign competitors--particularly from France. The U.S. exports consisted of 3,919 tons of inshell and 404 tons of kernels as against 2,866 tons inshell and 291 tons of kernels in 1964-65.

United States imports of walnuts totaled only 1,700 tons inshell basis in 1965-66 as compared with 3,327 tons in 1964-65. Virtually all imports are in kernel form.

Foreign walnut prices in January 1966 were generally above the year before, but by October they had generally dropped below their January level. In October 1966 Indian light halves and pieces were below the level of a year earlier, but both French light and Turkish amber halves remained above a year ago.

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Estimated commercial production in selected countries, average 1960-64 and annual 1963-66

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France	28.6	31.0	33.8	20.0	33.0
India	13.6	13.0	13.0	11.0	15.0
Iran	4.4	3.5	3.0	4.0	3.0
Italy	24.9	22.0	20.0	21.5	17.0
Syria	4.8	7.5	3.9	5.0	5.0
Turkey	8.4	7.0	7.5	8.0	6.0
Yugoslavia	3.7	4.0	3.5	1.8	3.6
Foreign total	88.4	88.0	84.7	71.3	82.6
United States	78.6	83.1	89.7	80.3	88.0
Grand total	167.0	171.1	174.4	151.6	170.6

WALNUTS, IN-SHELL BASIS: Exports from selected countries, average 1960-64 and 1962-66 crop years 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66
	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons	1,000 Short tons
France	16.8	17.5	15.9	19.4	8.5
India	11.2	8.6	9.2	9.0	6.6
Iran	2/ 2.6	4.0	1.8	1.5	2.1
Italy	14.1	14.8	10.1	9.9	15.0
Turkey	4.7	5.2	3.9	3.5	3.9
Yugoslavia	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.0	0.3
Foreign total	50.4	51.6	42.5	44.3	36.4
United States	1.9	1.4	1.7	3.6	4.9
Grand total	52.3	53.0	44.2	47.9	41.3

1/ Crop year beginning October 1 in France, Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and the United States, and September 23 in Iran. 2/ Four year average 1961-64.

WALNUTS: Prices, landed, duty paid, London

Type	October		January	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound	U.S. Cents per pound
SHELLED:				
French light halves	118.6	141.8	93.2	158.8
Turkish light halves	---	106.7	82.0	113.0
Turkish amber halves	69.8	83.6	64.8	89.2
Turkish light pieces	---	---	---	71.3
Indian light halves	63.5	48.9	56.0	60.3
Indian light pieces	49.5	36.2	45.2	47.1
IN-SHELL:				
Sorrentos 1/	---	---	25.8	27.2

1/ F. o. b. Italy.

WORLD PEANUT PRODUCTION
UP FROM REDUCED LEVEL OF 1965

World production of peanuts in 1966 is tentatively estimated at about 17.5 million short tons, unshelled basis compared with the reduced level of 17.2 million tons in 1965 and the record 17.8 million tons of 1964. Production is up from last year largely because of the sharp increase expected in India, which is partially offset by the substantial declines foreseen in West Africa.

The slight decline from 1965 in North America stems from the smaller crop in the United States. At the November 1 estimate of 1.2 million tons, U.S. production is 2 percent less than last year's record. Acreage picked and threshed was down slightly, and the indicated average yield of 1,712 pounds per acre is 23 pounds less than the 1965 record.

South American production from crops harvested early this year increased an estimated 8 percent from last year. Peanut acreage in Argentina declined one-sixth, but rain damage to the crop apparently was less extensive than anticipated, and production was reported at 453,000 tons, down only 6 percent from the 1965 record. Peanut production in Brazil has trended sharply upward from the 1955-59 average of 270,000 tons to a record crop, estimated at 856,000 tons, in 1966. Acreage also was at a record level, and yields were good.

Early indications are that African peanut production will be sharply below last year's alltime high. Drought has prevailed in both Nigeria and Senegal which, together, normally account for almost one-half of Africa's total production. Moreover, internal disturbances in Nigeria have created problems in land cultivation and in harvesting and marketing of crops. Peanut purchases by the Nigerian Marketing Boards for export and crushing from the 1966 crop are tentatively forecast at about 784,000 short tons (700,000 long tons) shelled basis, compared with record purchases from last year's crop of an estimated 1.12 million tons (1.0 million). On the basis of this forecast, total production may approximate 1.4 million short tons, unshelled basis, compared with the record 1965 crop, estimated at almost 1.9 million tons.

Drought in Senegal, which began in late June and continued well into August, reportedly prevented germination of much of the plantings and necessitated extensive re-plantings in most areas. Consequently, much of the crop is later than normal and delayed harvesting may result in significant early crop losses. Moreover, above-normal rainfall in October may have adversely affected the crop in the ripening period.

Commercial purchases by the Office de Commercialization Agricole (OCA) for crushing and export are forecast at about 725,000 short tons (659,000 metric tons) unshelled basis, compared with the 1965 record net commercial crop of about 1,058,000 tons (960,000). On the basis of expected purchases, total production is forecast at 875,000 short tons (797,000 metric tons) against 1,235,000 tons (1,121,925) last year. A higher rate of commercialization is expected this year, reflecting producer efforts to offset income losses due to reduced production.

While estimates of Niger's crop are not yet available, production there also is expected to be reduced by drought from the high level of 1965. In contrast, production in Mali is expected to be larger than last year's crop, which was reduced sharply by drought and by a sizable acreage shift from peanuts to subsistence grains.

In the Sudan, the bulk of the peanuts are grown in the rainland areas of Kardofan and Darfur Provinces. The concensus of private traders is that the crop will be sharply less than last year's because of insufficient rain and insect damage to seed at planting time. Production is placed tentatively at 187,000 tons, almost 40 percent below that of 1965.

South Africa's production reportedly increased this year to 216,000 tons despite a decline in acreage attributed to adverse weather. Acreage reduction for the 1965 crop was due mainly to an unfavorable price-cost relationship. During the past season producers' prices were at a more favorable level.

The increase of about 1.1 million tons currently estimated for peanut production in Asia is virtually all in India. Weather conditions were generally favorable in India during the early part of the current season, and rainfall in all peanut-growing areas was relatively satisfactory. However, rainfall in October was substantially below normal in many of the major-producing areas. At this early date, production is forecast at about 5.5 million tons, almost one-fourth or 1.1 million tons above last year's drought-reduced level, but 15 percent, or almost one million tons below the record crop of 1964.

Indications are that peanut acreage increased in Mainland China this year, particularly in Shantung, the leading peanut-producing province on the mainland, and that the crop was progressing well in August. However, persistent autumn drought reportedly prevailed in Kwangtung, the major peanut-producing province of South China. Total production in China is presently estimated at 2.6 million tons, or slightly above last year's level.

PEANUTS 1/: Acreage and production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1964-66

Continent and country	Acreage 2/				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 3/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
North America:								
United States	1,501	1,405	1,443	1,428	799	1,102	1,252	1,222
Mexico	163	190	193	200	92	106	108	110
Cuba	30	---	---	---	9	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	117	124	---	---	59	78	71	---
Estimated total 4/	1,825	1,805	1,845	1,835	960	1,305	1,450	1,420
South America:								
Argentina	526	851	935	781	261	367	484	453
Brazil 5/	486	1,062	1,023	1,561	270	518	730	856
Paraguay	48	49 5/	56 5/	52	18	21	21	20
Uruguay	20 5/	19 5/	16 5/	13	6	8	1	5
Estimated total 4/	1,120	2,035	2,085	2,460	575	935	1,260	1,360
Europe:								
Greece	5	7	7	---	5	6	7	---
Italy	13	11	8	---	12	12	8	---
Spain	18	---	---	---	10	9	9	9
Estimated total 4/	45	35	35	35	30	30	25	25
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	6/ 1	7/	7/	7/	---	7/	7/	7/
Africa:								
Sudan	442	888	808	810	157	305	309	187
United Arab Republic	38	52	56	57	34	51	55	57
Angola	6/ 94	---	---	---	6/ 22	33	35	---
Cameroon	328	310	---	---	110	127	138	---
Central African Republic	)	222	---	---	)	102	110	---
Chad	) 556	443	445	---	) 193	140	165	---
Congo (Brazzaville)	)	---	---	---	)	12	13	---
Gabon	)	---	---	---	)	1	8/	8/
Congo (Kinshasa)	692	---	---	---	193	95	90	---
Gambia	275	---	---	---	80	103	110	---
Ghana	6/ 137	---	---	---	45	---	---	---
Guinea	---	---	---	---	6/ 28	16	16	---
Malagasy Republic	102	---	---	---	31	42	38	---
Mali	---	640	545	545	124	145	100	140
Mozambique 9/	---	---	---	---	40	95	105	---
Niger	690	736	---	---	162	219	320	---
Nigeria	6/ 3,500	---	---	---	1,103	1,380	1,895	1,415
Malawi	)				---	115	145	230
Rhodesia	) ---	---	---	---	---	173	70	75
Zambia	)				---	10	50	80
Senegal	6/ 2,175	2,720	2,755	---	6/ 925	1,070	1,235	875
Tanzania 9/	---	---	---	---	22	17	27	20
Uganda	425	627	---	---	186	175	---	---
South Africa	602	887	745	724	204	223	209	216
Estimated total 4/	12,260	15,090	14,855	14,840	4,105	5,115	5,880	4,980
Asia:								
Israel	12	5/ 6	5/ 10	5/ 10	17	10	15	15
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	20	22	27	---	23	25	33	---
China:								
Mainland	5,815	4,645	4,795	4,900	3,065	2,525	2,535	2,600
Taiwan	5/ 248	249	256	---	96	128	139	---
Burma 5/	926	1,332	1,785	---	265	379	580	---
India	14,716	17,831	17,720	---	5,000	6,490	4,434	5,500
Indonesia	816	964	990	---	379	446	415	---
Japan 5/	91	156	164	173	76	144	158	175
Philippines	71	62	60	65	20	16	15	17
Thailand	221	214	5/ 217	5/ 237	123	132	133	138
Estimated total 4/	23,050	25,660	26,200	26,345	9,120	10,395	8,560	9,720
Oceania: Australia	39	45	46	50	19	26	12	15
Estimated world total 4/	38,340	44,670	45,066	45,565	14,811	17,806	17,187	17,520

1/ Peanuts in the shell. Southern Hemisphere peanut crops, which are harvested from April to June, are combined with those of the Northern Hemisphere harvested from September through December of the same year. 2/ Harvested areas as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 5/ Planted area. 6/ Less than 5 years. 7/ Less than 500 acres and 500 tons. 8/ Less than 500 tons. 9/ Commercial crop.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

RECORD WORLD CORN
PRODUCTION FORECAST

World corn production in 1966 is forecast at a record 216 million metric tons, according to the latest information available to the Foreign Agricultural Service. This is 4 percent above the previous record crop in 1964 and 10 percent above the 1960-64 average.

Larger outturns in Europe and the Soviet Union, where weather conditions were good from planting through harvest, are mainly responsible for the larger world corn crop.

The current corn forecast combined with earlier production forecasts for barley and oats makes a total for these three grains of 359 million tons, 4 percent above the 344 million ton record last year.

Corn production in North America in 1966 was about equal to that of 1965. The Canadian corn crop was at a new high of 1.6 million tons, up 6 percent. Production in the United States at 104.9 million tons was 1 percent lower, while acreage was up 3 percent. The Mexican corn crop is estimated 5 percent higher at 7.9 million tons, a result of favorable moisture conditions. Larger corn crops also occurred throughout the Central American area.

Good weather brought good corn harvests in all parts of the European continent. The West European crop at 9.8 million tons was 12 percent larger than a year earlier. It was also 16 percent over the 1960-64 average, due entirely to increased yields. The EEC crop was up 10 percent in 1966. French production was at a new high of 3.8 million tons, up 15 percent, as acreage increased by 9 percent. The current French crop represents a gain of 46 percent as compared with the 1960-64 average, while the yield showed an increase of 39 percent.

The East European corn crop at 20.3 million tons was 19 percent above the poor 1965 harvest and 20 percent above the 1960-64 average. Yugoslavia had a record crop at 7.8 million tons, up 32 percent.

Corn production in the Soviet Union is estimated at 8 million tons, up sharply from 1965 but 13 percent below 1964. Good growing conditions, in contrast to last year's drought, and heavier use of fertilizer contributed to improved yield this year. Also, a selective reduction of corn area planted for grain and an increase in corn prices, both of which occurred in 1965, were first reflected in this year's good yield.

In Asia, corn production of 26.4 million tons is 6 percent higher than in 1965, with larger crops occurring in Turkey, India, the Philippines and Thailand.

While it is early to forecast corn crops in the Southern Hemisphere countries of Africa and South America, production there could be near the level of last season according to present indications.

CORN: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965-66 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre 3/			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 4/	1965	1966 4/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million bushels	Million bushels
North America:											
Canada	498	752	771	70.9	79.3	81.9	897	1,515	1,603	59.6	63.1
United States	60,909	57,049	58,754	62.2	73.1	70.3	95,736	105,946	104,899	4,171.1	4,129.9
El Salvador	448	477	519	17.2	16.8	21.0	196	203	276	8.0	10.9
Guatemala	1,682	1,726	--	13.3	15.5	--	570	678	805	26.7	31.7
Honduras	993	1,024	--	12.0	13.5	--	303	352	423	13.8	16.7
Mexico	15,416	17,297	16,062	15.5	17.1	19.4	6,603	7,500	7,900	295.3	311.0
Nicaragua	353	424	--	13.9	13.0	--	124	140	163	5.5	6.5
Total 5/	81,710	80,110	80,740	50.6	57.4	56.8	104,930	116,770	116,550	4,597.0	4,588.3
South America:											
Argentina	7,008	8,288	--	28.0	33.4	--	4,984	7,040	--	277.2	--
Brazil	19,307	19,108	--	20.6	18.3	--	10,124	10,013	--	394.2	--
Chile	183	187	187	37.9	52.5	--	176	249	--	9.8	--
Colombia	1,823	1,977	--	17.2	17.3	--	797	871	--	34.3	--
Ecuador	508	519	519	11.7	12.9	--	151	170	--	6.7	--
Peru	842	890	--	22.6	22.6	--	485	510	--	20.1	--
Uruguay	563	560	--	10.3	9.1	--	147	130	--	5.1	--
Venezuela	1,095	1,141	1,160	17.2	18.4	--	461	521	--	20.5	--
Total 5/	32,330	33,730	33,470	21.7	23.4	22.3	17,820	20,040	19,000	788.9	748.0
Europe:											
EEC:											
France	2,229	2,147	2,347	46.4	61.6	64.5	2,629	3,360	3,845	132.3	151.4
Germany, West	41	66	78	37.6	57.4	64.1	39	96	127	3.8	5.0
Italy	2,866	2,538	2,545	51.3	51.4	54.1	3,732	3,316	3,500	130.5	137.8
Total EEC	5,136	4,751	4,970	49.1	56.1	59.2	6,400	6,772	7,472	266.6	294.2
Austria	130	123	137	61.2	60.0	67.4	202	187	235	7.3	9.2
Greece	461	362	351	23.6	30.3	37.8	276	279	337	11.0	13.3
Portugal	1,203	1,186	1,359	18.5	13.3	17.4	562	400	600	15.7	23.6
Spain	1,146	1,191	1,236	36.9	38.2	38.2	1,074	1,155	1,200	45.5	47.2
Total Western Europe 5/	8,080	7,615	8,055	41.5	45.5	48.1	8,515	8,795	9,845	346.2	387.6
Bulgaria	1,601	1,549	1,630	40.7	35.6	52.6	1,655	1,400	2,178	55.1	85.7
Czechoslovakia	509	395	420	39.4	34.5	42.3	509	346	450	13.6	17.7
Hungary	3,226	3,010	3,090	40.3	46.6	47.0	3,304	3,564	3,688	140.3	145.2
Romania	8,305	8,169	8,400	27.4	28.3	29.1	5,784	5,877	6,200	231.4	244.1
Yugoslavia	6,118	6,301	6,425	36.4	37.0	47.8	5,664	5,920	7,800	233.1	307.1
Total Eastern Europe 5/	19,785	19,415	19,985	33.7	34.7	40.1	16,940	17,130	20,335	674.4	800.5
Total Europe 5/	27,865	27,030	28,040	39.7	37.8	42.4	25,455	25,925	30,180	1,020.6	1,188.1

U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	15,518	7,907	7,770	24.3	23.9	40.5	9,564	4,800	8,000	189.0	314.9
Africa:											
Morocco	1,122	1,072	1,083	11.0	10.2	5.5	314	279	150	11.0	5.9
United Arab Republic	1,793	1,713	1,765	40.0	49.8	49.1	1,823	2,100	2,200	82.7	86.6
Angola	1,465	--	--	10.9	--	--	407	380	--	15.0	--
Congo (Kinshasa)	995	--	--	9.5	--	--	239	--	--	--	--
Malagasy Republic	247	--	--	14.4	--	--	90	90	--	3.5	--
Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi	2,960	--	--	23.2	--	--	1,748	2,100	2,000	82.7	78.7
South Africa, Republic of	13,106	14,054	--	15.5	14.3	--	5,147	5,099	--	200.8	--
Total Africa 5/	34,200	34,820	35,110	17.1	17.3	17.6	14,850	15,290	15,720	601.9	618.9
Asia:											
Turkey	1,689	1,606	1,668	21.4	19.6	23.6	916	800	1,000	31.5	39.4
China, Mainland	--	--	--	--	--	--	11,580	--	--	--	--
Taiwan	43	46	--	29.4	35.2	--	32	41	--	1.6	--
India	11,200	11,572	--	15.5	15.8	--	4,402	4,632	4,800	182.4	189.0
Indonesia	7,486	--	--	15.3	--	--	2,823	--	--	--	--
Japan	100	74	72	40.9	39.1	39.9	104	75	73	2.9	2.9
Pakistan	1,190	1,349	--	16.5	15.8	--	498	543	--	21.4	--
Philippines	4,759	4,673	--	10.2	10.5	--	1,230	1,250	1,450	49.2	57.1
Thailand	922	1,425	--	30.7	27.6	--	720	1,000	1,200	39.4	47.2
Total 5/	52,670	55,780	56,710	17.0	17.6	18.3	22,760	24,870	26,420	979.1	1,040.1
Oceania:											
Australia	206	213	--	33.6	21.1	--	176	114	--	4.5	--
New Zealand	8	9	--	77.8	100.0	--	16	23	--	0.9	--
Total 5/	214	222	258	35.3	24.3	32.9	192	137	--	5.4	8.5
World Total 5/	244,510	239,600	242,100	31.5	34.1	35.1	195,570	207,830	216,090	8,181.9	8,506.9

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvest which begins early in 1967. 2/ Figures refer to harvested area as far as possible. 3/ Yield per acre calculated from acreage and production data shown. 4/ Preliminary estimates for Northern Hemisphere countries; for the Southern Hemisphere, preliminary forecasts. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for any missing data for countries shown and for other producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WORLD FLAXSEED PRODUCTION
SMALLEST SINCE 1954

World production of flaxseed in 1966 is forecast at approximately 117 million bushels, 17 percent less than last year's above-average output, 12 percent less than the 1955-59 average, and the smallest since 1954. Crops declined from last year's level in all major producing and exporting countries with the possible exception of the Soviet Union. Prospects for the Argentine crop are still uncertain.

This year, flaxseed production in North American countries will be an estimated 17 million bushels less than the large outturn of 1965. Production in the United States at 23.5 million bushels is down one-third from last year's level and almost the same proportion from the 1955-59 average. While harvested acreage declined 4 percent, the decline in production from a year earlier stemmed basically from the reduced yield--8.9 bushels per acre against last year's record 12.7 bushels. Almost 96 percent of the crop was produced in the Dakotas and Minnesota with nearly 60 percent in North Dakota alone.

Canada's production was an estimated 23.6 million bushels, almost one-fifth less than last year's near-record outturn. However, it is 5 percent above the 1955-59 average and promises to be equal to or superior in oil quality compared with that of recent years. Acreage declined 11 percent from a year earlier, and average yields 10 percent. Prospects of higher returns for wheat than for flaxseed probably accounted for most of the decline in acreage. In addition, however, wet, cold spring weather in Manitoba, the major producing province, retarded seeding past the optimum time in some areas.

Flaxseed crops to be harvested late this calendar year in South America may be down for the second successive year. The third official estimate placed seedings in Argentina at 2.5 million acres or 23 percent below the area seeded last year. Low temperatures and lack of moisture, plus a strong interest in wheat as a substitute for flaxseed, contributed to the reduced acreage. Harvesting in the north was expected to start early in November. Production prospects are uncertain as the crop has been affected by drought, but growing conditions reportedly have improved in recent weeks, notably in Entre Rios. Estimates of production currently range from 20 to 24 million bushels compared with last year's outturn of 22.4 million and the 1964 crop of 32.1 million bushels.

Early indications are that flaxseed production in Brazil will be less than one-half that of last year as a result of sharply reduced acreage and prospects of significantly lower yields. In contrast, trade estimates indicate that seedings to flaxseed are up about 6 percent in Uruguay. The Government's program of low interest loans to farmers

FLAXSEED: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and country	Harvested acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965	1966 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America:												
Canada	2,593	1,978	2,320	2,070	8.7	10.3	12.6	11.4	22,544	20,313	29,254	23,616
United States	4,358	2,831	2,763	2,644	7.9	8.6	12.7	8.9	34,242	24,406	35,162	23,473
Mexico	53	60	60	60	12.4	12.6	13.2	13.9	705	748	787	827
Total	7,004	4,869	5,143	4,774	8.2	9.3	12.7	10.0	57,491	45,467	65,203	47,916
South America:												
Argentina	2,327	2,679	2,482	3/ 2,145	9.9	12.0	9.0	10.3	23,093	32,085	22,440	22,000
Brazil 4/	114	167	172	138	10.1	12.7	9.6	5.7	1,151	2,114	1,659	785
Chile 4/	14	11	11	10	11.8	12.1	11.8	11.8	167	138	134	122
Uruguay 4/	311	279	186	200	8.0	10.1	7.9	9.0	2,504	2,808	1,482	1,770
Total	2,766	3,136	2,851	2,493	9.7	11.8	9.0	9.9	26,915	37,145	25,715	24,677
Europe:												
Belgium 5/	69	97	67	57	9.7	10.2	9.7	9.6	671	987	649	543
Denmark	3	1	1	1	15.7	17.0	14.5	---	48	17	9	---
France 6/	7/ 119	195	8/ 146	8/ 150	7/ 13.4	10.1	8/ 10.7	8/ 10.5	7/ 1,592	1,972	8/ 1,560	8/ 1,585
Germany, West 5/	7/ 7	---	---	---	7/ 10.5	---	---	---	7/ 78	---	---	---
Greece	6	1	1	---	5.2	4.6	4.0	---	31	5	2	---
Italy 5/	30	13	11	---	10.9	13.9	13.5	---	331	175	154	---
Netherlands 5/	58	76	53	45	13.7	18.4	16.2	10.9	799	1,397	871	490
Spain	33	---	---	---	6.4	---	---	---	215	197	---	---
Sweden	3	1	9/	9/	22.8	19.0	15.7	15.9	74	13	7	4
Estimated total West Europe 10/	330	415	310	290	11.8	11.7	11.4	10.5	3,890	4,855	3,545	3,055
Bulgaria	6	9/	---	---	5.2	11.8	---	---	29	11/	---	---
Czechoslovakia 5/	135	130	---	---	5.1	---	---	---	693	---	---	---
Germany, East 5/	72	30	36	---	6.8	5.8	7.0	---	484	174	250	---
Hungary	8	20	17	---	9.8	7.9	18.2	---	82	154	315	---
Poland 5/	286	310	281	---	7.4	4.5	9.7	---	2,113	1,378	2,716	---
Romania	72	110	---	---	5.3	8.1	---	---	380	937	---	---
Estimated total East Europe 10/	605	620	570	585	6.3	5.2	8.2	7.4	3,795	3,255	4,675	4,335
Estimated total Europe 10/	935	1,035	880	875	8.2	7.8	9.3	8.4	7,685	8,110	8,220	7,390
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 5/	5,063	4,820	4,800	4,800	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	19,786	17,600	17,000	17,000
Africa:												
Algeria	7/ 7	---	---	---	7/ 2.7	---	---	---	7/ 17	---	---	---
Ethiopia 12/	---	262	267	---	---	8.3	8.3	---	1,497	2,165	2,205	---
Morocco	98	35	45	45	6.1	9.0	9.1	9.2	600	315	413	415
U.A.R. 5/	14	34	27	27	15.6	16.1	15.1	16.1	227	555	405	435
Estimated total 10/	275	345	350	350	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.9	2,435	3,100	3,090	3,120
Asia:												
Turkey (Europe and Asia) 4/5/	74	64	59	---	10.6	10.7	9.3	---	780	689	551	---
India 4/	3,682	4,957	4,969	4,800	4.1	3.0	3.7	2.9	15,096	14,920	18,345	13,780
Japan 4/5/	36	20	13	7	3.9	3.2	6.1	3.2	141	65	79	24
Pakistan 12/	73	76	76	76	7.5	8.7	8.8	8.9	551	660	660	680
Estimated total 10/	3,950	5,225	5,230	5,055	4.3	3.2	3.9	3.1	17,140	16,890	20,385	15,780
Oceania:												
Australia 12/	74	134	31	37	8.4	13.9	7.2	12.2	624	1,864	220	452
New Zealand	7/ 66	21	22	22	7/ 2.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	7/ 133	420	440	440
Total	140	155	53	59	5.4	14.7	12.5	15.1	757	2,284	660	892
Estimated world total 10/	20,133	19,585	19,307	17,506	6.6	6.7	7.3	6.7	132,209	130,596	140,273	116,775

1/ Harvests of the Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere countries in 1966 is combined with the Southern Hemisphere harvest which began late in 1966 and ends early in 1967. Estimates do not include China where annual production probably varies from 1 to 2 million bushels. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Estimate of harvested area based on seeded area officially estimated at 2.5 million acres. 4/ Planted area. 5/ Includes fiber flax area and seed production. 6/ Acreage includes that harvested for seed and that portion of fiber acreage which is harvested for seed as well as fiber. Production includes seed from fiber flax. 7/ Less than 5 years. 8/ Estimate based on incomplete data. 9/ Less than 500 acres. 10/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. 11/ Less than 500 tons. 12/ Flaxseed from acreage grown for seed only.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

for seed, fertilizer, and planting and harvesting expenses, which was in effect last year and was continued this year, stimulated increased seedings. Also, the low price for wheat caused some farmers to seed additional areas to flaxseed as an alternative crop to wheat. If yields approximate the average of the last 5 years, production may approach 1.8 million bushels or one-fifth more than last year's

Flaxseed production in Europe is tentatively placed at 7.4 million bushels, down 10 percent from the previous year and 4 percent below the 1955-59 average. While estimates for many countries, particularly those for Eastern Europe, are still lacking, production in Poland, the major flaxseed producing country, is believed to be down considerably. Output in France, the second ranking producing country, is believed to about equal last year's level.

There is no evidence of any significant change in flaxseed production in the Soviet Union from the 18 million bushels estimated to have been realized in 1965 from both fiber flax and flaxseed grown for oil. Quality is expected to be better this year than last because of a more timely harvest.

Africa has an annual flaxseed production of about 3 million bushels, of which over 2 million is produced in Ethiopia and most of the remainder in the United Arab Republic and Morocco. Production in the UAR is expected to be up considerably from last year's outturn in view of expanded acreage. No other significant change from last year is in prospect in Africa.

Flaxseed production in Asia is an estimated one-fourth less than in 1965 largely because of the sharp decline in India. At 13.8 million bushels, India's production was 4.6 million bushels less than a year earlier. Flaxseed, as well as all other oilseed crops in India, was badly affected by the drought of 1965. Acreage declined 3 percent and yields were below average.

In Australia, flaxseed production this year is expected to exceed the sharply-reduced level of 1965 but to be far less than the record of 1964. Under the guaranteed-price system, crushers failed to increase their contract with growers to the expected level because of the reduced demand for linseed oil from paint manufacturers.

WORLD JUTE PRODUCTION LARGER IN 1966

First estimates place world jute production up significantly, particularly when compared with the production levels of the four previous years. Kenaf (mesta) is certainly at a record level being 1.850 million pounds with Thailand as the major producer. In spite of this substantially high estimated production figure, 11.3 percent about the 1965 outturn and 7.2 percent above that of 1964, prices which have weakened some do not accurately reflect the size of the production and as a result they may average for 1966 the second highest level in the past twelve years, 1961 being the high year.

The Pakistan 1966 jute production estimate indicates a 2.6 percent decrease when compared with 1965. India on the other hand shows a production increase of about one-third over 1965 which was a low production year and was almost entirely responsible for the continued high level of prices which were maintained through September of this year. Behind Pakistan and India, Brazil is the third largest producer of jute and kenaf, in both instances a distant third. The 1964 and 1966 India production figures are almost identical.

The FAO Study Group on jute, kenaf and allied fibers met in Rome in September and attempted to set the framework of basic rules, which would tend to affect production and prices and bring stability to the world jute and kenaf markets, both in the raw fiber form and indirectly the fabrics.

For detailed breakdown on production for major producing countries of jute and kenaf, see table.

Jute: Estimated world production, by specified countries and production of certain allied fibers in India, Thailand and Brazil, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66

Country	Year of harvest			
	Average 1956-60[1]	1964	1965[1]	1966[2]
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
JUTE:				
Pakistan	2,390,243	2,131,202	2,545,600	2,480,000
India	1,769,680	2,412,403	1,794,000	2,400,000
Brazil	72,313	100,000	130,000	105,821
Taiwan	38,967	36,371	26,800	37,500
Burma	5,992	24,640	22,400	25,000
Thailand	8,086	15,432	15,400	16,535
Nepal	62,000	90,000	89,600	92,000
Peru	573	8,818	8,750	8,900
Viet Nam	1,252	4,409	4,325	4,400
Mozambique	163	1,102	1,420	1,470
Japan	1,962	1,146	728	353
Other[3]	248,483	292,998	292,832	315,924
Total Jute	4,599,714	5,118,521	4,931,855	5,487,903
KENAF (MESTA):				
Thailand	132,276	529,104	815,702	1,190,484
India	520,799	630,441	497,600	600,000
Brazil[4]	37,478	43,298	24,132	59,524

[1] Revised. [2] Preliminary. [3] Includes estimates for Mainland China, the Soviet Union and other countries for which data are not readily available. [4] Includes estimates for other allied fibers.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

FRENCH WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS AGAIN SETS NEW RECORD

French exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) totaled 4.8 million metric tons during fiscal year 1965-66--4 percent more than the previous record of 4.6 million tons during fiscal year 1964-65. Despite unfavorable weather during the summer of 1965, acreage harvested and production reached new levels. However, this cold and rainy period reduced the average quality of the wheat crop and resulted in the harvest of considerable quantities of feed grade wheat, a large part of which was exported.

Exports of wheat as grain made up 85 percent of the total amount shipped with 49 percent going to East European markets. Other major markets were Italy, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, and Algeria.

Shipments to European countries were 44 percent more than the 2.5 million tons exported during fiscal year 1964-65. Those to the East European countries showed the largest increase--61 percent over last year. At the same time the amount going to the EEC and other West European countries increased 22 and 31 percent respectively.

East Germany again provided the largest market for French wheat, taking 771,000 metric tons, and running a close second was Poland with 697,000 metric tons. Together these countries took 42 percent of the European total. Shipments to the EEC totaled 700,000 metric tons of which 44 percent went to Italy. The United Kingdom and Switzerland were the largest markets for French wheat in the other Western Europe area receiving 378,000 and 212,000 metric tons respectively.

Exports of wheat to the Asiatic countries decreased tremendously during fiscal year 1965-66. Only 52,000 metric tons went to this area as compared to 722,000 tons in fiscal year 1964-65. Only three countries received wheat shipments--Mainland China, Syria, and Lebanon.

French exports of wheat to African countries also dropped sharply from 766,000 metric tons to 469,000 tons--a decrease of 39 percent. Most of the reduction was to Algeria, Sudan, and the UAR. By contrast, shipments to the Ivory Coast and Morocco showed increases.

Shipments of flour (grain equivalent) for 1965-66 totaled 711,000 metric tons and were 11 percent higher than the 641,000 tons exported during 1964-65. The major market was the UAR which received 158,000 metric tons, or 22 percent of the total exports. Other countries showing increases were Jamaica, North Korea, the Philippines, and the Mauritius Islands. However, decreased shipments went to the USSR, Mainland China, Ceylon, and Zanzibar.

Production of wheat in 1966 is forecast at 13 percent below the record output of 1965 due to bad weather and poor yields. With these decreased supplies, exports during 1966-67 are likely to return to the 1962-63 level of 3 million metric tons.

WHEAT AND FLOUR: French exports by country of destination, July-June 1964-65 and July-June 1965-66

Destination	July 1964-June 1965			July 1965-June 1966		
	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total	Wheat	Flour (Grain Equiv.)	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:						
West Indies	--	25,642	25,642	—	6,410	6,410
Jamaica	—	—	—	—	38,368	38,368
French West Indies	—	58,235	58,235	85	57,899	57,984
Central America	—	12,114	12,114	—	6,049	6,049
French Guiana	—	3,120	3,120	2	3,184	3,186
Guyana	—	6,170	6,170	—	4,863	4,863
Chile	—	1,724	1,724	7	2,725	2,732
Surinam	—	865	865	—	869	869
Trinidad and Tobago	—	1,288	1,288	—	4,213	4,213
Netherlands Antilles	—	—	—	—	12	12
Venezuela	11,418	—	11,418	—	—	—
Total	11,418	109,158	120,576	94	124,592	124,686
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	22,627	73	22,700	134,568	—	134,568
Italy	335,067	—	335,067	306,748	332	307,080
Netherlands	131,439	—	131,439	77,098	—	77,098
West Germany	86,077	21,053	107,130	181,526	24,582	206,108
Total	575,210	21,126	596,336	699,940	24,914	724,854
Other Western Europe:						
Andorra	—	2,139	2,139	460	1,982	2,442
Austria	—	—	—	21,732	—	21,732
Cyprus	9,849	—	9,849	—	499	499
Denmark	4,492	—	4,492	3,230	—	3,230
Greece	—	—	—	677	822	1,499
Iceland	—	—	—	3,136	302	3,438
Ireland	21,220	—	21,220	42,769	—	42,769
Malta	—	—	—	7,304	—	7,304
Norway	50,440	343	50,783	52,418	785	53,203
Portugal	83,893	—	83,893	119,904	276	120,180
Spain	—	—	—	2,865	—	2,865
Sweden	—	—	—	—	28	28
Switzerland	220,353	4,486	224,839	211,613	5,364	216,977
United Kingdom	252,575	3,389	255,964	377,584	90	377,674
Total	642,822	10,357	653,179	843,692	10,148	853,840
Eastern Europe:						
Bulgaria	59,415	—	59,415	—	—	—
Czechoslovakia	18,756	—	18,756	356,625	—	356,625
East Germany	723,046	—	723,046	771,358	—	771,358
Hungary	81,863	—	81,863	68,288	—	68,288
Poland	310,764	—	310,764	697,444	—	697,444
USSR	41,483	56,842	98,325	97,887	31,600	129,487
Total	1,235,327	56,842	1,292,169	1,991,602	31,600	2,023,202
Total Europe	2,453,359	88,326	2,541,684	3,535,234	66,662	3,601,896
Asia:						
Sino-Bloc:						
China, Mainland	340,232	41,031	381,263	38,221	—	38,221
Korea, North	55,897	15,150	71,047	—	86,574	86,574
Total	396,129	56,181	452,310	38,221	86,574	124,795
Other Asia:						
Aden	—	3,466	3,466	—	9,606	9,606
Afghanistan	—	—	—	—	2,769	2,769
Cambodia	—	4,835	4,835	—	—	—
Ceylon	—	99,673	99,673	—	44,353	44,353
Hong Kong	—	—	—	—	1,285	1,285
Indonesia	—	2,934	2,934	—	15,258	15,258
Iran	188,718	—	188,718	—	—	—
Israel	10,212	—	10,212	—	—	—
Japan	27,334	—	27,334	—	—	—
Kuwait	—	—	—	—	1,263	1,263
Lebanon	—	—	—	1,600	1,138	2,738
Malaysia	—	11,821	11,821	—	5,882	5,882
Muscat and Oman	—	—	—	—	1,021	1,021
Philippines	24,187	1,496	25,683	—	23,495	23,495
Qatar	—	—	—	—	1,098	1,098
Saudi Arabia	18,483	420	18,903	—	2,537	2,537
Syria	46,413	9,197	55,610	12,642	—	12,642
Yemen	—	—	—	—	8,855	8,855
Others	10,553	7,066	17,619	—	1,666	1,666
Total	325,900	140,908	466,808	14,242	120,226	134,468
Total Asia	722,029	197,089	919,118	52,463	206,800	259,263
Africa:						
Algeria	228,346	—	228,346	104,758	1,378	106,136
Cameroon	—	22,843	22,843	1,000	31,207	32,207
Central African Republic	—	—	—	—	7,307	7,307
Comores	—	—	—	—	1,153	1,153
Congo (Brazzaville)	15,702	2,179	17,881	16,000	270	16,270
Dahomey	—	—	—	—	4,646	4,646
Ethiopia	—	—	—	2,962	1,951	4,913
French Somaliland	—	—	—	—	2,405	2,405
Gabon	—	—	—	—	6,229	6,229
Ivory Coast	—	274	274	35,330	146	35,476
Libya	—	4,864	4,864	—	4,478	4,478
Malagasy Republic	5	2,142	2,147	8	705	713
Mauritius Islands, Seychelles	—	—	—	—	24,559	24,559
Morocco	149,201	—	149,201	153,891	310	154,201
Niger	—	—	—	—	4,279	4,279
Nigeria	—	—	—	2,620	2,396	5,016
Portuguese Guinea	—	—	—	—	2,466	2,466
Reunion	—	—	—	—	10,896	10,896
Senegal	157,571	—	157,571	124,425	4	124,429
Spanish North Africa	—	—	—	—	1,582	1,582
Sudan	71,363	—	71,363	—	—	—
Togo	—	—	—	—	2,130	2,130
Tunisia	54,957	—	54,957	28,065	—	28,065
United Arab Republic	71,487	121,571	193,058	—	157,707	157,707
Upper Volta	—	—	—	—	12,474	12,474
Zanzibar	—	19,180	19,180	—	1,303	1,303
Others	17,595	42,668	60,263	—	5,685	5,685
Total	766,227	215,721	981,948	469,059	287,666	756,725
Oceania:	--	17,682	17,682	1	24,563	24,564
Unspecified	703	12,809	13,512	231	485	716
World Total	3,953,736	640,784	4,594,520	4,057,082	710,768	4,767,850
Equivalent, 1,000 Bushels	145,273	23,545	168,818	149,072	26,116	175,188

WORLD RICE CROP FORECAST
IS CLOSE TO RECORD

The world rice crop of 1966-67 (August-July), excluding Communist Asia, is forecast nearly at the 1964-65 record level, in the first estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. Record acreages are in prospect in all continents, except Europe, and due to generally favorable weather and improved production techniques yields per acre are higher in many countries.

World production of rough rice is forecast at 171 million metric tons, up 8 percent from the short 1965-66 crop of 159 million tons, and close to the record 172 million tons produced in 1964-65. Average production during the five years ended 1964-65 was 160 million tons.

Prospective world rice acreage is placed at a record 232 million acres compared with 227 million in 1965-66 and the previous record of 230 million acres in 1964-65. Land in rice is 10 million acres larger than the average of 1960-61/64-65. Major increases are in Asia--mainly India--and Africa, with gains of 3,800,000 and 335,000 acres, respectively, over the preceding year. Percentage-wise the principal rice area expansion took place in the USSR, in both Western and Eastern Europe, and in North America (United States).

Record rice acreage is expected to be harvested in Asia, outside Communist areas. The prospective output--which represents 87 percent of the world rice crop, excluding Communist Asia--is sharply above last year's small crop, which was reduced mainly by drought in India.

Good crops are reported in Pakistan, Japan, Thailand, the Philippine Republic, Taiwan, Ceylon and other countries. In southwest Asia, Iran and Turkey have bumper crops due to increased acreages and favorable weather.

Total production in the Asian countries other than India is expected to set a record. Due to high yielding crops, their total output is forecast at about 94 million tons, 2.4 million tons larger than in 1965-66 and 6 million tons above the average of 1960-61/64-65.

India hold nearly four-tenths of the world rice acreage outside Communist Asia, and produces about 37 percent of Free Asia's rice crop. Though it is early to make a final estimate of its 1966-67 crop to be harvested mainly in December-January, production is expected to be well above the reduced crop of 1965-66, but less than the record of 1964-65. Rainfall has been more adequate in the rice states this year, except in Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. Here continuing drought has sharply reduced yields. So far, large acreages have been planted in India and improved techniques in an increasing number of areas should result in more rice per acre.

Estimated production of Western Europe is the biggest in five years. Harvests are larger in all countries except Greece, where acreage was reduced. Total acreage increased 7 percent, with the largest increases in Italy, Spain, and Portugal. In contrast with the poor yielding crops of the preceding year, weather has been generally favorable for rice.

In North America, acreage expansion and continued gains in yields per acre are bringing in a 7-percent increase in the estimated crop. The United States is harvesting the largest acreage in 12 years. Though not quite as large as the average of 2.07 million acres harvested in the peak years 1950-54, this season's crop of 3.85 million tons is 1.58 million larger than in the same average period. This is due to a steady upward trend in per acre yields in the last 15 years.

Mexico has record rice acreage and production this year. Output in Central America is expected to continue the expansion of recent years.

Africa also expects to harvest a record rice crop from a record acreage. Rice planted in the United Arab Republic increased over the previous record of the year before. Indications point to a larger harvest than in 1965, but not a record crop.

Acreage increases are expected to continue in South America. Though it is too early to predict the outcome of the crops to be harvested in 1967, under average conditions large crops comparable with the 1965-66 season can be expected. Venezuela's acreage was maintained at the 1965 record, but the crop declined by 17 percent. Surinam produced a new record crop, and Argentina's harvest should be substantially larger than the small output reduced by drought in 1965-66.

Australia is planting another large acreage in rice. However, it is too early in the season to forecast the production of as high yields per acre as were produced in 1965-66.

UNITED STATES WHEAT AND FLOUR
EXPORTS UP FOR JULY-SEPTEMBER 1966

United States exports of wheat and flour (grain equivalent) totaled 229 million bushels during July-September 1966, compared with 206 million for July-September 1965. This represents an increase of 11 percent over the same 3 month period of 1965, and 27 percent over the 181 million bushels exported during July-September 1964.

Shipments of wheat as grain increased 22.6 million bushels, or 12 percent over the 187 million bushels shipped during July-September 1965. India and Japan continue to be the major markets and accounted for 37 percent of the total wheat exports. Shipments to Japan amounted to 24 million bushels compared with 20 million bushels for a comparable period last year. In contrast exports to India totaled 54 million bushels which were considerably less than the 64 million bushels shipped during the same three month period last year. Substantial increases also occurred in shipments to Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Algeria, Morocco and the Republic of South Africa. However, reductions were quite noticeable in shipments to Turkey and Pakistan.

Flour shipments of 19 million bushels during July-September 1966 increased 4 percent over the same period of 1965, but were 12 percent less than the exports of July-September 1964. The major markets are South Vietnam and Ceylon which showed substantial increases in shipments over those of a similar

RICE (rough): Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, average 1960-61/64-65, annual 1964-65 to 1966-67 1/

Continent and country	Acreage				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/	Average 1960-61 to 1964-65	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.
North America:												
Mexico	342	329	363	395	1,961	1,962	1,944	1,870	304.2	275.0	320.0	335.0
United States	1,703	1,786	1,793	1,954	3,737	4,095	4,291	4,346	2,887.1	3,317.7	3,489.6	3,852.1
Costa Rica	132	136	145	140	1,042	1,146	1,141	1,264	62.4	70.7	75.0	80.0
El Salvador	33	37	36	38	1,952	1,973	2,011	2,147	29.2	33.1	33.0	37.0
Guatemala	26	32	26	30	1,369	1,394	1,442	1,360	16.2	20.2	17.0	18.5
Honduras	33	34	41	40	1,500	1,468	1,459	1,488	22.5	22.6	27.1	27.0
Nicaragua 3/	55	56	61	—	1,353	1,189	1,266	--	33.7	30.2	35.0	—
Panama	253	298	329	--	978	958	1,029	--	112.3	129.5	153.6	—
Cuba	240	—	—	—	1,700	--	—	--	185.0	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	160	--	—	--	1,998	--	--	--	145.0	—	--	—
Total North America	3,085	3,220	3,334	3,502	2,760	2,932	3,035	3,105	3,862.9	4,282.0	4,589.1	4,932.0
South America:												
Argentina	135	168	118	--	3,159	3,512	3,088	--	193.4	267.6	165.3	--
Bolivia	74	70	78	--	1,316	1,401	1,410	--	44.2	44.5	50.0	--
Brazil 3/	9,235	10,600	10,400	--	1,421	1,456	1,441	--	5,951.2	7,000.0	6,800.0	--
Chile 3/	82	77	78	77	2,440	2,627	2,326	2,577	90.8	91.7	82.2	90.0
Colombia	643	747	926	906	1,823	1,771	1,600	1,533	531.8	600.0	672.0	630.0
Ecuador	273	254	235	250	1,525	1,366	1,623	1,632	188.8	157.4	173.0	185.0
Guyana	247	290	339	--	2,000	1,970	1,897	--	224.0	259.0	290.0	--
Paraguay	38	40	40	--	1,950	2,040	2,040	--	33.6	37.0	37.0	--
Peru	194	173	200	--	3,606	3,619	3,305	--	317.3	284.0	300.0	--
Surinam	70	75	72	--	2,486	2,587	2,750	--	78.9	88.0	89.8	90.0
Uruguay	51	68	81	--	2,841	2,919	2,918	--	65.8	90.0	107.6	--
Venezuela	165	224	260	260	1,476	1,631	1,695	1,399	110.5	165.8	199.9	165.0
Total South America	11,207	12,786	12,825	13,030	1,540	1,566	1,541	1,515	7,830.3	9,085.0	8,966.8	8,953.5
Europe:												
France	77	74	73	71	3,474	3,631	2,878	3,866	121.3	121.9	95.3	124.5
Greece	49	61	55	43	3,704	4,079	4,205	4,409	82.3	112.9	104.9	86.0
Italy	299	296	300	350	4,679	4,648	3,674	4,409	634.6	624.0	500.0	700.0
Portugal	92	93	88	86	4,073	4,299	3,652	4,448	170.0	181.4	145.8	173.5
Spain	157	158	143	155	5,460	5,555	5,812	5,689	388.8	398.1	377.0	400.0
Total Western Europe	674	682	659	705	4,569	4,649	4,091	4,641	1,397.0	1,438.3	1,223.0	1,484.0
Bulgaria	32	28	28	--	2,497	2,439	--	--	36.2	31.0	--	—
Hungary	52	44	42	--	1,715	1,748	--	--	40.4	34.9	--	--
Romania	35	49	50	--	2,589	2,420	2,204	--	41.1	53.8	50.0	--
Yugoslavia	15	16	14	15	3,333	3,488	3,871	3,747	22.7	25.3	24.6	25.5
Total Eastern Europe	142	146	143	154	2,282	2,310	2,322	2,484	147.0	153.0	150.6	173.5
Total Europe	816	828	802	859	4,171	4,237	3,776	4,254	1,544.0	1,591.3	1,373.6	1,657.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	332	469	500	570	2,068	2,209	2,513	2,321	311.0	470.0	570.0	600.0

Africa:												
Morocco	9	10	9	12	4,033	4,560	4,411	4,592	16.5	20.7	18.0	25.0
United Arab Republic	829	999	1,100	1,200	4,745	4,493	3,732	3,674	1,784.2	2,035.8	1,862.0	2,000.0
Congo (Kinshasa)	130	--	--	--	915	902	--	--	54.0	45.0	--	--
Ghana	78	105	106	106	959	894	853	874	33.8	42.6	41.0	42.0
Guinea	1,025	--	--	--	618	--	--	--	287.0	330.0	300.0	--
Ivory Coast	610	595	--	--	771	827	--	--	215.0	225.0	--	--
Malagasy Republic	1,996	1,853	1,900	--	1,370	1,475	1,566	--	1,240.0	1,240.0	1,350.0	--
Mali	442	500	--	--	893	728	--	--	179.0	165.0	155.0	--
Nigeria	700	--	--	--	1,120	--	--	--	355.0	400.0	350.0	400.0
Portuguese Guinea	138	--	--	--	1,664	--	--	--	104.0	--	--	--
Senegal	180	185	210	--	1,151	1,263	1,260	1,102	93.8	106.0	120.0	100.0
Sierra Leone	800	--	--	--	895	--	--	--	325.0	330.0	310.0	--
Tanzania 3/	204	--	--	--	1,161	--	--	--	108.0	--	--	--
Upper Volta	112	--	--	--	649	--	--	--	33.0	--	--	--
Total Africa	8,379	8,540	8,663	8,998	1,398	1,477	1,405	1,430	5,314.7	5,719.8	5,522.7	5,837.9
Asia:												
Iran	846	900	--	--	1,894	2,110	--	--	726.0	860.0	860.0	900.0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	129	86	124	136	2,601	3,460	2,934	3,560	152.2	135.0	165.0	220.0
Afghanistan	524	544	--	--	2,053	2,056	--	--	488.0	508.0	--	--
Burma	12,000	12,300	12,000	--	1,457	1,461	1,494	--	7,915.0	8,150.0	8,200.0	--
Cambodia	5,731	5,793	5,965	--	952	978	972	--	2,474.8	2,570.0	2,376.2	--
Ceylon	1,239	1,148	1,216	--	1,714	1,663	1,722	--	963.1	865.9	950.0	--
China, Taiwan	1,905	1,884	1,910	--	3,242	3,499	3,607	--	2,801.8	2,990.0	3,125.0	--
India 3/	86,359	89,855	87,000	--	1,356	1,438	1,171	--	53,105.0	58,610.0	46,500.0	55,000.0
Indonesia	17,845	18,500	--	--	1,627	1,734	--	--	13,171.0	14,550.0	15,000.0	--
Japan 3/	8,117	8,055	8,043	8,040	4,324	4,305	4,252	4,455	15,920.5	15,730.0	15,511.0	16,250.0
Korea, South	2,837	2,954	3,035	--	3,647	4,019	3,463	--	4,693.6	5,384.7	4,767.4	5,900.0
Laos	1,600	1,600	1,650	--	1,020	1,006	1,002	--	740.0	730.0	750.0	--
Malaysia:												
Malaya States	816	841	850	--	2,238	2,338	2,373	--	828.5	892.0	875.0	--
Sabah (North Borneo)	89	93	95	--	1,879	1,927	1,963	--	75.6	81.3	82.0	--
Sarawak	282	290	300	--	858	846	826	--	109.7	111.4	112.0	--
Nepal	2,800	3,120	--	--	1,647	1,413	--	--	2,095.0	2,000.0	--	--
Pakistan 3/	24,955	26,155	26,168	26,000	1,462	1,500	1,501	1,509	16,539.0	17,795.9	17,811.1	17,800.0
Philippines	7,821	7,906	7,901	--	1,096	1,115	1,123	--	3,883.4	3,992.4	4,033.4	--
Thailand	14,709	14,677	14,753	--	1,343	1,427	1,433	--	8,960.0	9,501.0	9,587.6	10,500.0
Vietnam, South	6,054	6,331	6,001	--	1,841	1,806	1,771	--	5,055.8	5,185.0	4,821.7	--
Total Asia, excluding Communist areas 4/	177,339	203,829	200,753	204,551	1,576	1,634	1,516	1,606	141,105.2	151,088.7	138,060.2	149,044.8
Oceania:												
Australia	56	63	65	65	5,429	5,423	6,275	5,852	138.0	155.0	185.0	170.0
Fiji Islands	30	25	--	--	1,543	--	--	--	21.0	--	--	--
Total Oceania	89	91	93	93	3,963	4,191	4,812	4,386	160.0	173.0	203.0	185.0
World Total 4/	221,250	229,800	227,000	231,600	1,596	1,654	1,547	1,630	160,100.0	172,400.0	159,000.0	171,000.0

1/ Crops harvested in the Northern Hemisphere during the latter part of the year, together with those harvested in Asia from November to May, are combined with crops harvested in Southern Hemisphere during the first part of the following year. Harvested acreage is shown unless data for planted acreage only are available. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Planted acreage. 4/ Excluding Communist Asia (China, North Korea, and North Vietnam).

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

WHEAT AND FLOUR 1/: U.S. Exports by Country of Destination, July-September 1965 and July-September 1966

Country of Destination	July-September 1965			July-September 1966		
	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total	Wheat	Flour 2/	Total
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Western Hemisphere:						
Canada	3/	35	35	3/	32	32
Mexico	—	22	22	—	6	6
Central America	982	296	1,278	1,586	267	1,853
Dominican Republic	286	107	393	156	7	163
Haiti	852	20	872	430	1	431
Trinidad and Tobago	3	244	247	211	1	212
Jamaica	5	247	252	8	188	196
Bolivia	1	1,806	1,807	96	2,001	2,097
Brazil	4,288	196	4,484	14,356	117	14,473
Chile	2,224	495	2,719	6,286	109	6,395
Colombia	689	172	861	2,109	64	2,173
Ecuador	144	19	163	409	2	411
Guyana	—	243	243	—	240	240
Paraguay	—	—	—	644	—	644
Peru	882	181	1,063	1,871	39	1,910
Surinam	—	80	80	—	76	76
Venezuela	3,334	67	3,401	4,642	2	4,644
Others	8	145	153	377	160	537
Total	13,698	4,375	18,073	33,181	3,312	36,493
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,526	3	2,529	1,448	2	1,450
France	2,363	3	2,366	3,151	—	3,151
Germany, West	2,882	2	2,884	3,857	2	3,859
Italy	1,114	391	1,505	2,969	478	3,447
Netherlands	6,987	120	7,107	6,716	160	6,876
Total	15,872	519	16,391	18,141	642	18,783
Other Western Europe:						
Finland	—	—	—	294	—	294
Greece	301	100	401	1	17	18
Iceland	1	94	95	2	64	66
Ireland	226	—	226	862	—	862
Portugal	1,237	51	1,288	96	18	114
Spain	—	135	135	—	1	1
Sweden	93	—	93	—	—	—
Switzerland	1,269	—	1,269	2,293	—	2,293
Turkey	3,570	201	3,771	—	128	128
United Kingdom	4,969	63	5,032	7,455	63	7,518
Others	—	30	30	—	5	5
Total	11,666	674	12,340	11,003	296	11,299
Eastern Europe:						
Poland	—	188	188	—	—	—
Yugoslavia	8,946	167	9,113	6,875	26	6,901
Total	8,946	355	9,301	6,875	26	6,901
Total Europe	36,484	1,548	38,032	36,019	964	36,983
Asia:						
Afghanistan	515	—	515	367	—	367
Ceylon	—	294	294	—	2,211	2,211
India	63,269	59	63,328	53,852	9	53,861
Iran	2,489	266	2,755	754	3	757
Israel	2,389	22	2,411	5,639	17	5,656
Japan	20,491	1	20,492	24,261	8	24,269
Jordan	—	658	658	—	878	878
Korea, Republic of	7,357	1,282	8,639	4,031	1,510	5,541
Lebanon	2,084	177	2,261	1,153	97	1,250
Malaysia	199	9	208	93	6	99
Nansei and Nanpo Islands, n.e.c.	464	130	594	467	77	544
Pakistan	17,405	3	17,408	10,952	12	10,964
Philippines	4,761	100	4,861	6,075	23	6,098
Saudi Arabia	188	970	1,158	166	780	946
South Viet-Nam	—	924	924	—	2,513	2,513
Taiwan	2,350	136	2,486	2,192	—	2,192
Others	114	407	521	1,095	347	1,442
Total	124,075	5,438	129,513	111,097	8,491	119,588
Africa:						
Algeria	—	3	3	6,849	12	6,861
Canary Islands	404	—	404	—	—	—
Congo (Kinshasa)	—	759	759	—	40	40
Morocco	2	650	652	3,671	1,401	5,072
Nigeria	1,165	13	1,178	1,161	8	1,169
South Africa, Republic of	—	2	2	4,719	15	4,734
Sudan	—	854	854	381	1,530	1,911
Tunisia	921	81	1,002	633	144	777
United Arab Republic	10,319	4,698	15,017	10,661	2,941	13,602
Others	25	248	273	1,374	618	1,992
Total	12,836	7,308	20,144	29,449	6,709	36,158
Oceania	—	24	24	—	17	17
World Total	187,093	18,693	205,786	209,746	19,493	229,239

1/ Data includes shipments for relief. 2/ Grain equivalent. 3/ Transhipments have been included in data for countries of ultimate destination.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

period last year. However, there was a significant decline of 37 percent in exports of flour to the United Arab Republic, the major market during the past several years.

Total wheat and flour exports for July-October 1966 are estimated to be approximately 15 percent more than the 244 million bushels shipped during the same months of 1965.

ARGENTINE GRAIN EXPORTS DECLINE 11 PERCENT

Argentina exported 2.7 million metric tons of grain during July-September 1966 as compared to 3.1 million tons during the same three months of 1965. Both corn and sorghum exports showed substantial increases in exports, while wheat shipments dropped to less than one half of the previous year's quarter. Oats and barley also showed losses and rye exports were nil. Corn was the major grain exported and accounted for 55 percent of the total grain shipments. Italy was by far the largest market showing 43 percent of the total amount exported and an increase of 31 percent over the same period last year.

Wheat shipments totaled 859,000 metric tons, a decrease of 57 percent exported during July-September 1965. Shipments to all markets showed substantial decreases with the exception of Brazil and Paraguay. Brazil and Mainland China received 328,000 and 323,000 metric tons, respectively, and comprised 76 percent of total exports.

Corn shipments totaled 1.5 million metric tons and showed an increase of 564,000 tons--or 59 percent--over the same period a year earlier. Production of corn in Argentina increased 76 percent over the previous crop, thus resulting in much greater exports. Shipments to all major markets with the exception of the USSR increased substantially. Exports of 1.3 million tons to the EEC increased 50 percent and accounted for 86 percent of total corn shipped.

Sorghum exports totaled 343,000 metric tons during July-September 1966 compared with 32,000 tons shipped during July-September 1965--more than 10 times as large. All markets showed a substantial increase with Spain receiving 143,000 tons--42 percent of total sorghum shipped. Exports of 104,000 tons to the EEC increased from 17,000 tons and were 30 percent of the total shipments.

Exports of oats and barley totaled 23,000 metric tons compared to 84,000 tons during the same period a year earlier. There were six markets for oats and only Italy received barley. No exports of rye were made during July-September 1966.

GRAIN: Argentine Exports by Country of Destination, July-September 1965 and July-September 1966

Destination	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
July-September 1965:							
Barbados	70	--	305	--	--	98	473
Brazil	315,058	--	--	650	4,217	102	320,027
Bolivia	3,999	--	--	--	--	--	3,999
Chile	66,125	--	--	--	--	--	66,125
Paraguay	900	--	--	--	--	--	900
Peru	105,349	--	2,000	--	--	--	107,349
Trinidad	--	--	448	--	--	47	495
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,230	2,400	35,458	--	--	630	39,718
France	23,795	--	2,390	--	--	375	26,560
Germany, West	12,195	4,635	23,040	2,200	4,320	2,594	48,984
Italy	100,642	--	744,234	27,952	34,541	3,997	911,366
Netherlands	29,940	9,343	71,345	4,441	--	9,833	124,902
Total EEC	167,802	16,378	876,467	34,593	38,861	17,429	1,151,530
Austria	--	--	1,203	--	--	--	1,203
Cyprus	10,292	--	--	--	--	--	10,292
Norway	15,953	--	--	--	--	--	15,953
Spain	33,140	--	39,762	--	3,429	1,000	77,331
Switzerland	1,000	--	5,582	1,438	400	723	9,143
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
United Kingdom	104,557	51	6,219	--	--	2,072	112,899
USSR	425,592	--	20,965	--	--	--	446,557
China, Mainland	719,181	--	--	--	--	--	719,181
Japan	--	4,244	2,500	--	--	10,461	17,205
Taiwan	5,681	--	--	--	--	--	5,681
Mozambique	11,400	--	--	--	--	--	11,400
Angola	8,536	--	--	--	--	--	8,536
South Africa, Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	25	25
Total	1,994,635	20,673	955,451	36,681	46,907	31,982	3,086,329
July-September 1966:							
United States	--	--	1,518	--	--	--	1,518
Barbados	75	--	610	60	--	389	1,134
Brazil	328,119	--	--	3,900	--	252	332,271
Martinique	--	--	1,322	--	--	--	1,322
Paraguay	13,063	--	--	--	--	--	13,063
Peru	103,090	--	--	182	--	--	103,272
Trinidad	--	--	59	--	--	68	127
EEC:							
Belgium and Luxembourg	--	--	54,654	--	--	29,596	84,250
France	--	--	8,390	--	--	379	8,769
Germany, West	--	--	53,230	2,514	--	29,966	85,710
Italy	49,819	--	1,100,312	5,890	8,783	26,848	1,191,652
Netherlands	--	--	94,390	1,964	--	17,463	113,817
Total EEC	49,819	--	1,310,976	10,368	8,783	104,252	1,484,198
Austria	--	--	2,349	--	--	375	2,724
Bulgaria	--	--	--	--	--	4,740	4,740
Hungary	--	--	5,075	--	--	--	5,075
Spain	--	--	134,316	--	--	143,250	277,566
Switzerland	--	--	3,395	--	--	605	4,000
Sweden	--	--	25	--	--	20	45
United Kingdom	1,300	--	41,888	--	--	43,005	86,193
USSR	16,413	--	--	--	--	--	16,413
China, Mainland	323,494	--	--	--	--	--	323,494
Japan	--	--	7,889	--	--	46,214	54,103
Taiwan	--	--	10,301	--	--	--	10,301
South Africa, Republic of	23,397	--	--	--	--	83	23,480
Total	858,770	--	1,519,723	14,510	8,783	343,253	2,745,039

Compiled from El Cerealista.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

Official Business

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. 20250.

1.9
St2F
Suppl.
Cop. 2

WORLD AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Statistical Report

U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL LIBRARY

JAN 16 1967

CURRENT SERIAL RECORDS

CONTENT

December 1966

WORLD SUMMARIES — Page

Production:
- Mediterranean Basin Olive Oil Production to Increase in 1966-67.... 1
- Rapeseed Production Down 10 Percent from the 1965 Record..... 4
- Tobacco Harvest up Slightly..... 7
- Castorbean Production Down From 1965 Level..... 14
- Near Record 1966 World Hops Crops May Approximate Growing Demand... 17
- Potato Production Higher in 1966..... 19
- Coffee Crop Slightly Below Consumption Needs..... 23
- Wool Production up 1 Percent in 1966..... 27
- Large World Cocoa Bean Crop Expected in 1966-67..... 30
- World Breadgrain Crop Revised Upward..... 33

Trade
- Trade in Cotton Unchanged in 1965-66..... 10
- World Pepper Trade..... 21

COUNTRY SUMMARIES

- U.S. Feed Grain Exports Setting New Records..... 26

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

NEW PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO U.S. FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE
Single copies free to persons in the United States
From the Foreign Agricultural Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250, Rm. 5918 South, Du-8-2445

FOREIGN AGRICULTURE CIRCULARS

FC 15-66 World Cotton Production in 1966-67 Down Sharply

FC 16-66 World Cotton Supply and Demand Situation and Outlook

FC 17-66 Status of Cotton Purchase Authorizations Under Titles I and Iv, Public Law 480

FD 6-66 World Milk Production Up 2 Percent in 1966

FFO 12-66 U.S. Exports of Soybeans and Cakes and Meals Set New Records in 1965-66; Edible Oils Decline

FDAP 5-66 Marketing Trends for Bananas, 1965

FFVS 11-66 Grass and Legume Seeds: August and September 1966, with Comparisons

FLM 10-66 International Meat Trade: Continuing Trends

FLM 11-66 World Meat Consumption

FCB 2-66 World Cocoa Bean Crop Larger

FCOF 4-66 1966-67 World Coffee Crop Down From Earlier Estimates

FVF 5-66 World Jute Production Up in 1966

REPORTS:

FAS-M-91-Rev. The U.S. Agricultural Attache. 12 pages A description of the U.S. Agricultural Attache; history and his work.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE SPECIAL REPORTS:

The Foreign Agricultural Service publishes special reports on foreign agricultural situations, particularly relating to agricultural commodity and trade policy developments. A revised listing was issued November 1966 and is available to the public.

MEDITERRANEAN BASIN OLIVE OIL
PRODUCTION TO INCREASE IN 1966-67

Production of pressed olive oil in the major producing countries of the Mediterranean Basin in 1966-67 is forecast at nearly 1.3 million metric tons or 87,000 tons above that in 1965-66. This rise, the second consecutive increase in Mediterranean olive oil production since the abnormally low output of 1964-65 represents an exception to the usual sequence of "off" and "on" years.

Factors highlighting the 1966 crop are: (1) a marked rise in Spanish production reflecting favorable growing conditions following two successive years of below-average output; (2) a record outturn in Turkey due to a cyclic on-year in that area together with favorable growing conditions and further expansion in bearing acreage; and (3) above-average production in Greece because of good weather and improved cultural practices. The net increase was however, mitigated by substantial declines in Italy, Portugal and Tunisia.

Spain, the major exporter, in 1966-67 will resume its traditional position as the world's leading olive oil producer. Following two successive years of below-average production, output will rise by a substantial margin although severe damage from dacus fly and fungus disease last June affected trees in Seville, Malaga, Córdoba and Badajoz areas and is reported to have caused a premature fruit fall. Current prospects have improved significantly as a result of abundant rainfall.

Serious labor shortages are anticipated in Spain as harvesting gets into full swing. Despite the rather short crop in 1965, laborers for harvesting were scarce. Because of the labor shortage the Spanish Government has offered prizes totaling one million pesetas ($16,667 U.S.) to be distributed among Spanish or foreign manufacturers of machines best suited to harvesting olives.

According to the Spanish Official Bulletin of November 4, 1966, support prices for olive oil in the 1966-67 season will be maintained at the 1965-66 level. The new oil regulations have been tightened and bulk retail sale of oils has been banned. Also, the National Supply Commission is attempting to stimulate domestic oilseed production by payment of premiums to producers of cottonseed, rapeseed, sunflowerseed and safflowerseed. Spanish olive oil producers are dissatisfied with the new regulations which they claim have disregarded their requests for higher olive oil support price, suppression of oilseed imports and closing down of most oilseed crushing mills.

Spanish olive oil exports in the 1965-66 marketing year totaled about 71,700 tons or more than double those of 1964-65. Exports in the current year could increase further reflecting reduced export availabilities from Tunisia and increased import requirements by Italy. However, the CAP regulations which went into effect November 10, 1966, represent an uncertainty in Spain's export prospects.

According to reliable sources production in Italy will decline by over one-fifth from the relatively large outturn of last year. The expected decline principally reflects an anticipated off-year reduction in most growing areas accented by infestations of olive moth and a mid-summer drought which caused a heavy fruit drop. Although the acreage of bearing trees has increased slightly in recent years, the non-bearing acreage has declined.

Some increase in plantings could be stimulated as a result of the European Economic Community (EEC) regulations on olive oil which became effective November 10, 1966. Under these regulations olive oil imports into the EEC are subject to a levy which in effect reduces the competiveness of imported oil in relation to production within the Community. Imports of olive oil into Italy in 1965-66 marketing year amounted to nearly 60,000 tons compared with 20,000 in 1964-65. Although prices are higher than a year ago, reduced production in 1966-67 and relatively small stocks on November 1, 1966 could result in a rather large import volume in 1966-67. However, this could also cause some further shift toward increased consumption of seed oils.

In Greece, production is expected to decline only slightly from last year's above-average level. Although this is the low year of the biennial production cycle, favorable growing conditions, improved cultural practices and more widespread application of aerial spraying against the dacus fly are apparently responsible for the relatively large outturn this year. Because of the rather large stocks on November 1, 1966 and only a slight increase in domestic consumption, export availabilities will increase in 1966-67. Exports to the EEC in particular are expected to increase because of the preferential treatment which now gives Greek oil a substantial competitive advantage in these countries.

Portugal's output is expected to drop sharply below last year's to about the 1964-65 volume. This decline reflects a cyclic reduction accented by inadequate moisture. Because of the prospective reduction in outturn and only nominal carry-in stocks on November 1, 1966, import needs for olive oil are expected to be sharply above 1965-66, perhaps exceeding the 1964-65 import volume of about 18,000 tons. Portugal's imports of olive oil in 1965-66 were very small because revised internal regulations have allowed corn oil, olive oil from pressed residues, acorn oil and grapeseed oil to be used as edible oils. As consumption of substitute oils increased, per capita consumption of olive oil has declined. This basically is a result of a succession of bad olive crops which with the increase in tourism and urban population has contributed to rising olive oil prices.

Olive oil production in Turkey is expected to rise to a record 120,000 tons or more than double that of 1965-66. Trade and Turkish governmental sources however, currently indicate even more optimistic estimates. The rise reflects a cyclic on-year accented by favorable growing conditions and continued expansion in the number of bearing trees. Olive oil exports will probably increase sharply, perhaps exceeding the high volume of 1964-65.

OLIVE OIL 1/: Mediterranean Basin, estimated production, average 1954-55/1957-58 and annual 1958-59/1966-67

Country	4 yr. average 1954-55/ 1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66 2/	1966-67 2/
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
Europe:										
France	5	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Greece	131	93	160	79	248	56	209	129	191	182
Italy	248	261	291	380	393	310	538	290	417	330
Portugal	78	62	92	94	114	54	99	41	72	41
Spain	325	345	450	499	340	327	590	200	314	500
Yugoslavia	4	4	3/	3	4	2	12	3	4	5
Total	791	766	995	1,057	1,100	751	1,450	665	1,000	1,060
Middle East:										
Israel	2	4	1	1	2	1	2	3	1	1
Jordon	6	8	1	2	22	1	7	18	6	6
Syria	7	13	6	10	17	17	12	26	14	21
Lebanon	8	11	6	7	9	7	13	7	10	5
Turkey	63	91	66	79	98	50	65	100	52	120
Total	86	127	80	99	148	76	99	154	83	153
Africa:										
Algeria	21	18	20	19	14	17	17	19	23	15
Morocco	21	35	22	25	16	19	26	16	30	15
Tunisia	55	132	45	125	34	46	89	96	52	25
Libya	6	2	6	3	15	5	4	18	3	6
Total	103	187	93	172	79	87	136	149	108	61
Total Mediterranean	980	1,080	1,168	1,328	1,327	914	1,685	968	1,191	1,274

1/ Total pressed oil in marketing year beginning November 1; excludes sulfur oil extracted from residues. 2/ Preliminary.
3/ Less than 500 tons.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Tunisia's 1966-67 olive oil outturn is estimated at only 25,000 tons--the lowest since 1955-56 when only 22,000 tons were produced. The drastic decline is the result of drought in the southern region during the first half of 1966 coupled with high winds which deflowered many of the trees in other regions, and impaired development of the olives. The olive knot disease is reportedly continuing to spread despite attempts to control it. If the current estimate for the new crop is accurate, a sharp reduction in exports will occur during 1966-67. So far this year Tunisia has maintained a moderate export volume by drawing on its fairly large carry-in stocks from 1965 crop olives and imports of other edible oils which are blended with olive oil for domestic consumption.

WORLD RAPESEED PRODUCTION DOWN 10 PERCENT FROM THE 1965 RECORD

World production of rapeseed in 1966 at 4.7 million short tons was 530,000 tons below the 1965 record. This year's crop is the second largest of record and nearly one-fourth greater than average annual output in 1955-59.

The major factors affecting 1966 output included: (1) a substantial decline in India resulting from insufficient moisture in some of the major growing areas; (2) a drastic decline in Swedish output following last year's record crop; (3) a decline of one-fifth in Polish rapeseed production; and (4) a record Canadian crop reflecting improved yields.

Canada produced a record crop--72,500 tons larger than in 1965. According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the increase reflected a substantial improvement in yields from that in recent years to a level 30 percent above the 1955-59 average. Despite a reported decline in acreage, this year's record output was three times that in 1963 and nearly five times greater than average annual production in 1955-59. Because of increased availabilities and relatively small movements since August 1, 1966, exports in 1967 are expected to reach a new record high. Canada is the leading exporter of rapeseed and sells most of its crop to Japan, Italy, the Netherlands, and West Germany. Only a small portion of the crop is crushed domestically.

Although producing only a small part of the world total, Denmark has maintained its position as an important exporter of rapeseed. Production this year was at the smallest volume since 1963 as a result of reduced winter crop acreage due to unfavorable weather during the seeding period. Consequently, export availabilities are somewhat below last year's volume.

In France, where rapeseed production has more than doubled since 1963, output was slightly less than the 1965 record. A large share of the crop will move into export channels of which Italy is expected to import a substantial volume. Reliable sources report that there has been an increase in French winter crop seedings which could result in some increase in production next year. Net exports of rapeseed from France in the January-October period this year were 119,295 tons compared with 94,758 tons in the same period in 1965. Exports of rapeseed oil amounted to 38,804 tons against 26,085 tons in the first 10 months of 1965.

RAPESEED 1/: Production by specified countries and estimated world total, average 1955-59, 1960-66

Country	Average 1955-59	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	2/ 1965	3/ 1966
	1,000 short tons									
North America:										
Canada	137.7	194.0	89.0	278.0	280.5	146.5	209.0	330.8	565.0	637.5
Mexico	7.7	8.8	6.6	7.7	7.2	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
Total 4/	147.3	203.8	95.6	285.7	287.7	154.2	216.2	338.0	572.2	644.7
South America	13.6	19.8	29.7	55.0	51.0	41.5	65.9	66.1	76.1	81.6
Europe:										
Austria	9.4	10.1	6.2	7.1	12.7	9.7	8.3	11.6	10.5	14.4
Belgium	1.5	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Denmark	5.8	8.6	12.6	14.1	29.1	57.4	29.1	56.2	50.5	45.2
Finland	15.5	13.5	27.4	4.7	7.1	8.7	8.8	9.9	7.7	---
France	148.7	216.5	144.2	91.8	117.4	176.3	148.8	254.6	372.6	349.0
Germany, West	53.8	63.6	64.9	76.4	82.0	127.1	105.6	119.8	117.4	116.0
Italy	10.5	12.0	10.7	11.4	10.1	11.1	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.6
Netherlands	17.0	10.0	8.4	8.7	10.8	11.3	11.0	11.3	12.0	13.3
Sweden	158.0	145.8	199.7	75.5	130.0	160.8	113.4	199.6	231.4	92.8
Switzerland	8.1	10.8	10.6	10.7	10.0	14.2	13.2	14.3	13.2	---
Total	428.3	492.7	484.9	300.5	409.3	576.8	447.1	686.4	825.2	662.5
Bulgaria	2.3	---	---	5.3	16.3	7.1	1.4	2.3	3.1	4.0
Czechoslovakia	55.3	53.0	80.2	60.6	92.6	52.9	45.2	50.7	81.6	71.6
Germany, East	189.4	132.2	196.3	201.0	191.0	182.2	141.3	193.7	235.7	199.5
Hungary	2.2	1.8	2.7	3.5	10.6	4.1	5.1	8.8	5.5	6.6
Poland	119.9	88.2	144.4	162.0	283.3	397.9	250.2	294.3	555.6	440.9
Romania	7.8	6.8	7.3	12.2	6.1	0.1	0.5	---	---	---
Yugoslavia	6.7	7.9	8.2	7.4	9.7	2.3	2.4	3.9	3.8	4.4
Total (including USSR) 4/	403.6	322.7	469.7	467.0	621.6	657.6	453.1	561.4	893.0	734.7
Total Europe	831.9	815.4	954.6	767.5	1,030.9	1,234.4	900.2	1,247.8	1,718.2	1,397.2
Africa	20.5	22.0	24.2	22.0	22.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Asia:										
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	2.0	2.2	3.0	4.4	5.5	4.4	5.3	7.7	8.3	---
China, Mainland 5/	1,060.0	1,200.0	1,025.0	1,110.0	645.0	575.0	625.0	730.0	770.0	745.0
China, Taiwan	1.4	1.9	1.9	4.9	8.8	11.0	14.4	30.1	---	---
India	1,083.6	1,028.2	1,148.0	1,172.6	1,485.0	1,484.0	1,426.0	995.0	1,616.4	1,398.2
Japan	309.7	294.2	288.7	290.6	301.5	272.0	120.0	148.4	138.3	104.3
Korea, South	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	2.0	5.7	13.2	---
Pakistan	369.2	330.4	420.7	353.3	351.1	341.6	393.4	332.6	338.2	306.9
Total	2,825.9	2,856.9	2,887.3	2,035.8	2,796.9	2,693.9	2,586.1	2,249.5	2,914.4	2,604.4
World total	3,839.2	3,920.1	3,992.4	4,066.0	4,188.5	4,129.5	3,773.9	3,906.9	5,286.4	4,733.4

1/ Includes mustardseed in areas where rapeseed and mustardseed are not separately reported. Harvest of rapeseed occurs generally in the first half of the calendar year given in all major producing countries except Canada. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Partly estimated. 4/ Includes estimates for minor producing countries and for the above countries for which data are not available. 5/ Estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Sweden, normally a major exporter of rapeseed and oil, produced less than half the record output of 1965. Production was below early expectations reflecting severe winter kill which reduced harvested acreage by nearly one-half and resulted in lower yields. Exports of rapeseed in the January-August period amounted to less than 20,000 tons against more than 38,000 for the same period in 1965. However, exports of oil for the same period at 13,062 tons were above the 10,486 exported in the first 8 months of 1965.

Rapeseed output in the major producing countries of Eastern Europe, Poland, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia declined in total by more than 160,000 tons. The decline reflected reduced yields in all three countries. Poland's output was down by one-fifth because of hot dry summer weather.

Production in Mainland China is believed to have declined somewhat from the relatively large output of last year. However, production continues to remain more than one-fourth below the average annual level during 1955-59. This decline reflects the fact that most of the acreage previously seeded to rapeseed is now being used to meet increased food needs. However, yields in recent years have been significantly above those averaged during the 1955-59 period.

India, the leading rapeseed producer, harvested about 218,000 tons less than the record 1965 crop. The decline reflected reduced yields in the Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Madhya Pradesh areas due to insufficient moisture during the growing season. However, overall availabilities of edible oils in India during 1966 increased because the peanut crop was 1.1 million tons larger than in 1965. Rapeseed production in India is all consumed domestically.

In Japan production continued its downward trend despite an increased support price for rapeseed in 1966. Output dropped by one-fourth from 1965 chiefly reflecting reduced seedings. This decline has caused concern among oilseed crushers who are reportedly studying the possibilities of contracting acreage for rapeseed production in the northern part of Honshu. Meanwhile, the bulk of the domestic requirements are being met to an increasing extent by imports, chiefly from Canada. Imports in 1967 are expected to exceed 200,000 tons compared with the 1965 volume of 111,661 tons. The expected increase is based on an anticipated increase in consumption as well as the expectation that domestic production will decline further.

Pakistan, which is a net importer of edible oils, harvested a reduced crop--31,300 tons smaller than in 1965. This chiefly reflected a further decline in acreage to the smallest in recent years. Despite an overall reduction in edible oils production, imports dropped sharply from the 1964-65 volume. Some producers seeking additional sources of oil for domestic food use are growing soybeans and sunflowerseed experimentally.

WORLD TOBACCO
HARVEST UP SLIGHTLY

The 1966 world tobacco harvest is placed at 10.0 billion pounds--up 2.0 percent from last year's total of 9.8 billion and exceeded only by the 1964 high of 10.2 billion. The gain was mainly in Asia and Eastern Europe due to a continuing upward trend in planted acreage. Excessive rains reduced plantings in Argentina and somewhat in both Brazil and Paraguay while drought adversely affected yields per acre in the United States, the Republic of South Africa, Zambia, Rhodesia, Canada, India, Bulgaria, and most Southwest Asian countries this season.

Recurrence of blue-mold in Turkey and Spain this season reduced final outturns in both of these countries. Also, the isolated outbreaks of this disease reported in Greece, Italy, and West Germany this year had negligible effects upon final outturns.

The 1966 world tobacco crop is still more than ample to meet world demand. Stocks of cigarette types (flue-cured, burley, and oriental) are more than ample from a total volume standpoint but certain low priced export grades of both flue-cured and burley tend to be in short available supply this season; whereas, export supplies of oriental types far exceed demand. Also, there was some additional stock build-up of the dark tobaccos used mainly in the production of cigars and dark type cigarettes in some producing countries.

Harvest by Continent and Area

North America, including Caribbean Area: The record crop in Canada, along with a near-record harvest in Mexico, caused this area's harvest to rise to 2,357 million pounds from 2,312 million last season.

Total U.S. harvest (November estimate) is tentatively placed at 1,844 million pounds--down slightly from the 1965 harvest of 1,855 million despite a small increase in planted area. Yields per acre for certain types grown in both the United States and Canada were down this season due to drought, and hail damage in the latter country.

South America: Excessive rains reduced plantings considerably in Argentina and somewhat in both Brazil and Paraguay. This caused this area's harvest to drop to 646 million pounds from 704 million in 1965. All other countries in this area harvested larger crops than in 1965.

Europe: Both smaller plantings and the recurrence of blue-mold reduced the harvest in Western Europe this season. Smaller plantings of oriental types in Greece and blue-mold damage to the Spanish crop this season caused this area's harvest to decline. Larger harvests are estimated for all Eastern European (including the USSR) countries resulting from increased plantings, except Bulgaria where unfavorable growing conditions reduced yields per acre.

LEAF TOBACCO: Estimated acreage, yield and production in specified countries, harvested in calendar year 1966, with comparisons--farm sales weight 1/

Continent and country	Acreage harvested				Yield per acre				Production			
	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/	Average 1955-59	1964	1965 2/	1966 2/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
North America:												
Canada	127	85	99	130	1,323	1,798	1,700	1,732	165,770	153,414	168,880	225,045
United States	1,242	1,078	977	984	1,540	2,066	1,898	1,873	1,913,757	2,227,932	1,854,648	1,844,149
Puerto Rico	28	30	31	21	1,000	1,067	1,231	1,095	28,060	32,000	37,900	23,000
Costa Rica	3	3	4	4	686	1,029	672	676	2,230	2,953	2,442	2,500
El Salvador	3	2	2	2	656	1,415	1,485	1,516	1,905	2,573	2,970	2,804
Guatemala	6	5	7	9	544	812	766	829	3,210	4,257	5,494	7,175
Honduras	10	14	17	15	588	506	451	441	6,106	7,105	7,874	6,536
Mexico	90	73	59	64	827	1,264	1,623	1,643	74,277	92,430	95,239	104,498
Nicaragua	3	10	10	10	691	668	655	658	2,252	6,910	6,705	6,805
Panama	1	2	3	2	723	775	837	679	926	1,707	2,640	1,669
Cuba	148	--	--	--	748	--	--	--	110,361	--	--	--
Dominican Republic	53	47	47	47	810	943	965	1,072	43,021	44,000	45,000	50,000
Haiti	6	6	6	6	281	405	405	405	1,600	2,500	2,500	2,500
Jamaica	1	7	12	12	810	843	845	856	1,007	5,550	9,800	10,200
Total countries shown	1,721	3/ 1,454	3/ 1,366	3/ 1,398	--	--	--	--	2,354,482	3/ 2,653,331	3/ 2,312,092	3/ 2,356,881
South America:												
Argentina	90	109	119	116	808	981	985	797	72,932	107,144	116,844	92,593
Bolivia	3	2	2	2	700	981	893	893	2,100	2,425	2,206	2,206
Brazil	444	486	564	537	689	622	746	745	306,009	302,409	420,859	400,000
Chile	8	6	5	6	1,838	1,969	1,953	1,888	14,113	11,706	9,394	11,226
Colombia	55	54	62	57	1,456	1,697	1,422	1,627	80,389	91,385	87,610	92,813
Paraguay	16	19	36	22	937	1,106	1,115	802	14,682	20,503	39,683	17,637
Peru	7	7	7	10	1,045	918	892	892	6,951	6,310	6,614	8,818
Uruguay	1	1	1	1	957	437	506	506	651	324	375	375
Venezuela	7	15	16	16	1,506	1,241	1,241	1,242	10,996	19,043	19,942	19,941
Total countries shown	631	699	812	767	--	--	--	--	508,823	561,249	703,527	645,609
Europe:												
Austria	1	1	1	1	1,573	1,818	1,352	1,785	1,650	1,689	1,279	1,455
Belgium	3	2	2	1	2,291	2,811	2,382	2,678	6,737	5,459	4,850	3,307
France	68	49	53	52	1,766	1,950	2,072	2,089	120,416	96,361	109,183	108,400
Germany, West	22	10	9	9	2,201	2,197	2,062	2,347	47,740	21,774	18,917	20,000
Greece	284	357	319	290	705	837	860	884	199,945	298,984	274,267	256,200
Italy	129	132	137	136	1,301	1,322	1,183	1,217	168,220	174,952	161,932	165,345
Spain	45	41	48	53	1,156	1,351	1,438	1,016	52,241	55,252	69,657	54,343
Sweden	4/	4/	0	0	1,972	1,698	0	0	785	214	0	0
Switzerland	3	2	2	2	1,887	2,236	1,916	2,010	5,247	4,237	3,807	3,850
Total West Europe	555	594	571	544	--	--	--	--	602,981	658,922	643,892	612,900
Albania	31	--	--	--	612	--	--	--	19,192	--	--	--
Bulgaria	249	324	--	--	689	1,018	--	--	171,578	330,175	--	--
Czechoslovakia	20	15	--	--	980	1,314	--	--	19,728	20,364	--	--
Germany, East	11	12	--	--	1,108	1,389	--	--	11,992	16,614	--	--
Hungary	49	55	52	--	1,274	1,155	1,170	--	61,940	63,055	60,847	--
Poland	78	122	102	--	1,196	1,710	1,117	--	93,204	208,449	113,800	--
Romania	95	100	--	--	670	923	--	--	63,865	91,932	--	--
Yugoslavia	120	160	151	164	807	942	816	804	97,253	151,015	123,017	132,276
Total East Europe	653	3/ 848	3/ 833	3/ 878	--	--	--	--	538,752	3/ 911,604	3/ 778,664	3/ 849,276
Total Europe	1,208	1,442	1,404	1,422	--	--	--	--	1,141,733	1,570,526	1,422,556	1,462,176
USSR (Europe and Asia)	427	381	395	408	1,027	1,350	1,266	1,271	438,715	513,672	500,444	518,081

Africa:												
Algeria	53	25	50	53	593	535	550	564	31,548	13,228	27,500	30,000
Libya	2	2	3	3	1,176	960	962	963	2,571	2,400	2,500	2,600
Morocco	3	4	4	4	1,383	1,296	1,281	1,312	4,569	4,965	5,086	5,511
Tunisia	4	5	5	6	851	675	700	702	3,518	3,441	3,638	4,000
Angola	7	10	18	22	485	604	702	674	3,305	6,038	12,850	15,000
Cameroon	11	14	13	14	493	539	570	588	5,423	7,495	7,495	8,000
Congo (Kinshasa)	(2	3	4	4	(719	775	800	800	(6,746	2,535	3,300	3,300
Rwanda and Burundi	(	5	5	5	(	660	660	660	(	3,300	3,500	3,500
Gabon, Central African Rep. & Congo (Brazzaville)	7	7	9	9	561	556	581	591	3,660	4,000	5,000	5,500
Ghana	1	14	15	16	464	399	400	400	588	5,500	6,000	6,500
Ivory Coast	5/	18	18	18	5/	306	306	306	5/	5,500	5,500	5,500
Kenya	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	947	1,434	1,410	1,400
Malagasy Republic	19	17	15	15	500	752	689	700	9,718	13,007	10,251	10,858
Mauritius	1	1	1	1	1,288	1,300	1,359	1,112	961	1,063	723	1,079
Mozambique	7	10	10	10	486	534	534	531	3,246	5,605	5,475	5,100
Nigeria	45	48	50	41	574	603	641	657	25,728	28,790	31,800	26,900
Zambia	14	33	27	21	677	863	752	787	9,750	28,397	20,532	16,907
Malawi	140	121	181	157	237	224	277	262	33,346	27,133	50,268	41,054
Rhodesia	189	260	219	233	800	1,168	1,099	997	150,310	303,822	240,417	232,500
Tanzania	8	12	21	25	685	441	588	629	5,619	5,421	12,139	15,700
Unganda	11	12	8	10	510	646	915	913	5,701	8,016	7,170	8,900
South Africa, Republic of	90	83	83	82	624	837	730	598	56,047	69,200	60,500	49,360
Total countries shown	621	704	759	749	--	--	--	--	363,301	550,290	523,054	499,169
Asia:												
Cyprus	4	8	9	7	368	278	593	454	1,511	2,116	5,582	3,000
Iran	49	60	73	64	562	713	755	698	27,465	42,723	55,402	44,379
Iraq	21	37	37	37	675	815	673	650	14,170	30,114	24,825	24,800
Israel	9	5	8	9	458	429	480	478	4,134	2,172	3,827	4,300
Jordan	7	14	13	12	332	348	343	320	2,488	4,761	4,630	4,000
Lebanon	9	16	16	18	735	896	810	788	6,572	14,330	13,117	14,109
Turkey	407	672	549	620	641	574	496	589	261,081	386,249	272,347	364,860
Syria	18	38	44	53	745	659	620	625	13,276	25,027	27,558	33,000
China: Mainland	1,838	--	--	--	918	--	--	--	1,687,600	--	--	--
Taiwan	21	24	20	17	1,629	2,031	1,824	2,035	34,651	49,615	35,937	34,000
Ceylon	15	18	18	18	551	500	500	500	8,480	9,000	9,000	9,000
Burma	104	142	119	131	876	604	787	804	90,944	85,800	93,600	105,300
India	933	1,088	1,045	970	639	726	780	763	596,366	790,129	815,041	740,000
Indonesia	419	331	422	450	365	346	402	431	153,267	114,640	169,750	194,000
Japan	174	204	213	216	1,808	2,297	1,995	2,053	315,506	467,746	424,205	442,904
Korea, South	51	72	84	98	1,169	1,510	1,465	1,478	59,780	108,685	123,574	144,600
Pakistan	221	210	224	253	1,079	1,088	1,080	1,197	238,568	228,400	242,088	302,826
Philippines	185	256	212	224	514	663	678	682	95,277	169,754	143,850	152,669
Thailand	143	128	162	166	393	534	517	519	56,126	68,167	83,931	86,318
Cambodia	39	25	26	26	353	500	505	505	13,602	12,500	13,000	13,000
Laos	5	13	13	15	469	412	444	444	2,343	5,350	6,000	6,600
Vietnam, South	22	20	21	19	658	772	747	745	14,479	15,400	15,500	13,900
Total countries shown	4,694	3/ 5,133	3/ 5,186	3/ 5,293	--	--	--	--	3,697,686	3/ 4,329,178	3/ 4,305,364	3/ 4,482,565
Oceania:												
Australia	12	29	26	23	785	1,184	982	1,164	9,651	34,367	25,825	27,125
New Zealand	3	6	6	5	1,438	1,596	1,692	1,769	4,718	9,381	9,881	9,000
Total countries shown	15	35	32	28	--	--	--	--	14,369	43,748	35,706	36,125
Total world	9,317	9,848	9,954	10,065	--	--	--	--	8,519,109	10,221,994	9,802,743	10,000,606

1/ Farm sales weight is about 10 percent above dry weight which is normally reported in trade statistics. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes estimates for countries listed for which data are not available. 4/ Less than 500 acres. 5/ Not available.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U. S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Africa: Continued drought in the Republic of South Africa, early drought alleviated somewhat by late rains in Rhodesia, along with reduced plantings in Malawi, Zambia, and Nigeria caused this area's harvest to drop to 499 million pounds, or almost 5 percent below last year's figure of 523 million. Rhodesia's 1966 crop is unofficially placed at 232 million pounds, compared with the 1965 season's harvest of 240 million.

Asia: Record harvests in Pakistan, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, and Syria along with near record crops in Japan, Burma, Turkey, the Philippines and Mainland China caused this area's harvest to rise to 4,483 million pounds from 4,305 million in 1965. The decline in India's harvest was caused by early season drought which reduced plantings. Blue-mold reduced the oriental crop in the Aegean region of Turkey significantly from earlier forecasts and prolonged drought adversely affected yields per acre in most other Southwest Asian countries.

Oceania: Better growing conditions this season as opposed to adverse weather during the 1964-65 crop year increased this area's harvest to 36.1 million pounds from 35.7 million despite about a 10 percent reduction in planted area. Australia harvested a larger crop this season; whereas, New Zealand's harvest was about 9 percent below the 1965 record of 9.9 million pounds.

WORLD TRADE IN COTTON UNCHANGED IN 1965-66

World cotton trade in 1965-66 (August-July) is now estimated at 17.0 million bales (480 pounds net), slightly above a year earlier, but well below record exports of 18.0 million bales in 1963-64. U.S. exports in 1965-66 declined 1.2 million bales from the previous year's level while foreign countries increased their shipments by about the same amount. The leveling off of world cotton trade in 1965-66 is attributed to a decline in consumption in foreign Free World importing countries and a slight further reduction in stocks. Prospects for the 1966-67 season are for a sharp increase in world cotton trade to around 18.0 million bales. Consumption is expected to increase in importing countries. Stocks in most importing countries are already at or near minimum levels. For that reason, any significant increase in consumption will require a corresponding increase in imports.

Exports--Exports from foreign Free World countries are placed at a record 11.7 million bales in 1965-66, an increase of about 1.0 million from a year earlier. In 1965-66, exports exceeded the previous season's level by 10 percent or more in Mexico, Guatemala, Peru, Sudan, Iran, Turkey, Greece, and a few other countries.

Outlook For 1966-67 World Trade--World cotton exports during 1966-67 are currently forecast at around 18.0 million bales, about 7 percent above the 1965-66 level. The larger world trade estimate is based on an expected increase in cotton consumption in major importing countries. Stocks in those countries are already at minimal levels, so that any increase in consumption will require an increase in imports. Export availabilities in foreign Free World producing countries are expected to be lower in 1966-67 because these countries are consuming more cotton and also because several of these countries produced smaller crops this year. United States exports are now estimated at 5.0 million running bales, up sharply from 1965-66 shipments. Exports from the USSR in 1966-67 are expected to be around last season's level.

The United States exported 3.0 million bales (480 pounds net) of cotton in 1965-66, 29 percent less than a year earlier and around half as much as in 1963-64. Several factors were responsible for the decline in 1965-66 U.S. cotton exports. Among these were larger shipments from foreign producing countries, a slight reduction in consumption in foreign importing countries, a further reduction of stocks in importing countries, and the anticipation of reduced cotton prices after August 1 of 1966.

Exports from the USSR, the principal Communist cotton-exporting country, are estimated at 2.2 million bales in 1965-66, compared with 2.0 million a year earlier. Normally, most of her cotton exports go to Eastern European countries. However, from 200,000 to 300,000 bales have been exported to Free World countries in several recent years. In 1965-66, Russian cotton shipments to the Free World jumped to over 600,000 bales. Free World countries exported over 800,000 bales to the USSR in 1965-66, compared with around 700,000 a year earlier.

Imports--Western European countries collectively accounted for 40 percent of the estimated 1965-66 world cotton trade. France, West Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom, the largest of the Western European cotton markets, imported 4.6 million bales in 1965-66, the same as a year earlier. About 12 percent of these imports came from the United States. Japan imported 829,000 bales of U.S. cotton in 1965-66 and continues to be our largest cotton customer. Communist China imported a half million bales in 1965-66, most of which came from Syria, Pakistan, the United Arab Republic, and former British East Africa. (Tables pages 12 & 13)

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65,
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1955-59		1963		1964		1965 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
North America:								
Canada	0	351	0	466	0	404	0	434
Cuba	0	34	0	50	0	65	0	90
El Salvador	147	0	304	0	255	0	248	0
Guatemala	46	0	269	0	282	0	365	0
Mexico	1,573	1	1,426	1	1,616	2	2,127	2
Nicaragua	196	0	402	0	571	0	500	0
United States	5,296	138	5,775	135	4,195	118	3,035	118
Others	16	14	36	10	60	11	66	12
Total	7,274	538	8,212	662	6,979	600	6,341	656
South America:								
Argentina	26	14	100	33	1	73	32	71
Bolivia	0	4	0	6	0	6	0	10
Brazil	418	0	1,023	0	1,040	0	1,000	0
Chile	0	78	0	120	0	150	0	140
Colombia	6	42	54	19	52	8	45	75
Ecuador	0	1	0	10	0	5	0	7
Paraguay	32	0	47	0	41	0	39	0
Peru	441	0	510	0	468	0	518	0
Uruguay	0	37	0	34	0	35	0	35
Venezuela	0	7	0	36	0	27	0	35
Others	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	923	185	1,734	258	1,602	304	1,634	373
Europe:								
Austria	0	115	0	117	0	121	0	112
Belgium	0	422	0	369	0	381	0	350
Denmark	0	39	0	38	0	44	0	26
Finland	0	72	0	72	0	74	0	66
France	0	1,316	0	1,335	0	1,084	0	1,250
Germany, West	0	1,448	0	1,450	0	1,293	0	1,250
Greece	160	10	263	10	167	46	192	44
Ireland	0	17	0	25	0	26	0	25
Italy	0	867	0	1,103	0	833	0	1,102
Netherlands	0	349	0	393	0	359	0	355
Norway	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	21
Portugal	0	218	0	322	0	433	0	375
Spain	0	253	60	60	20	137	15	285
Sweden	0	128	0	98	0	81	0	86
Switzerland	0	188	0	208	0	195	0	169
United Kingdom	0	1,442	0	1,223	0	959	0	964
Yugoslavia	0	183	0	350	0	380	0	400
Total Western Europe	160	7,088	323	7,194	187	6,468	207	6,880
Albania 2/	5	4	6	1	6	1	0	1
Bulgaria 2/	0	90	0	200	0	190	0	240
Czechoslovakia 2/	0	411	0	450	0	500	0	550
Germany, East 2/	0	434	0	475	0	450	0	460
Hungary 2/	0	226	0	285	0	300	0	350
Poland	0	481	0	647	0	671	0	666
Romania 2/	0	201	0	300	0	300	0	310
Others	0	42	0	69	0	60	0	70
Total Eastern Europe	5	1,889	6	2,427	6	2,472	0	2,647
U.S.S.R. (Europe & Asia) 2/	1,540	600	1,700	700	2,000	600	2,300	800

(Continued)

COTTON: International trade, average 1955-59, annual 1963-65 -- cont'd.
Year beginning August 1

(1,000 bales of 480 pounds net)

Country	Average 1955-59		1963		1964		1965 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
Africa:								
Angola	30	0	22	0	16	0	25	0
Congo (Leopoldville)	199	0	32	0	7	0	0	30
Ethiopia	3/	15	0	20	0	25	0	26
Kenya, Uganda & Tanzania	446	0	520	0	598	0	597	0
Morocco	7	11	19	14	30	25	40	20
Mozambique	141	0	115	0	176	0	125	0
Nigeria	146	0	145	0	89	0	100	0
South Africa, Republic of	5	46	2	95	10	132	5	120
Sudan	508	0	720	0	471	0	575	0
United Arab Republic	1,366	0	1,372	0	1,558	0	1,575	0
Western Africa	43	0	112	0	113	0	135	0
Others	188	13	235	8	211	45	315	18
Total	3,079	85	3,294	137	3,279	227	3,492	214
Asia and Oceania:								
Afghanistan	39	0	100	0	110	0	105	0
Australia	0	89	0	116	0	112	0	65
Burma	58	2	50	0	57	0	60	0
Ceylon	0	3	0	9	0	10	0	11
China, Mainland 2/	180	310	40	800	40	700	20	500
Formosa (Taiwan)	0	159	0	294	0	288	0	305
Hong Kong	0	313	0	627	0	549	0	641
India	309	498	231	556	202	668	140	460
Indonesia	0	39	0	45	0	50	0	30
Iran	187	0	326	0	313	0	460	0
Iraq	25	3/	2	0	12	0	10	0
Israel	3/	23	10	47	13	53	25	44
Japan	0	2,702	0	3,167	0	3,416	0	3,078
Korea, South	0	206	0	270	0	316	0	320
Lebanon	7	21	8	23	0	25	0	17
Pakistan	464	10	689	4	485	9	492	7
Philippines	0	68	0	170	0	120	0	156
Syria	383	0	608	0	726	0	712	0
Thailand	3/	5	0	44	0	84	0	85
Turkey	246	0	587	0	773	0	920	0
Others	33	15	42	85	33	74	35	86
Total	1,931	4,463	2,693	6,257	2,764	6,474	2,979	5,805
World total	14,912	14,848	17,962	17,635	16,817	17,145	16,953	17,375
Free World	13,187	12,015	16,216	13,658	14,771	13,308	14,633	13,338
Communist countries 4/	1,725	2,833	1,746	3,977	2,046	3,837	2,320	4,037

1/ Preliminary and partly estimated.
2/ Compiled from statistics of exporting countries.
3/ Less than 500 bales.
4/ Eastern Europe, U.S.S.R., Mainland China, Cuba, North Korea, and North Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD CASTORBEAN PRODUCTION
DOWN FROM 1965 LEVEL

World production of castorbeans in 1966 is estimated at 680,675 short tons, 9 percent less than last year's level and one-fourth below the record production of 1964. As compared with 1965, smaller crops are indicated for all major producing countries with the exception of the Soviet Union.

Reliable statistics are lacking for a number of castorbean producing countries because the plant grows wild in most tropical and sub-tropical regions, and the extent of harvesting depends mainly on prevailing prices. Consequently, estimates of production are based largely on export data.

Castorbean production in North America is expected to be down over 10 percent from the levels of each of the 2 previous years but more than double the 1955-59 average. There are no official estimates of acreage and production of castor beans in the United States. Well informed sources, however, are of the opinion that about 42,000 acres, largely irrigated, will be harvested this year compared with about 50,000 last year. Of this, an estimated 39,750 acres are in the high plains of Texas, 1,000 in Kansas, 800 in Nebraska and 450 in New Mexico. A severe hail storm in mid-summer necessitated some replantings, then early frost (mid-October in Texas) reduced yields an estimated 25 to 40 percent. However, new hybrid varieties reportedly produced up to 2900 pounds per acre on experimental plots in Texas despite the early frost. Total U.S. production is expected to approximate 24,000 tons or about one-sixth below last year's outturn. Quality of the seed is expected to be low with a low oil content.

There has been little interest in increasing castorbean cultivation in Mexico, where production has been maintained at about 10,000 tons in each of the last 3 years. Some growers claim that there is no profit in growing castorbeans since there is no guaranteed price for the crop.

Production in South America, determined largely by Brazil's crop, is expected to be down from 1965 by at least 10 percent. At the present estimate of 255,000 tons Brazil's production would be 12 percent below last year's and 42 percent below the record crop of 1964. The last major harvesting period in Brazil, usually in March-April, was delayed considerably in both the Northeast and the Sao Paulo/Parana Regions. The delay in the former was due to excessive rains (particularly in Pernambuco-Sergipe-Alagoas); in the latter it was due to unusual competition from producers of other crops for regular and migrant harvest workers. Moreover, there reportedly was substantial frost damage to the Parana crop and some to the Sao Paulo crop.

Brazil's production in 1967 may be expected to recover somewhat from this year's reduced level, but probably may not exceed that in 1965. Favorable prices to producers are expected to stimulate increased plantings. Moreover, some coffee producers in the southern states whose coffee trees were damaged by recent frost probably will plant castorbeans between rows of damaged trees. And, finally, the government's new program of eradication and diversification from coffee to other commodities allows castorbeans to qualify as an alternative crop. However, free-market prices for soybeans, other beans, corn and cassava have been especially attractive to farmers in all regions, and the trade believes that many farmers in Sao Paulo/Parana will be particularly attracted now by soybean prices.

CASTORBEANS: Production in specified countries and the world, average 1955-59, annual 1962-66

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	1965 1/	1966 1/
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
North America:						
United States 2/	9,293	16,850	32,195	30,000	28,500	24,000
Mexico	5,677	9,205	9,115	10,095	10,250	10,475
Haiti 3/	1,949	1,643	1,378	929	---	---
Estimated total 4/	17,305	28,055	43,045	41,380	40,005	35,730
South America:						
Argentina	4,788	6,725	6,725	5,400	4,850	---
Brazil	185,977	247,975	264,398	440,000	290,000	255,000
Ecuador	17,431	24,360	25,355	28,670	18,740	14,330
Paraguay 5/	7,615	17,637	14,300	11,013	15,418	14,000
Peru 6/	1,945	8,240	8,520	8,820	---	---
Estimated total 4/	218,855	306,035	320,400	495,005	338,610	297,780
Europe:						
Italy	126	6	6	8	1	---
Bulgaria	3,936	805	480	---	---	---
Hungary	1,841	1,960	1,030	0	0	0
Romania	12,434	12,455	15,765	14,330	---	---
Yugoslavia	4,651	6,105	4,750	4,000	2,755	3,085
Estimated total 4/	22,990	21,330	22,030	18,840	17,255	17,585
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	10,140	35,000	40,000	7/ 60,000	7/ 70,000	7/ 80,000
Africa:						
Ethiopia	15,650	11,000	11,000	12,000	---	---
Libya	3,595	6,600	7,800	---	---	---
Sudan	---	4,520	5,030	7,340	6,995	7,700
Angola	4,270	1,435	2,200	1,650	2,200	---
Dahomey	790	1,255	1,100	1,000	1,000	---
Kenya 6/	5,278	4,906	8,093	5,383	5,757	6,600
Malagasy Republic 6/	1,153	1,815	1,428	699	1,160	1,000
Mozambique 8/	2,367	1,789	2,604	1,143	485	1,000
South Africa 9/	16,755	10,000	15,000	17,000	---	---
Tanzania 6/	14,746	15,062	29,548	15,276	10,279	16,500
Togo 6/	220	1,053	807	429	327	550
Uganda 6/	2,675	2,891	2,806	2,205	1,812	2,000
Estimated total 4/	70,280	65,410	97,000	82,500	71,135	79,470
Asia:						
Iran	13,228	11,000	11,000	---	---	---
Cambodia	1,168	3,750	3,525	3,300	3,640	---
India	126,612	120,150	111,330	112,435	119,380	78,485
Indonesia	4,400	2,240	2,240	2,240	---	---
Korea, South	1,185	2,715	2,870	3,110	2,605	---
Pakistan	3,585	7,840	8,400	10,080	10,300	9,900
Thailand	29,665	48,085	58,325	43,015	35,715	33,000
Estimated total 4/	209,050	227,610	227,975	215,580	214,255	170,110
Estimated world total 4/	548,620	683,440	750,450	913,305	751,260	680,675

1/ Preliminary estimates. 2/ Figures for 1955-63 are estimates submitted by the Baker Castor Oil Company. Figures for 1964-66 are USDA estimates. 3/ Castorbean exports from Haiti year ending September 30. 4/ Includes estimates for the above countries for which data are not available and for minor producing countries. Totals for Asia and world totals include rough estimates for Mainland China based on average production prior to World War II of 25,000 to 30,000 tons. 5/ Export figures 1962-66. 6/ Exports of castorbeans. 7/ Estimated. 8/ Exports of castorbeans and castor oil, bean basis. 9/ Less than 5 years.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

In Ecuador, where castorbean production is virtually all for export, the 1966 crop is expected to be about one-fourth less than last year's and only about one-half the above-average crop in 1964. Reduced production in the last two years is attributed to lower prices. Should local market prices and foreign demand improve the incentive to harvest beans, production would increase accordingly. Production in Paraguay apparently has risen sharply in recent years as exports have more than doubled since 1960.

European castor production is largely in Eastern Europe, principally in Romania. The latest official estimate for Romania is 14,330 tons produced in 1964. Production in the Soviet Union is believed to have trended upward since 1963 and in 1966 is estimated at 80,000 tons, 14 percent above last year's level.

Many countries of Africa cultivate relatively small quantities of castorbeans as a cash crop. Production in most of these countries is measured largely by the quantities exported. On the basis of export figures, Tanzania is the leading producer, with exports in 1966 forecast at about 16,000 tons compared with 10,000 in 1965. Annual production in Ethiopia is estimated at about 12,000 tons. Production in the Sudan is expected to approach 8,000 tons or 10 percent above last year's outturn.

Castorbean production in Asia declined an estimated one-fifth from 1965 largely because of the sharp drop in India. From the two crops harvested from November 1965 through April 1966, India's production is estimated officially at 78,485 tons, down from the previous year by more than one-third. Trade estimates of Indian castor production normally are at least 25 percent higher than official estimates as the latter do not include a sizable portion of the crop interplanted with other crops. The decline in production in 1966 was due partly to reduced area--from 1.1 million acres in 1964-65 to 0.9 million in 1965-66--and partly to late and inadequate rains that adversely affected all of India's main crops in 1965-66.

Present indications are that India's 1966-67 crop to be harvested early in 1967 will be at a more normal level of around 115,000 tons. Continued rains through September in some areas improved prospects for all oilseed crops, but a virtual absence of rain during October has made the situation somewhat uncertain.

Production in Thailand has trended downward since 1963, reportedly because of low prices. As no modern extraction facilities are available within the country, producers must rely on foreign markets for disposal of their crops. Production in 1966 is estimated at 33,000 tons, down 8 percent from last year's and over 40 percent from the peak production of 1963. Production in Pakistan has approximated 10,000 tons in each of the last 3 years.

NEAR RECORD 1966 WORLD HOPS CROP
MAY APPROXIMATE GROWING DEMAND

The 1966 world hops crop is preliminarily estimated at 205.0 million pounds or only marginally below the record 1964 total of 205.6 million pounds and slightly above the 203.4-million-pound 1965 harvest. The 1960-64 average production was 183.4 million pounds. The 1966 crop was grown on 176,900 acres--up slightly from the 175,700 acres grown in 1965. The 1966 average yield per acre at 1,159 pounds was almost identical to the 1,158 pounds produced in 1965, but was slightly below the 1,182 averaged during the record 1964 harvest.

While acreage rose 3 percent in Western Europe, production dropped 5 percent from the 1965 level. Both the United Kingdom and West Germany, the world's second and third largest producers, had smaller crops than in recent years. This more than offset increases in most of the rest of the region.

Eastern Europe, on the other hand, generally had a good crop with an increase in production of 9 percent from a 1-percent-smaller acreage. The average yield for the region, at 755 pounds, was well above the 690-pound 1965 average and somewhat above normal, but was still well below that of other major production areas.

The United States, as usual, was the world's leading hops producer with 54.7 million pounds. This was slightly below the large 1965 crop, but well above average. The acreage was also down slightly from the 1965 level, as California acreage dropped by nearly 20 percent. Oregon and Washington, on the other hand, showed slight acreage increases, but in Washington some acreage was not harvested because several yards went down. The Idaho area was unchanged from last year.

World beer production in 1965-66 is preliminarily estimated at 445 million barrels--up 2 percent from the 436-million barrel 1964-65 output. This was one of the smallest increases in recent years, partly because of a slower rate of economic activity in Western Europe and Japan. Also, however, there was a sharp reduction in both the Soviet Union's and Brazil's beer production figures, which are believed to be mostly statistical artifacts rather than true declines.

Hops consumption, at an assumed world hopping rate of 0.45 pounds per barrel of bear, would have been 200 million pounds in 1965-66. This would have left about 3 million pounds of the crop for rebuilding stocks, which in most countries are now believed to be at moderate to above-average levels. The 1966-67 world beer output is expected to rise to about 470 million barrels, and hops consumption is expected to total about 207 million pounds for a 0.44 hopping rate. If so, stocks will be slightly reduced.

In response to the expected deficit in 1966-67 production as compared to expected consumption, world prices are fairly strong on the small remaining

HOPS: Production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1963-66 1/

Country	Average 1960-64	1963	1964	Revised 1965	Preliminary 1966
	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds	1,000 Pounds
Canada	1,348	1,455	1,523	1,432	1,783
United States	46,092	51,422	53,378	56,060	54,652
Argentina	326	274	269	251	287
Austria	307	342	331	320	344
Belgium	2,964	2,731	3,718	4,189	3,814
France	4,778	5,104	5,351	4,630	5,512
Germany, West	35,699	39,808	40,456	40,105	38,500
Spain	1,892	2,576	2,927	2,690	2,976
United Kingdom	27,968	30,955	28,269	28,977	25,567
Bulgaria	2/ 1,036	1,014	1,300	1,113	1,543
Czechoslovakia	15,936	19,859	15,186	15,860	17,637
Germany, East	3,935	5,852	5,764	4,454	5,512
Hungary	753	856	1,089	1,002	992
Poland	5,008	5,710	6,724	4,621	5,732
Romania	825	794	1,213	1,102	1,235
Yugoslavia	12,059	10,406	13,470	10,780	11,067
U.S.S.R.	13,801	13,228	15,432	15,432	15,432
South Africa, Rep. of	183	201	133	153	200
Japan	4,187	4,392	6,047	5,935	6,856
Australia	3,389	3,767	2,224	3,124	4,119
New Zealand	789	664	662	1,036	1,072
Other 3/	140	145	141	154	150
Total	183,415	201,555	205,607	203,420	204,982

1/ Production shown by year of harvest for both Northern and Southern Hemispheres.
2/ Three-year average 1962-64 only.
3/ Includes Mexico, Switzerland and Sweden.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

quantities of unsold 1966 crop hops. West German hops were selling at the following levels in late November: Hallertaus, $1.18-$1.25; Spalt, $1.25-$1.36; and Hersbruck Mountain, $1.02 per pound. In December 1965 prices were: Hallertaus, $1.15-$1.17; Spalt, $1.32-$1.36; and Hersbruck Mountain, $0.99-$1.00. Current prices are down somewhat from mid-harvest prices, reflecting more recent information on the size of the crop.

United States hops prices were also strong with late November offers on Yakima seedless and Idaho hops at 47 cents plus premiums with growers holding for higher prices. Future contracts for 1967, 1968, and 1969 crops are being offered at 50, 51, and 52 cents on California hops with no interest shown by growers.

United States hops exports, which hit a record 23.8 million pounds in 1965-66, should rise again in 1966-67, based on an expected continuation of current price relationships. Also, a substantial amount of extracts will probably be exported--perhaps more than the estimated 4.5 million pounds dry hops equivalent shipped in 1965-66.

WORLD POTATO PRODUCTION HIGHER IN 1966

Potato production in 1966 in the major producing countries of the world, estimated at 5,115 million hundredweight (100 lb.), was 1 percent above the 1965 crop but 2 percent below the 1960-64 average. Larger crops occurred in North America, and Western and Eastern Europe. Smaller crops were produced in Japan, South America, and the USSR. Total acreage continued its gradual downward trend whereas yields in general increased, more than offsetting the effect of decreased acreage.

Production in North America in 1966 was 6 percent above 1965 and 15 percent above average. In the United States, acreage was up 6 percent and production 4 percent above the 1965 levels. Canada, the leading market for U.S. potato exports, experienced a record production of 57 million hundredweight, approximately 23 percent above average and the 1965 crop.

Western European production was up slightly from 1965, but was 16 percent below average. Acreage in most of the countries in Western Europe was below that of 1965, but higher yields kept total production close to the 1965 output. In West Germany, the largest producer in Western Europe, production was 4 percent above 1965 despite a 7-percent decline in acreage. Both production and acreage decreased in France, Western Europe's second largest producer.

Production in Eastern Europe in 1966 was 5 percent above the 1965 crop and less than 1 percent above the 1960-64 average. The 1966 crop in the USSR, the world's largest producer, was 2 percent below that of 1965 but 7 percent above average.

POTATOES: Acreage and production in specified countries, average 1960-64, annual 1965-66

Continent and country	ACREAGE			PRODUCTION		
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 1/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Million Cwt.	Million Cwt.	Million Cwt.
North America:						
Canada	295	299	328	46.0	46.5	57.0
Mexico	121	130	130	7.7	9.7	10.1
United States	1,382	1,403	1,485	265.8	289.8	300.0
Total	1,798	1,832	1,943	319.5	346.0	367.1
Europe:						
Austria	415	357	338	76.5	56.0	60.1
Belgium-Luxembourg	182	152	148	41.2	31.4	27.6
Denmark	171	101	96	31.6	20.7	21.3
Finland	190	180	167	25.5	27.7	27.4
France	2,086	1,394	1,295	312.4	244.0	227.7
Germany, West	2,351	1,935	1,809	518.4	398.9	415.5
Greece	110	120	119	11.5	13.0	13.4
Ireland	209	174	168	42.9	36.3	34.3
Italy	927	860	866	86.1	78.2	85.6
Netherlands	330	304	323	86.5	71.4	80.0
Norway	129	119	111	23.8	25.0	23.4
Portugal	254	235	259	23.0	17.6	19.7
Spain	992	949	914	101.8	88.1	91.8
Sweden	249	153	141	34.1	34.0	26.4
Switzerland	115	103	99	31.1	26.9	26.5
United Kingdom	763	741	666	150.5	167.1	161.3
Total Western Europe	9,473	7,877	7,519	1,596.9	1,336.3	1,342.0
Czechoslovakia	1,278	1,097	1,038	130.5	81.1	129.6
Germany, East	1,821	1,791	1,779	274.7	283.4	275.6
Poland	7,062	6,926	6,919	942.9	953.8	948.0
Yugoslavia	751	791	741	63.6	52.9	69.8
Other Eastern Europe 2/	1,438	1,349	1,337	113.9	88.1	109.7
Total Europe 3/	21,823	19,831	19,333	3,122.5	2,795.6	2,874.7
U.S.S.R.	21,600	21,250	21,250	1,602.5	1,745.6	1,709.0
Asia:						
Japan	527	525	504	81.3	89.4	85.0
South America:						
Argentina	453	504	408	35.5	54.9	32.7
Brazil	496	499	531	25.4	27.5	28.7
Chile	212	211	189	16.7	16.2	15.3
Venezuela	36	40	40	2.5	3.0	2.7
Total	1,197	1,254	1,168	80.1	101.6	79.4
Grand total	46,945	44,692	44,198	5,205.9	5,078.2	5,115.2

1/ Preliminary
2/ Bulgaria, Romania and Hungary
3/ Excluding U.S.S.R.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

WORLD PEPPER TRADE

World exports of black and white pepper (Piper nigrum L.) during 1965 totaled 141.8 million pounds, 10 percent above 1964 but below 1963 exports of 172.7 million pounds. Exports by India, Sarawak, Brazil, Cambodia, and Ceylon rose sharply in 1965; however, Indonesian shipments were nearly halved from the previous year and Malagasy Republic exports declined from the 1964 record level. World exports in 1966 are expected to increase further because of larger harvests in India and Indonesia.

Responding to reduced U.S. buyer interest, increasing world supplies, and to the resumption of trade relations between Indonesia and Singapore, New York wholesale black pepper prices declined during January-October 1966 to an average of 43.9 cents per pound, down 4.3 cents from the similar 1965 period. Although prices averaged lower in 1966, they still were at higher levels than during 1962-64.

As importers and manufacturers have been reducing inventories, U.S. imports of black and white pepper during January-October 1966 fell to 30.5 million pounds, down from the 41.5 million pounds imported during the first 10 months of 1965.

Reflecting a record 1965-66 (November-October) harvest of 75 million pounds, India's exports during the first 5-months of 1966 reached 32.5 million pounds, 25 percent over the corresponding 1965 period. The USSR was the largest recipient of the January-May shipments, taking a record 15.2 million pounds--exceeding total annual Soviet buying of any preceding year. However, shipments to the United States for the same period fell 17 percent to 4.9 million pounds.

Indian exports in 1965 rose 38 percent over the previous year to 50 million pounds. The large rise was attributable to increased buying by the United States and the USSR. U.S. 1965 purchases from India more than tripled the 1964 level of 3.6 million pounds and shipments to the USSR--the largest buyer in recent years--increased by 2.3 million pounds to 12.8 million.

Indonesian exports in 1965 fell to 27.1 million pounds, the lowest since 1953. The sharp fall in shipments was attributed to a small harvest and to the retention of pepper stocks by farmers and exporters in view of the continuation of Indonesia's spiraling inflation.

The United States was the largest recipient for the 1965 exports taking 55 percent of the total, with most of the balance going to the Netherlands and West Germany. Exports during 1966 are expected to increase because of a larger crop and resumption of commercial relations with Singapore.

Brazil's exports in 1965 reached a record 16.3 million pounds, nearly double 1964 shipments. Production has been increasing rather rapidly as new acreage comes into bearing. The 1966 crop is expected to reach 22 million pounds, compared with 18.1 million in 1965 and 14.9 million in 1964.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Exports by specified major producing countries, 1965 with comparisons

Continent and country	Average 1955-59	1962	1963	1964	1965
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
Asia:					
Indonesia	53.9	38.9	96.1	1/ 50.0	27.1
India	31.0	55.1	41.7	36.2	50.0
Sarawak	30.4	25.9	25.6	27.1	39.5
Cambodia	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	4.0
Ceylon	.7	.1	.2	1.2	1.5
Total	118.0	121.8	165.5	116.3	122.1
Other:					
Brazil	1.6	6.1	5.2	8.9	16.3
Malagasy Republic	1.4	2.4	2.0	4.2	3.4
Grand total	121.0	130.3	172.7	129.4	141.8

1/ Based on trade data of importing countries.

BLACK AND WHITE PEPPER: Distribution of exports by specified countries, 1965

Continent and country	India	Sarawak	Indonesia	Brazil	Malagasy Republic	Singapore (reexports)
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Western Europe:						
EEC:						
Belgium-Luxembourg	---	34	455	115	11	560
France	22	29	660	313	2,064	672
Germany, West	171	2,578	2,832	3,243	545	1,837
Italy	4,176	62	239	9	278	1,008
Netherlands	7	---	4,661	302	---	560
Subtotal	4,376	2,703	8,847	3,982	2,898	4,637
Other Western Europe						
United Kingdom	48	397	376	1,018	---	5,589
Yugoslavia	2,626	---	---	---	---	---
Other	517	1,005	---	29	---	1,949
Total	7,567	4,105	9,223	5,029	2,898	12,175
Eastern Europe & USSR:						
Bulgaria	66	---	---	---	---	---
Czechoslovakia	2,127	---	---	---	---	---
Germany, East	1,675	---	---	---	---	---
Hungary	1,587	---	69	---	---	---
Poland	1,495	---	---	---	---	---
Romania	372	---	387	---	---	---
USSR	12,826	---	912	551	---	---
Total	20,148	---	1,368	551	---	---
Other:						
Argentina	---	---	---	2,178	---	---
Australia	101	78	---	---	---	1,725
Canada	2,704	111	---	22	---	818
Egypt	1,366	---	---	---	---	34
Hong Kong	---	102	1,173	---	---	347
Japan	---	161	34	2	---	2,912
Mexico	---	---	---	761	---	---
Morocco	221	471	---	---	46	3,674
Singapore	867	33,878	---	---	---	---
South Africa	---	269	---	---	---	952
United States	12,631	123	14,959	7,097	335	8,960
Not specified	4,420	157	311	665	123	10,179
Grand total	50,025	39,455	27,068	16,305	3,402	41,776

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

Sales have remained slow this year and exports will be well under the record 1965 level. Shipments through the third week of October totaled 7.7 million pounds, 3.6 million under the corresponding 1965 period.

Exports from Sarawak amounted to a near record 39.5 million pounds. Exports during the first 6 months of 1966 totaled 12.5 million pounds, compared with 14.5 million during the similar 1965 period. The bulk of the shipments are still channeled through the Singapore entrepot despite continued efforts to export direct to importing nations.

WORLD COFFEE CROP SLIGHTLY BELOW CONSUMPTION NEEDS

The Foreign Agricultural Service's third estimate (December) for the 1966-67 world coffee crop is for a total production of 64.1 million bags, of which 48.7 million are estimated to be exportable production. This is a drop of more than a million bags from the September estimate and about the same amount below the world's consumption needs. Hence, there will be a drawdown of roughly a million bags in the sizable world coffee stocks.

A lower estimate for Brazil is the principal reason for the smaller third estimate, but the crop in Guatemala is also down from earlier estimates. In addition, Hurricane Inez (in August of 1966) was responsible for smaller than expected harvests in Cuba, Dominican Republic and Haiti.

In Africa, the production trend is upward in Angola, Cameroon, Kenya, and Tanzania, but a smaller crop in Ivory Coast will result in a 1966-67 crop in Africa that is slightly below 1965-66.

Exportable production in the smaller producing countries is estimated to be as follows (with comparable 1965-66 estimates in parentheses) in bags of 60 kilograms each: Jamaica 6,000 (10,000); Puerto Rico 25,000 (25,000); Bolivia 40,000 (30,000); Paraguay 30,000 (60,000); Surinam 5,000 (8,000); Congo (Brazzaville) 14,000 (14,000); Dahomey 28,000 (28,000); Gabon 13,000 (13,000); Ghana 68,000 (58,000); Liberia 56,000 (56,000); Nigeria 34,000 (32,000); Sao Tome and Principe 5,000 (5,000); Sierra Leone 110,000 (110,000); Spanish Guinea 110,000 (110,000); New Caledonia 30,000(30,000); Papua and New Guinea 95,000 (80,000); Portuguese Timor 33,000 (33,000).

GREEN COFFEE: World total production for marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	3rd estimate 1966-67
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	734	1,100	825	1,025	1,175
Cuba	713	475	600	460	500
Dominican Republic	549	690	675	615	600
El Salvador	1,436	2,000	2,060	1,800	2,100
Guatemala	1,357	1,790	1,630	2,030	1,800
Haiti	600	530	550	590	525
Honduras	321	395	450	460	500
Mexico	1,716	2,855	2,650	3,000	2,900
Nicaragua	376	450	575	500	580
Panama	3/ 27	80	75	60	75
Trinidad & Tobago	44	75	75	55	60
Other 4/	427	322	381	314	313
Total North America	8,300	10,762	10,546	10,909	11,128
South America:					
Brazil	28,300	28,200	10,000	37,400	21,000
Colombia	7,360	8,200	7,600	8,200	7,800
Ecuador	521	700	935	950	850
Peru	324	815	880	885	890
Venezuela	835	890	790	825	800
Other 5/	63	128	128	158	135
Total South America	37,403	38,933	20,333	48,418	31,475
Africa:					
Angola	1,443	2,800	3,100	2,800	3,400
Burundi 6/	(7/)	250	200	200	200
Cameroon 8/	405	800	870	1,000	1,100
Central African Republic	3/ 41	210	150	175	200
Congo (Kinshasa)	1,195	1,100	950	1,000	1,100
Ethiopia	1,100	1,600	1,650	1,600	1,700
Guinea	9/ 114	175	150	155	150
Ivory Coast	2,130	4,350	3,375	4,550	3,175
Kenya	415	740	660	875	900
Malagasy Republic	902	835	1,050	885	1,000
Rwanda 6/	(7/)	145	175	175	150
Tanzania	375	545	575	750	750
Togo	122	230	200	225	200
Uganda	1,508	2,900	2,450	2,600	2,700
Other 10/	332	429	432	463	475
Total Africa	10,082	17,109	15,987	17,453	17,200
Asia and Oceania:					
India	712	1,240	1,100	1,150	1,200
Indonesia	1,343	1,900	2,200	2,000	2,000
Philippines	199	655	735	715	710
Yemen	88	80	90	75	60
Other 11/	179	319	337	337	352
Total Asia and Oceania	2,521	4,194	4,462	4,277	4,322
World total production	58,306	70,998	51,328	81,057	64,125

1/ Coffee marketing season begins during second half of the calendar year starting some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior 1959-60. Combined exports Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and production included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 11/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

GREEN COFFEE: World exportable production for marketing year 1966-67, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56-1959/60	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	3rd estimate 1966-67
	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
North America:					
Costa Rica	658	980	700	895	1,040
Cuba	207	---	---	---	---
Dominican Republic	421	540	520	455	435
El Salvador	1,327	1,885	1,935	1,670	1,965
Guatemala	1,158	1,580	1,420	1,815	1,580
Haiti	435	365	385	420	350
Honduras	262	320	370	375	415
Mexico	1,369	1,855	1,550	1,800	1,600
Nicaragua	334	405	525	445	520
Panama	3/ 10	26	20	5	15
Trinidad & Tobago	37	68	65	45	50
Other 4/	171	55	59	48	43
Total North America	6,389	8,079	7,549	7,973	8,013
South America:					
Brazil	23,360	21,200	3,000	30,200	13,600
Colombia	6,550	7,200	6,500	7,000	6,560
Ecuador	422	525	750	760	655
Peru	251	630	680	680	680
Venezuela	472	395	275	290	250
Other 5/	44	77	72	102	79
Total South America	31,099	30,027	11,277	39,032	21,824
Africa:					
Angola	1,427	2,750	3,045	2,740	3,340
Burundi 6/	(7/)	245	195	195	195
Cameroon 8/	396	775	840	970	1,070
Central African Republic	3/ 37	205	145	170	195
Congo (Kinshasa)	1,164	1,050	900	950	1,045
Ethiopia	850	1,250	1,300	1,245	1,335
Guinea	9/ 105	160	135	140	135
Ivory Coast	2,063	4,300	3,325	4,500	3,120
Kenya	399	720	640	855	875
Malagasy Republic	812	735	950	785	895
Rwanda 6/	(7/)	140	170	170	145
Tanzania	369	530	560	735	735
Togo	121	225	195	220	195
Uganda	1,454	2,885	2,440	2,585	2,685
Other 10/	308	396	398	429	441
Total Africa	9,505	16,366	15,238	16,689	16,406
Asia and Oceania:					
India	223	620	460	540	585
Indonesia	1,120	1,600	1,850	1,650	1,640
Philippines	---	---	---	---	---
Yemen	74	70	80	65	50
Other 11/	63	139	147	147	162
Total Asia and Oceania	1,480	2,429	2,537	2,402	2,437
World exportable production	48,473	56,901	36,601	66,096	48,680

1/ Coffee marketing season begins during the second half of calendar year starting some countries like Brazil as early as July 1 and other countries about October 1. Exportable production represents total production minus consumption, except for Brazil prior 1959-60 which was based on "registrations" of current crop minus port consumption and coastwise shipments. 2/ Sixty kilograms or 132.276 pounds each. 3/ 2-year average. 4/ Includes Guadeloupe, Hawaii, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico. 5/ Includes Bolivia, Guyana, Paraguay and Surinam. 6/ Prior 1962-63, was shown as Ruanda-Urundi. 7/ Shown in Congo (Leopoldville) prior 1959-60. Combined exports Rwanda and Burundi in 1959-60 totaled 160,000 bags. 8/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes West Cameroon. Prior 1961-62 this area was identified as Southern Cameroon and production included with Nigeria. 9/ 3-year average. 10/ Includes Cape Verde, Comoro Islands, Dahomey, Gabon, Ghana, Liberia, Nigeria, Congo (Brazzaville), Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, and Spanish Guinea. 11/ Includes Malaysia, New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Papua and New Guinea, Portuguese Timor and South Vietnam.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research and related information.

U.S. FEED GRAIN EXPORTS
SETTING NEW RECORDS

U.S. feedgrain exports during July-September 1966 totaled 6.0 million metric tons, an alltime high for the first quarter of any year. This is 7.5 percent greater than the shipments of 5.6 million tons during July-September 1965 and an astounding 55 percent over the same 3-month period of 1964. Of the four feedgrains, sorghum is the only commodity showing an increase; it accounted for 34 percent of the total exports. The major market for combined feedgrains continues to be Japan.

Table A shows exports of feedgrain by country of destination, comparing July-September 1966 with July-September 1965. Shipments of feedgrains to Canada include a substantial quantity for transhipment to other destinations.

Table B shows movement of U.S. feedgrains from Canadian ports by quantities and country of destination during July-September 1966, compared with July-September 1965. Exports from Table A, for countries so involved, are adjusted to a new total which reflects these transhipments. Movement of such grain, mostly corn, was 11 percent less than the amount moving out during the same period a year earlier.

Corn exports totaled 3.5 million metric tons and showed a slight decrease from the shipments of 3.6 million tons during July-September 1965. Smaller shipments to Venezuela, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, India, Israel, and Kenya accounted largely for the decrease. The sharp decline in shipments to Venezuela reflects the continuing efforts of this country to become self-sufficient in its agricultural requirements. Even though real progress in Venezuela agriculture is evident, the population growth is far ahead of the real output in agriculture, and while this condition exists, there will be markets for U.S. grain. Corn imported in the past has been largely white corn for human consumption. A sharp decrease also was evident in shipments to Israel and reflects a smaller production of corn which was due to a severe drought. These decreases were partly offset by larger shipments to West Germany, Ireland, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, countries of Eastern Europe and Japan.

Exports of oats totaled 125,000 metric tons compared with 133,000 tons for the same period last year--down 7 percent. Reduced shipments to Italy and the Netherlands were largely responsible for the decrease. However, this was partially offset by increased shipments to West Germany and Switzerland.

Barley shipments totaled 315,000 metric tons and showed an 11 percent decrease from the shipments during July-September 1965. Exports were considerably less to all European countries with the exception of Italy and Switzerland, which showed substantial gains. In contrast, significant increases were noted in shipments to Japan, Lebanon, and Morocco.

Sorghum exports totaled 2.0 million metric tons compared with 1.5 million tons during the same period a year earlier--an increase of 39 percent. This increase was largely owing to greater shipments to the countries of Eastern Europe and Asia. Japan and India were by far the largest markets for sorghum receiving 619,000 and 449,000 tons respectively, or a combined 52 percent of total sorghum shipped. However, somewhat smaller shipments were made to EEC countries, Norway, Spain, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom.

Total feedgrain exports for July-November 1966 are estimated to be about 7.7 million metric tons compared with 10.1 shipped during July-November 1965.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION UP 1 PERCENT IN 1966

World wool production in 1966 (including the 1966-67 season in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at approximately 5,857 million pounds, 1 percent above the 1965 clip.

Wool output in the five major Southern Hemisphere producing countries--where about 57 percent of the world's wool is produced--is estimated to exceed last year's output by about 20 million pounds. Higher production in Argentina, New Zealand and Uruguay is expected to more than offset the declines in Australia and South Africa.

Australia. The preliminary wool production forecast for 1966-67 is 1,630.5 million pounds, a drop of 9.5 million pounds from the previous year. This is the result of the decline in sheep numbers during the past year because of a lower lamb crop and death losses in the drought areas of New South Wales and Queensland.

Pasture conditions in most areas are better than those of the late spring months a year ago, but the increased yield per head will not offset the drop due to reduction in the number of sheep shorn. Australian sheep numbers as of March 31, 1966, were approximately 157.2 million head, or 13.4 million head less than a year ago.

New Zealand. Sheep numbers have reached an estimated 59 million head. Farmers in nearly all parts of New Zealand reported the best winter experience in several years with generally satisfactory weather and adequate feed supplies. A 10 percent increase in lamb production is expected for the coming marketing season. A 5 percent increase in wool production is forecast over last year.

Argentina. Prospects of wool production are as good as or somewhat better than last year. The quality and yield of the wool in some zones will be superior to those of last year because of abundant rains. In other areas excessive rains and snowfalls will probably reduce yields from last year's levels.

Uruguay. The estimate of wool production has been increased approximately 9 million pounds over last August's estimate to a 2.4 percent increase over a year ago. An increase in sheep numbers combined with better climatic conditions on the ranges have contributed to the increased production of wool.

Table A.---FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports to Principal Countries, July-September 1965 and July-September 1966

Destination	July-September 1965					July-September 1966				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghum	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
Western Hemisphere:										
Canada	705,365	--	42,782	859	749,006	520,140	7,288	49,551	19,093	596,072
Mexico	3,199	3,665	9,706	10,583	27,153	1,750	2,321	12,576	4,477	21,124
Venezuela	24,456	10	--	--	24,466	245	3	--	--	248
Others	17,830	278	100	5,120	23,328	23,716	182	1,000	5,905	30,803
Total	750,850	3,953	52,588	16,562	823,953	545,851	9,794	63,127	29,475	648,247
Western Europe:										
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	259,351	8,990	12,059	223,307	503,707	264,714	11,517	7,290	159,682	443,203
France	8,489	620	--	4,369	13,478	24,933	--	--	--	24,933
Germany, West	206,591	6,834	55,281	135,764	404,470	279,202	16,509	28,068	64,200	387,979
Italy	451,176	31,835	14,224	1,814	499,049	369,867	24,568	56,324	--	450,759
Netherlands	550,298	66,431	43,720	312,193	972,642	533,682	41,860	2,997	308,286	886,825
Total	1,475,905	114,710	125,284	677,447	2,393,346	1,472,398	94,454	94,679	532,168	2,193,699
Other Western Europe:										
Austria	91	3,500	--	3,295	6,886	128	--	--	--	128
Denmark	1,990	--	21,174	213	23,377	1,882	--	4,597	--	6,479
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	12	--	--	499	511
Ireland	5,271	--	--	--	5,271	24,455	--	--	4,572	29,027
Norway	37,378	--	10,749	15,595	63,722	17,846	--	--	--	17,846
Portugal	8,652	--	--	--	8,652	10,803	--	--	11,481	22,284
Spain	241,086	--	11,074	16,957	269,117	140,860	--	15	--	140,875
Sweden	1,037	--	--	--	1,037	646	--	--	--	646
Switzerland	4,659	11,297	--	15,342	31,298	36,269	19,372	8,534	1,930	66,105
United Kingdom	220,228	--	11,868	73,616	305,712	320,886	--	--	35,894	356,780
Others	1,752	--	214	--	1,966	463	--	163	--	626
Total	522,144	14,797	55,079	125,018	717,038	554,250	19,372	13,309	54,376	641,307
Eastern Europe:										
Czechoslovakia	--	--	26,107	82,271	108,378	8,000	--	--	91,796	99,796
Germany, East	5,977	--	--	6,993	12,970	--	--	--	35,198	35,198
Hungary	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	39,332	39,332
Poland	--	--	--	--	--	51,841	--	--	64,008	115,849
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	3,891	--	--	--	3,891
Total	5,977	--	26,107	89,264	121,348	63,732	--	--	230,334	294,066
Total Europe	2,004,026	129,507	206,470	891,729	3,231,732	2,090,382	113,826	107,988	816,878	3,129,074
Asia:										
India	49,416	--	--	22,352	71,768	39,393	--	--	449,175	488,568
Israel	37,402	--	--	22,230	59,632	72	--	--	107,245	107,327
Japan	717,579	--	87,155	498,065	1,302,799	776,481	1,016	92,224	619,203	1,488,924
Korea, Republic of	--	--	1,000	--	1,000	3,061	--	--	--	3,061
Lebanon	5,353	--	--	--	5,353	18,787	--	21,148	4,077	44,012
South Viet-Nam	11,152	--	--	--	11,152	10,370	--	--	--	10,370
Others	15,006	--	--	1,014	16,020	6,908	--	--	550	7,458
Total	815,908	--	88,155	543,661	1,467,724	855,072	1,016	113,372	1,180,250	2,149,710
Africa:										
Canary Islands	24,556	--	--	3,200	27,756	26,187	--	--	1,650	27,837
Kenya	14,033	--	--	7,198	21,231	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	21,337	--	21,337
Senegal	1,448	--	--	400	1,848	1,000	--	--	4,894	5,894
South Africa, Republic of	30	--	--	842	872	5,326	--	--	2,180	7,506
Tunisia	5,000	--	7,828	--	12,828	--	--	--	--	--
Others	776	--	--	4,514	5,290	3,956	--	9,502	11,636	25,094
Total	45,843	--	7,828	16,154	69,825	36,469	--	30,839	20,360	87,668
Oceania:	1,026	--	--	--	1,026	31	--	--	--	31
World Total	3,637,653	133,460	355,041	1,468,106	5,594,260	3,527,805	124,636	315,326	2,046,963	6,014,730

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

Table B.---FEED GRAINS 1/: U.S. Exports as Adjusted for Transhipments through Canadian ports, July-September 1965 and July-September 1966

Destination	Inspected for export from Canadian ports									
	July-September 1965					July-September 1966				
	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total	Corn 2/	Oats	Barley	Sorghums	Total
	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons	Metric tons
EEC:										
Belgium and Luxembourg	66,091	—	1,807	—	67,898	3,454	—	—	—	3,454
France	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Germany, West	3,480	—	—	—	3,480	7,569	—	—	—	7,569
Italy	72,136	—	24,538	—	96,674	63,678	—	21,511	—	85,189
Netherlands	256,362	—	4,638	—	261,000	146,481	1,814	—	—	148,295
Sub total	398,069	—	30,983	—	429,052	221,182	1,814	21,511	—	244,507
West Indies, n.e.s.	178	—	—	—	178	—	—	—	—	—
Trinidad	203	—	—	—	203	—	—	—	—	—
Ireland	6,071	—	2,896	—	8,967	—	—	—	—	—
Spain	136,219	—	—	—	136,219	—	—	—	—	—
United Kingdom	189,585	—	9,515	—	199,100	138,201	—	—	—	138,201
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	11,151	—	—	—	11,151
Japan	1,372	—	—	—	1,372	4,395	—	—	—	4,395
Tunisia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,148	10,037	—	12,185
Sub total	333,628	—	12,411	—	346,039	153,747	2,148	10,037	—	165,932
Total	731,697	—	43,394	—	775,091	374,929	3,962	31,548	—	410,439
EEC:	Adjusted totals for listed countries									
Belgium and Luxembourg	325,442	8,990	13,866	223,307	571,605	268,168	11,517	7,290	159,682	446,657
France	8,489	620	—	4,369	13,478	24,933	—	—	—	24,933
Germany, West	210,071	6,834	55,281	135,764	407,950	286,771	16,509	28,068	64,200	395,548
Italy	523,312	31,835	38,762	1,814	595,723	433,545	24,568	77,835	—	535,948
Netherlands	806,660	66,431	48,358	312,193	1,233,642	680,163	43,674	2,997	308,286	1,035,120
Sub total	1,873,974	114,710	156,267	677,447	2,822,398	1,693,580	96,268	116,190	532,168	2,438,206
West Indies, n.e.s.	7,425	195	—	1,357	8,977	10,371	125	—	1,261	11,757
Trinidad	123,082	—	—	1,557	124,639	9,483	—	—	45	9,528
Ireland	11,342	—	2,896	—	14,238	24,455	—	—	4,572	29,027
Spain	377,305	—	11,074	16,957	405,336	140,860	—	—	—	140,860
United Kingdom	409,813	—	21,383	73,616	504,812	459,087	—	—	35,894	494,981
Yugoslavia	—	—	—	—	—	15,042	—	—	—	15,042
Japan	718,951	—	87,155	498,065	1,304,171	780,876	1,016	92,224	619,203	1,493,319
Tunisia	5,000	—	7,828	—	12,828	—	2,148	10,037	—	12,185
Sub total	1,652,918	195	130,336	591,552	2,375,001	1,440,174	3,289	102,261	660,975	2,206,699
Total	3,526,892	114,905	286,603	1,268,999	5,197,399	3,133,754	99,557	218,451	1,193,143	4,644,905

1/ Excluding milled products. 2/ Includes seed corn, except sweet, and exports for relief.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Compiled from reports of the U.S. Department of Commerce.

South Africa. Wool production prospects for the 1966-67 season have been revised another 3 million pounds below the August figure of 345 million pounds. This is a decrease of about 20 million pounds from the record clip of last season. This grim picture is the result of the cumulative effects of the prolonged drought adversely affecting both the weight and quality of the South African wool clip.

United States. Wool production is continuing to decline. The 1966 clip is estimated to be 19 percent below the 1956-60 average and 1 percent below last year. This is due to the continuing decline in sheep numbers on farms and ranches in the United States.

LARGE WORLD COCOA BEAN CROP EXPECTED IN 1966-67

The 1966-67 world cocoa bean crop is now forecast at 1,373,900 metric tons, an increase of 12 percent over the previous year, but still 9 percent under the record 1964-65 outturn of 1,503,500 tons. The harvests in Ghana, Nigeria, and the Ivory Coast are progressing well ahead of the 1965-66 pace and appear to be pushing African production to the second largest of record. Although prospects for the Brazilian crop have improved somewhat, the smaller harvest is expected to hold South American production to 21,000 tons under last year. The North America and Asia, and Oceania crops will be up slightly.

World cocoa bean grindings in 1966 are estimated at 1.39 million tons and are forecast at 1.40 million tons for 1967. Taking into account a 1-percent adjustment in production figures for shrinkage, world stocks were reduced by approximately 175,000 tons last season; and if production and grind forecasts are realized, a further drawdown of 40,000 tons will occur in 1967. Grindings by the United Kingdom, Netherlands and West Germany are expected to be under 1966 levels, while grind by the United States, France, and Switzerland will probably be unchanged. Grindings by the Sino-Soviet Bloc, Ghana, Ivory Coast, and Cameroon will continue to increase in 1967.

Cocoa bean prices (New York spot Accra) averaged 24 cents per pound during 1966, compared with 17 cents in 1965. The higher cocoa bean prices, together with rising costs of other ingredients, have resulted in some manufacturers reducing the size of their chocolate bars and has tended to hold down any expansion in the use of chocolate in their confectionery and bakery products.

Ghana's production is forecast at 455,000 tons. Marketing Board purchases through December 15 have totaled 246,000 tons, 40,000 tons ahead of the similar period last season. The 1966-67 main crop is expected to be near 437,000 tons (430,000 long tons), compared with the 1965-66 main crop outturn of 402,000 tons (396,000) long tons). The movement of a significant tonnage of contraband cocoa into the Ivory Coast and labor difficulties have tended to limit marketing this season.

Nigeria's crop is still expected to reach 250,000 tons. Weather conditions have been more favorable than those experienced in Ghana and pod rot losses and capsid damage have been light. The higher grower price this season--11.25 cents per pound against 8.1 cents last year--and the more stable political situation in the Western Region, have also contributed to the larger harvest this season.

Wool: Production in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 1/

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	1966 2/	Percent change 1966 / 1956-60	Percent change 1965 / 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
North America:						
Canada	7.7	6.3	5.8	5.3	- 31	- 9
United States 3/	308.8	264.6	253.2	250.0	- 19	- 1
Mexico	9.6	13.7	12.9	13.4	+ 40	+ 4
Others	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0
Total North America	327.1	285.6	272.9	269.7	- 18	- 1
South America:						
Argentina	448.1	443.1	429.9	440.0	- 2	+ 2
Brazil	60.4	70.2	81.1	79.4	+ 31	- 2
Chile	48.7	55.6	56.2	56.9	+ 17	+ 1
Falkland Islands	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Peru	20.9	24.3	22.0	22.0	+ 5	0
Uruguay	180.2	189.6	185.2	189.6	+ 5	+ 2
Others	15.4	16.5	16.7	16.7	+ 8	0
Total South America	778.2	803.8	795.6	809.1	+ 4	+ 2
Europe:						
France	62.9	53.0	56.0	60.0	- 5	+ 7
Italy	30.4	29.3	29.1	29.2	- 4	4/
Germany, West	11.5	7.5	6.8	6.0	- 48	- 12
Others (EEC)	3.6	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 19	0
Total EEC	108.4	92.6	94.8	98.1	- 10	+ 3
Greece	25.1	26.7	26.0	26.5	+ 6	+ 2
Ireland	21.2	26.3	26.2	25.7	+ 21	- 2
Norway	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	0	0
Portugal	23.8	25.9	26.0	26.0	+ 9	0
Spain	72.6	80.7	79.8	84.4	+ 16	+ 5
United Kingdom	116.3	126.7	127.3	128.0	+ 10	+ 1
Others	9.4	10.2	10.5	10.5	+ 12	0
Total Western Europe	384.8	397.1	398.6	407.2	+ 6	+ 2
Bulgaria	38.6	56.0	55.2	56.0	+ 45	+ 1
Hungary	15.7	23.2	22.5	22.3	+ 42	- 1
Poland	20.5	16.3	15.9	16.3	- 20	+ 3
Romania	44.5	54.7	55.6	58.2	+ 31	+ 5
Yugoslavia	31.3	26.9	27.8	28.7	- 8	+ 3
Others	25.0	26.4	27.0	27.0	+ 8	0
Total Eastern Europe	175.6	203.5	204.0	208.5	+ 19	+ 2
Total Europe	560.4	600.6	602.6	615.7	+ 10	+ 2
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	698.8	751.8	800.3	826.7	+ 18	+ 10

(Continued)

Wool: Production in specified countries, average 1956-60, annual 1964-66 1/

(Continued)

Continent and country	Average 1956-60	1964	1965	1966 2/	Percent change 1966 / 1956-60	Percent change 1965 / 1966
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Percent	Percent
Africa:						
Algeria	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	0	0
Morocco	34.9	34.0	30.9	35.0	4/	+13
Tunisia	7.8	9.0	9.0	9.0	+15	0
United Arab Republic	5.2	5.5	5.5	5.5	+ 6	0
South Africa, Rep. of 5/	313.9	315.0	362.5	342.0	+ 9	- 6
Others	14.2	15.1	15.1	15.1	+ 6	0
Total Africa	395.0	397.6	442.0	425.6	+ 8	- 4
Asia:						
Iran	41.9	39.7	40.8	41.9	0	+ 3
Iraq	24.7	28.0	28.0	28.0	+13	0
Turkey (Europe and Asia)	91.2	94.8	94.8	99.2	+ 9	+ 5
Syria	18.2	26.5	29.1	33.1	+82	+14
India	73.8	78.0	77.2	80.0	+ 8	+ 4
Japan	7.5	2.2	1.7	1.6	-79	- 6
Pakistan	32.5	32.5	30.0	30.0	- 8	0
Others	218.6	228.5	234.8	235.5	+ 8	4/
Total Asia	508.4	530.2	536.4	549.3	+ 8	+ 2
Oceania:						
Australia	1,578.8	1,783.7	1,640.0	1,630.5	+ 3	- 1
New Zealand	538.3	623.3	694.8	730.0	+36	+ 5
Total Oceania	2,117.1	2,407.0	2,334.8	2,360.5	+11	+ 1
Total World	5,385.0	5,776.6	5,784.6	5,856.6	+ 9	+ 1

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Converted "pulled wool" to greasy basis at 1.7. 4/ Less than 0.5 percent change. 5/ Includes Botswana and South West Africa.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

Production in the Ivory Coast is now estimated to reach an all-time high of 155,000 tons--5 percent over the record 1964-65 outturn. The higher producer price of 12.86 cents per pound--2.17 cents over that paid to Ghanaian farmers--is attracting an above-average amount of contraband cocoa this season. Contrary to earlier beliefs, fall rains have had little adverse effect on the development and harvesting of the Ivory Coast crop this year.

Prospects for the Cameroon crop have improved somewhat as the higher producer prices are expected to encourage more complete harvesting. Production is forecast to be near 85,000 tons, representing an increase of 9 percent over the previous season.

More favorable weather has raised estimates of Brazil's Bahia main crop to 1.2 million bags (72,000 tons). The crop has reportedly suffered less damage from pod rot than previously thought and total production for 1966-67 is now placed at 145,000 tons. Although conditions have improved, the crop will still be well under the large 1965-66 outturn of 170,900 tons.

WORLD BREADGRAIN CROP REVISED UPWARD

Record world production of breadgrains in 1966 is 6 percent larger than the previous record crop of 1964 and 9 percent above 1965, according to the second estimate of Foreign Agricultural Service. Bumper crops in several main producing countries have resulted in upward revisions in world wheat. However, world rye production is the smallest since 1963.

Total wheat and rye crops of 1966 are estimated at 304 million metric tons compared with 280 million in 1965 and the previous record of 287 million tons in 1964. Average production in 1960-64 was 264 million metric tons.

The world wheat crop of 1966 is now estimated at 273.7 million metric tons (10.06 billion bushels) compared with the previous record of 255 million tons (9.4 billion bushels) in 1964. The revised estimate of the 1965 crop is 247 million tons (9.06 billion bushels) and the 1960-64 average was 232 million tons (8.5 billion bushels).

Exceptional crop yields of both winter and spring wheat of the USSR are mainly responsible for the upturn in this year's world wheat production. Generally favorable weather plus improved cultivation practices there resulted in higher yields harvested. Estimates of USSR wheat production range from 70 to 75 million metric tons. This is a phenomenal increase over the poor 1965 crop, estimated at 64.5 million tons, and much above the average.

COCOA BEANS: World total production for crop year 1966-67 with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	Average 1955/56 1959/60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	Forecast 1966-67
	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons	1,000 metric tons
North America:								
Costa Rica	9.4	11.1	12.3	11.0	11.8	11.0	9.3	9.0
Cuba	2.4	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Dominican Republic	34.0	35.2	35.0	37.0	38.9	39.0	34.0	35.0
Grenada	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.8
Haiti	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.1	2.2
Jamaica	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.5
Mexico	13.8	16.5	21.0	26.0	17.9	20.3	22.5	23.5
Panama	1.5	1.4	1.2	.9	.9	.8	.8	.8
Trinidad and Tobago	8.4	7.0	6.5	6.4	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.4
Other North America 2/	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8
Total North America	77.1	82.5	86.8	91.9	84.6	87.9	82.3	86.0
South America:								
Bolivia	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Brazil	173.4	122.0	116.0	111.0	122.7	118.6	170.9	145.0
Colombia	12.5	14.3	15.0	13.5	14.5	16.0	17.0	17.5
Ecuador	32.0	41.6	40.0	42.0	36.0	47.0	38.0	43.0
Peru	2.1	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7
Surinam	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
Venezuela	15.5	12.1	12.4	14.6	22.3	20.4	21.4	20.5
Total South America	237.9	194.9	188.2	186.1	200.5	207.0	252.2	231.0
Africa:								
Angola	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4
Cameroon 3/	60.7	71.5	73.7	76.4	87.9	90.0	77.8	85.0
Congo, Brazzaville	.3	.6	.9	.7	.9	1.1	.7	.9
Congo, Kinshasa	4.5	5.8	5.8	6.2	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.0
Fernando Po and Rio Muni	23.0	25.3	26.0	31.5	33.4	34.7	35.0	36.0
Gabon	2.6	4.0	2.4	3.7	4.0	3.8	3.3	3.5
Ghana	258.4	439.2	416.0	428.4	4/445.2	4/563.3	415.6	455.0
Ivory Coast	61.6	93.6	81.0	103.0	98.2	147.5	112.1	155.0
Liberia	.8	.8	.9	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.2
Malagasy Republic	.4	.5	.6	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
Nigeria	127.0	198.4	193.9	178.7	219.6	298.7	184.5	250.0
Sao Tome and Principe	9.0	10.5	10.5	10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Sierra Leone	2.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.0
Togo 5/	6.6	12.6	11.4	11.0	13.9	17.6	15.3	16.0
Total Africa	558.0	866.8	827.4	855.0	922.7	1,176.0	864.3	1,021.5
Asia and Oceania:								
Ceylon	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2
Indonesia	1.4	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
New Guinea and Papua	3.6	7.6	10.7	14.2	17.0	21.7	18.0	24.0
New Hebrides	.9	.7	.8	.8	.4	.5	.5	.5
Philippines	2.0	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.3	4.5
Western Samoa	3.8	3.6	4.4	3.6	4.9	3.2	2.3	3.2
Total Asia and Oceania	14.4	19.1	22.3	25.6	28.9	32.6	28.2	35.4
World total	887.4	1,163.3	1,124.7	1,158.6	1,236.7	1,503.5	1,227.0	1,373.9

1/ Estimates are based on a crop year of October 1 to September 30. 2/ Includes Dominica, Guatemala, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Nicaragua, and St. Lucia. 3/ Beginning with 1961-62 includes former British Southern Cameroons. 4/ Disagrees with official Ghanaian statistics which apparently include 17,495 tons carried forward from the 1963-64 crop. 5/ Includes some Ghanaian cocoa marketed through Togo.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source material, reports of Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officer, results of office research and related information.

Major world wheat areas have large crops this year except Western Europe and Asia. Also, crops of Africa were reduced sharply by drought.

North America's record wheat harvest is 7 percent above the large 1965 output. Canada, with a record acreage and record yields per acre, produced 844 million bushels (23 million tons), an increase of 30 percent over 1965 and 58 percent above average in 1960-64. The U.S. harvest, though below 1965, was 6 percent above the average.

Australia increased acreage 15 percent over the 1964 previous record acreage, and the crop is currently reported at about 415 million bushels (11.3 million tons), or 12 percent above the previous record of two years before. Volume of Argentina's wheat now being harvested is as yet undetermined. Farmers planted a large acreage, but short rainfall in some areas in the early part of the season reduced yields per acre in various places. Good crop prospects are reported in the normally high yielding area of south Buenos Aires Province.

In contrast with Western Europe's bumper crops of 1965, weather was generally unfavorable in the northern countries for the planting and growing of both winter and spring wheat. Total acreage declined by about 3 million acres from the 1965 record 46.6 million acres, and was 4 percent below the 1960-64 average. Though outturn per acre was well above average, the high yields of 1965 were not attained. Therefore, production decreased by about 5 million tons below the preceding year.

France, Europe's largest producer of wheat, had the most severe production setback. Acreage is reported at 12 percent below the 1965 area, and production of 11,272,000 tons is about three-fourths the 1965 record crop, a decline of 3.5 million tons. West Germany's harvest, though better than the poor 1965 crop, was again below average. Good crops were harvested in Italy and Spain, two principal producers in southern Europe.

Mainland China's wheat crop was reduced sharply by dry weather during the planting season. India and Pakistan report smaller crops than the bumper harvests of the preceding year, and Japan reduced acreage with a consequent decline of 20 percent in production. In southwest Asia, record harvests in Turkey and Iran offset sharply reduced crops in Syria, Iraq, Jordan and Israel because of drought.

Lack of rain in Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia decreased crops 55, 65, and 73 percent, respectively, below the good 1965 harvests. South Africa's wheat crop was greatly reduced by drought for the second successive year.

World rye production in 1966 is estimated at 30.6 million metric tons (1.2 billion bushels), a decline of 9 percent below 33.7 million tons (1.33 billion bushels) in 1965. Production is 5 percent below the average of 1960-64 due chiefly to continued acreage declines in world areas.

Rye acreage of the USSR and Eastern Europe, which together cultivate over nine-tenths of world rye, is again less than the average. Per acre yields are reported below the high yields of 1965.

Acreage of Western Europe is estimated at 6 million acres, about 10 percent below 1965, and 18 percent less than the average of 7.3 million acres in rye in 1960-64. Even though crop conditions were better for rye than in 1965, production declined by 8 percent.

The United States and Canada planted smaller rye acreages. Therefore, even with high yields harvested per acre, their crops were 18 and 9 percent, respectively, below 1965.

WHEAT: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	26,785	28,282	30,298	20.1	22.9	27.9	14,649	17,661	22,982	648.9	844.4
United States	48,264	49,313	49,087	25.4	26.9	26.4	33,304	36,109	35,270	1,326.7	1,295.9
Mexico	1,971	2,055	1,606	20.4	35.8	33.2	1,577	2,000	1,450	73.5	53.3
Total 5/	77,108	79,767	81,087	23.7	25.7	27.1	49,555	55,799	59,733	2,050.1	2,194.7
South America:											
Argentina	11,651	10,712	--	22.6	19.3	--	7,164	5,640	8,500	207.2	312.3
Brazil	1,395	768	--	6.5	11.0	--	247	230	300	8.5	11.0
Chile	2,090	1,938	1,980	21.3	22.2	18.6	1,213	1,172	1,000	43.0	36.7
Colombia	343	314	272	13.4	12.9	16.2	125	110	120	4.0	4.4
Ecuador	166	156	161	13.7	13.0	13.0	62	55	57	2.0	2.1
Peru	377	370	370	14.6	14.7	13.9	150	148	140	5.4	5.1
Uruguay	1,107	979	865	14.1	20.5	15.8	424	547	373	20.1	13.7
Total 5/	17,371	15,486	19,796	20.0	19.0	19.6	9,467	7,986	10,576	293.5	388.5
Europe:											
Austria	683	681	775	38.3	35.6	44.5	712	661	938	24.3	34.5
Belgium	513	562	528	57.1	56.0	55.9	798	857	804	31.5	29.5
Denmark	299	314	230	59.8	66.0	62.1	487	564	389	20.7	14.3
Finland	598	660	516	25.9	27.9	26.2	422	501	368	18.4	13.5
France	10,459	11,171	9,862	41.3	48.5	42.0	11,746	14,760	11,272	542.3	414.2
Germany, West	3,430	3,489	3,431	50.7	45.8	48.5	4,731	4,348	4,533	159.7	166.6
Greece	2,690	2,776	2,515	23.5	26.5	28.7	1,722	1,999	1,962	73.4	72.1
Italy	11,009	10,602	10,561	27.6	33.9	32.7	8,260	9,777	9,410	359.2	345.8
Luxembourg	48	45	47	34.4	37.6	29.3	45	46	38	1.7	1.4
Netherlands	326	392	365	65.8	64.8	64.5	583	691	641	25.4	23.5
Norway	21	10	4	38.0	43.3	36.8	22	12	4	0.4	0.1
Portugal	1,754	1,730	1,530	11.0	14.3	10.8	526	672	450	24.7	16.5
Spain	10,251	10,512	10,100	14.8	16.5	17.5	4,120	4,715	4,804	173.2	176.5
Sweden	713	684	462	43.4	55.8	42.9	842	1,038	540	38.1	19.8
Switzerland	258	259	262	48.9	48.9	49.1	343	345	350	12.7	12.9
United Kingdom	2,064	2,535	2,246	58.6	60.5	58.2	3,293	4,171	3,556	153.3	130.7
Total Western Europe 5/	45,416	46,609	43,567	31.6	35.8	33.9	39,045	45,393	40,248	1,667.9	1,478.8
Albania	273	--	--	12.5	--	--	92	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria	3,020	3,090	2,965	25.2	34.3	40.9	2,100	2,881	3,300	105.9	121.3
Czechoslovakia	1,739	2,041	2,125	35.5	35.9	36.1	1,682	1,992	2,090	73.2	76.8
Germany, East	1,027	2,213	1,075	46.1	54.6	45.9	1,288	1,802	1,344	66.2	49.4
Hungary	2,594	2,674	2,520	26.2	32.2	30.9	1,849	2,346	2,120	86.2	77.9
Poland	3,626	4,102	4,225	28.2	30.6	29.3	2,787	3,420	3,369	125.7	123.8
Romania	7,256	7,371	7,540	19.5	29.5	24.5	3,823	5,916	5,000	217.4	183.7
Yugoslavia	5,135	4,151	4,520	25.9	30.6	37.6	3,618	3,460	4,620	127.1	169.8
Total Eastern Europe 5/	24,670	24,892	25,220	25.7	32.4	32.0	17,239	21,902	21,928	804.7	805.7
Total Europe 5/	70,086	71,501	68,787	29.5	34.6	33.2	56,284	67,295	62,176	2,472.6	2,284.5
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	160,000	173,500	173,000	11.5	9.9	15.7	50,000	46,500	73,500	1,700.0	2,700.0

Africa:											
Algeria	4,641	5,416	3,656	10.1	9.0	7.3	1,270	1,323	722	48.6	26.5
Morocco	3,900	4,095	4,043	9.7	11.8	7.7	1,034	1,316	850	48.4	31.2
Sudan	47	141	141	23.1	14.6	16.5	30	56	63	2.1	2.3
Tunisia	2,661	2,735	--	6.0	7.0	--	432	520	380	19.1	14.0
United Arab Republic	1,440	1,427	1,495	38.4	41.2	39.8	1,504	1,600	1,620	58.8	59.5
Kenya	265	300	325	17.2	16.3	17.6	124	133	156	4.9	5.7
South Africa, Republic of	2,830	3,130	2,600	11.2	7.8	7.8	862	669	556	24.6	20.4
Total 5/	17,405	19,034	16,632	11.9	11.7	10.7	5,657	6,069	4,841	223.0	177.9
Asia:											
Cyprus	178	162	152	11.0	18.0	13.5	54	80	56	2.9	2.1
Iran	4,925	5,000	5,300	20.4	21.3	22.1	2,740	2,900	3,190	106.6	117.3
Iraq	3,060	--	--	8.6	--	--	718	856	600	31.5	22.0
Israel	128	178	203	19.5	31.0	15.0	68	150	83	5.5	3.0
Jordan	604	689	620	8.1	14.8	5.3	133	278	90	10.2	3.3
Lebanon	142	146	160	9.8	13.7	13.8	38	55	60	2.0	2.2
Turkey	16,000	17,600	17,700	16.0	15.6	17.0	6,980	7,430	8,200	273.0	301.3
China, Mainland	62,500	61,800	60,500	12.2	13.1	12.2	20,700	22,000	20,100	808.4	738.5
Afghanistan	5,700	--	--	14.3	--	--	2,200	--	--	--	--
India	33,123	33,260	32,000	12.0	13.6	12.5	10,809	12,290	10,720	451.6	393.9
Japan	1,475	1,176	1,041	34.4	40.2	36.2	1,381	1,287	1,025	47.3	37.7
Pakistan	12,301	13,272	13,167	12.1	12.8	11.1	4,065	4,625	3,971	169.9	145.9
Total 5/	144,092	146,697	143,851	13.3	13.9	13.1	52,119	55,657	51,313	2,045.0	1,885.4
Oceania:											
Australia	15,805	16,760	20,650	19.3	15.4	20.1	8,298	7,022	11,300	258.0	415.2
New Zealand	197	196	200	46.3	53.0	52.5	248	283	286	10.4	10.5
Total 5/	16,002	16,956	20,850	19.6	15.8	19.9	8,546	7,305	11,586	268.4	425.7
World Total 5/	502,100	523,000	524,000	17.0	17.3	19.2	231,600	246,600	273,700	9,060.0	10,060.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecasts for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Official Business

NOTICE

If you no longer need this publication, check here ☐ return this sheet, and your name will be dropped from the mailing list.

If your address should be changed, print or type the new address on this sheet and return the whole sheet to:

Foreign Agricultural Service, Rm. 5918
U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Washington, D.C. 20250.

RYE: Acreage, yield per acre, and production in specified countries, year of harvest, average 1960-64, annual 1965 and 1966 1/

Continent and country	Acreage 2/			Yield per acre			Production				
	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	Average 1960-64	1965	1966 3/	1965	1966 3/
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	1,000 m. t.	Million 4/ bushels	Million 4/ bushels
North America:											
Canada	616	746	635	17.5	22.4	23.9	274	424	386	16.7	15.2
United States	1,705	1,466	1,261	19.2	22.1	21.6	832	845	692	33.3	27.2
Total	2,321	2,212	1,896	18.8	22.6	22.4	1,106	1,269	1,078	50.0	42.4
South America:											
Argentina	1,553	898	—	12.0	10.7	—	474	245	—	9.6	—
Europe:											
Austria	451	387	356	35.0	32.1	39.8	401	316	360	12.4	14.2
Belgium	112	88	83	48.4	45.2	47.0	138	101	99	4.0	3.9
Denmark	356	217	121	46.3	48.1	46.2	418	265	142	10.4	5.6
Finland	230	273	230	24.0	27.4	23.8	140	190	139	7.5	5.5
France	620	546	507	23.7	27.9	28.3	373	387	364	15.2	14.3
Germany, West	2,905	2,787	2,522	43.7	39.9	42.1	3,225	2,825	2,696	111.2	106.2
Greece	59	40	32	15.9	18.7	18.5	24	19	15	0.7	0.6
Italy	139	118	118	25.2	27.8	27.8	89	83	83	3.3	3.3
Luxembourg	8	12	10	34.1	31.3	—	7	7	—	0.3	—
Netherlands	291	242	184	47.9	40.7	43.8	354	250	205	9.8	8.1
Norway	3	2	1	39.0	31.5	37.1	3	2	1	.1	—
Portugal	745	791	740	8.6	10.1	9.6	163	203	180	8.0	7.1
Spain	1,157	971	961	13.4	13.8	14.6	393	340	357	13.4	14.1
Sweden	169	149	94	36.7	45.3	35.2	158	171	84	6.7	3.3
Switzerland	37	44	42	55.5	51.9	56.2	52	58	60	2.3	2.4
United Kingdom	19	18	9	42.1	46.7	49.0	20	21	11	0.8	0.4
Total Western Europe 5/	7,303	6,687	6,012	32.1	30.8	31.5	5,960	5,240	4,807	206.2	189.3
Bulgaria	160	131	136	15.6	19.2	18.8	64	64	65	2.5	2.6
Czechoslovakia	1,071	1,016	965	33.5	31.9	33.9	911	822	830	32.4	32.7
Germany, East	2,088	2,031	2,026	33.6	37.0	33.6	1,784	1,910	1,730	75.2	68.1
Hungary	621	607	549	17.3	18.6	17.9	273	288	250	11.3	9.8
Poland	11,615	11,105	11,120	25.1	29.4	26.1	7,405	8,289	7,380	326.3	290.5
Romania	216	253	250	16.5	20.2	15.9	91	130	100	5.1	3.9
Yugoslavia	437	361	351	16.6	17.0	19.7	185	156	176	6.1	6.9
Total Eastern Europe 5/	16,233	15,526	15,419	26.0	29.6	26.9	10,719	11,665	10,537	459.1	414.8
Total Europe 5/	23,536	22,213	21,431	27.9	30.0	28.2	16,679	16,905	15,344	665.3	604.1
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/	40,340	39,500	38,000	13.0	14.5	13.5	13,330	14,500	13,000	570.8	512.0
Asia:											
Turkey	1,560	1,800	1,850	17.0	15.3	16.6	672	700	780	27.6	30.7
World Total 5/	69,670	67,000	64,500	18.3	19.8	18.7	32,360	33,700	30,600	1,330.0	1,200.0

1/ Years shown refer to years of harvest in the Northern Hemisphere. Harvests of Northern Hemisphere countries are combined with those of the Southern Hemisphere which immediately follow; thus, the crop harvested in the Northern Hemisphere in 1966 is combined with preliminary forecast for the Southern Hemisphere harvests, which begin late in 1966 and end early in 1967. 2/ Harvested acreage as far as possible. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Metric tons converted to bushels at 39.368. 5/ Estimated totals include allowances for producing countries not shown. 6/ Production estimated.

Foreign Agricultural Service. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, reports of U.S. Agricultural Attaches and Foreign Service Officers, results of office research, and related information.